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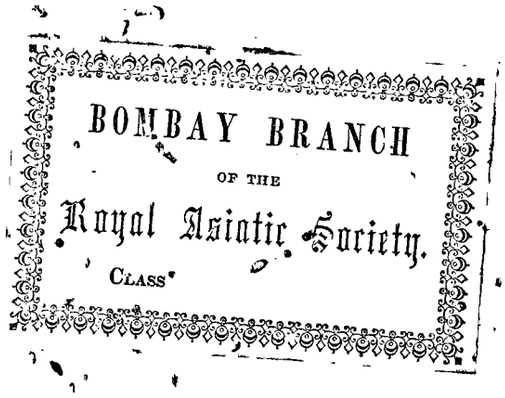

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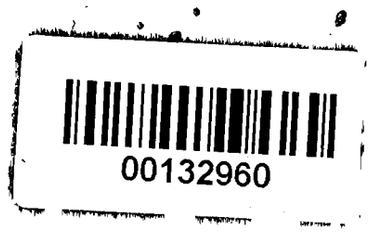
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REPORT

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1883-84.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1883-84.

SUMMARY.

ACCOUNT OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

EARLY in July Mr. Rivers Thompson left Darjeeling to proceed on his usual tour. After remaining a month in Calcutta he embarked on the 6th August on board the *Rhotas*, and visited in turn the following stations:—

Utterparah, Serampore, Hooghly, Santipore, Culna, Cutwa, Rajmehal, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Bankipore, Hajipur, Revelgunge, Chupra, Malláh, Dacca, Chandpore, Daudkandy, and Commillah.

It was the Lieutenant-Governor's pleasing duty to preside at the opening or foundation of several public buildings established and endowed by the liberality of European and native gentlemen. At Bhagulpore he laid the foundation stone of a school for boys and girls to be built at the expense of Baboo Tez Narain, a local banker and zemindar. At Monghyr he opened a spacious new hospital and dispensary conveyed as a free gift to the town, for the benefit of all classes of the community, by the generosity of Mr. Dear, an old resident of the place. At Revelgunge he laid the first stone of a new Sanskrit School. The funds for erecting this building had been provided entirely by local subscriptions, and the ceremony, which was undertaken by the Lieutenant-Governor at the request of the inhabitants, was attended by a large gathering of people from all parts of the Chupra district.

In the numerous addresses which His Honor received during this tour, special attention was directed to the increasing desire among the people for improved communications by land and river. Although compelled to notice with regret that the scheme for a light railway from Cutwa to Burdwan had fallen through, owing to the unwillingness of the natives to prosecute the undertaking as a private enterprise, His Honor was able to point with satisfaction to the many engineering projects for opening out the country which the Government itself had taken in hand. The railway bridge at Hooghly undertaken with a view to connect the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway had been commenced, and was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor. At Hajipur he inspected the site of another railway bridge to span the river Gunduck, and so to unite the railway system in Behar with that which passes through the Chupra district to the North-Western Provinces. The earthworks of a new branch of the Tirhoot State Railway between Hajipur and Mozufferpore had been laid, and this line has since been completed and opened to traffic. With regard to the Chittagong-Assam Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor was able to announce, in answer to local enquiries, that the survey of the line

had been completed, and favoured the adoption of the route which would pass through Chandpur to Chittagong, with a branch to Commillah, to be extended eventually to Sylhet and Cachar. There can be little doubt that such a line would promote the interests of very backward tracts of country, to which the port of Chittagong affords a most convenient outlet. Frequent representations were made to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the growing evils of the present outstill system, in the great increase of drunkenness among the lower classes. In consequence of these complaints, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed towards the end of the year a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the system.

The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Darjeeling on the 15th September, after a short stay at Kurseong, where the Government schools for European children were inspected. On the 29th October Mr. Rivers Thompson again left Darjeeling and proceeded to Cooch Behar, where in public durbar he formally transferred to the Maharajah Nipendra Narayan Bhup the State of Cooch Behar, which owing to His Highness' long minority had been for nearly 20 years under British management. A review of the administration of the State during that period will be found in another part of this volume.

On the 18th March the Lieutenant-Governor embarked in the I. G. S. *Kwangtung* for Chittagong, and returned to Calcutta on the 27th idem. During his stay at Chittagong the matters which principally engaged His Honor's attention were the improvement of the port and harbour and of the light-houses in the vicinity, the important question connected with the "Noabad settlement," and the administration of the Frontier Hill Tracts.

On the 1st April the Lieutenant-Governor went by river to Bali in the Howrah district, where he laid the foundation stone of a new school and opened a public charitable dispensary erected at the cost of the local residents.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative changes during the year were few, and none were of importance. The Local Self-Government Bill was under consideration in the Legislative Department, and the Bill to amend the municipal law did not come into force till after the close of the year. The scheme as sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the establishment of Divisional Appellate Benches not having met with the full approval of the honourable Judges of the High Court, is again under the consideration of the Government of India. The scheme for training junior Civilians in judicial work by vesting them with subordinate civil jurisdiction has worked but indifferently. Under the scheme for admission of candidates to the Sub-Executive Service by competition, 82 candidates were examined in January 1884. Of these the six who obtained the highest aggregate of marks were declared eligible for appointment as vacancies might occur, and were ultimately provided with appointments as Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. Examinations will be held during the current year of candidates for admission to the Opium Department and Statutory Civil Service.

In 1883 it was arranged that though the Labour Transport Fund had hitherto been under the sole control of the Government of Bengal, the funds raised under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, in Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces should be administered independently by each Local

Government. The surplus funds have now been divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Bengal and three-fourths to Assam.

A proposal was referred to this Government by the Government of India for relieving Collectors of districts in the Orissa Division of work connected with the manufacture and sale of excise salt, and transferring their duties in this respect to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. The principle has been accepted by this Government, and inquiries made to ascertain the best method of applying it.

POLITICAL.

The State of Cooch Behar, which had been under the administration of this Government for a period of about 20 years, was given over to the charge of the Maharajah Mohendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur on his attaining majority in October 1883. The balance of assets to credit of the State, representing almost entirely the accumulations of surplus funds during the period of minority, amounted to nearly 28 lakhs of rupees, and the total yearly revenue to over thirteen lakhs. The Maharajah assumed the Government of a State provided with good roads and bridges, and complete systems of education, justice, public works, and finance. Under a scheme approved by this Government and the Maharajah, the administration of the State will be conducted by a State Council under the presidency of the Maharajah upon the same principles by which it has hitherto been guided.

Up to November 1883 there were no disturbances on the Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier. In that month, however, an attack was made on two boats containing sepoys on the Rangamatti river above Barkal, in which a sepoy and a servant boy were shot and a second sepoy was drowned. The Syloos were suspected of having instigated the Shendoos to commit this raid, and to throw suspicion on their enemies, the Howlongs. No certain information, however, was obtained. There were rumours of intended raiding movements of Lushais and Kookies rife on the Assam and our own frontier till the end of January, and a force of 80 men was despatched from Calcutta in December. The excitement, however, subsided, and the extra police force was withdrawn. The durbar held by the Deputy Commissioner at Rangamatti in January was attended by three of the Howlong and four of the Syloo trans-frontier chiefs, and by twenty-three cis-frontier chiefs. The great Howlong chiefs Lalova and Lalruma did not, however, attend. The posts occupied during the season were Barkal, Demagri, Pyramid Hill, Ruma, and Saichal. The trans-frontier tribes were reported to have retreated considerably to the east, and the cis-frontier tribes drawn in westwards, so that the former line of defence became useless. The total strength of the frontier police at the close of the year was 497.

In the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals the year was not prosperous, and there was some distress among the poorer classes owing to a deficient and unevenly-distributed rainfall. The States are poor, ill provided with communications, and the people little disposed for improvements. In the chief State, that of Sirgoojah, a robber tribe, the Korwas, for some time caused great devastation and disorder. The Rajah was powerless to restrain them, and they were not quelled till the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore with a body of police took charge of the operations against them.

Five of the 19 Orissa Tributary Mehals were, as in the preceding year, under direct management; two, Angal and the Khondmals, being Government estates, and three, Baramba, Dhenkenal, and Mohurbhunj, managed for their minor chiefs. The people were fairly prosperous in spite of the early failure of the rains. The only State in which there was any disturbance was Nilgiri. There a party discontented with the action of the Dewan, whose services had been lent to the Rajah, committed many acts of violence. An inquiry was held, the Dewan finally removed, and, at the repeated requests of the Rajah for a European officer, the services of Mr. Ricketts, then subdivisional officer of Bhuddruck, were lent to the State. As noticed in the Administration Report for 1882-83, a reference was made to the Government of India on the decision of a full Bench of the High Court that these States do not form a part of British India. The Government of India have upheld that decision.

The claims of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah with regard to his caste, which had failed in Hindu society beyond the limits of the State, were enforced in Hill Tipperah itself, and all officers who did not join in the movement were removed from the Maharajah's service. The condition of the people, however, was peaceful and fairly prosperous. The only change of any importance in the administration was the appointment of an executive council of seven members to dispose of general State affairs and manage the Maharajah's extensive zemindaries. The council appears to have been appointed as a check on the action of the prime minister. The state of the revenues was reported to be bad. The expenditure exceeded the income, and no proper accounts were kept of the former. Officers, servants, and purveyors of provisions were not paid. The schools and dispensaries were languishing for want of State aid. The general state of police, crime, and civil justice continued to be the same as in former years. It was discovered by a topographical survey party that ten boundary marks had been shifted back a mile and a quarter into British territory along the frontier line running north from the Hemacherra post to Kalingamura. An officer has been deputed to replace the pillars on their proper sites.

In Bhootan the Deb Rajah Lamchen abdicated in May 1883 on account of ill health. He died shortly afterwards of dropsy. Gowjungum, his nephew, succeeded as Deb Rajah.

SURVEY.

Good progress was made in the revision of the survey in Midnapore, and the ghatwali survey of Manbhoom was completed. Little survey work was done elsewhere. The dearah survey in the Dacca Division was completed in 1882-83, and the only work remaining to be done was that of settlement. The survey of ghatwali lands in the district of Bankoorah made little progress, owing, it is said, to the smallness of the blocks and the want of methodical supervision. Only one out of nine thanas was completely surveyed, and work on a second thana commenced. The question came under consideration of Government whether this survey should not be definitely abandoned on the ground that no ultimate advantage would be gained sufficient to compensate for the great expense incurred. The work done in the Khorda survey consisted of the resurvey of certain villages in the northern and the completion of the remaining cadastral plans of the southern block. The survey and preparation of the record of rights of the nizamut lands were almost completed. The total area found on survey in the Moorshedabad district was 143,758

bighas, and in other districts 36,547 bighas. Besides these areas, about 35,000 bighas in turruf Sumbulpur were under litigation and not surveyed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,243.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were 620 settlements, including original summary and resettlements, concluded, giving a net increase of revenue of Rs. 64,479. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 79,842, against Rs. 1,32,126 in the previous year. In the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions the settlements were of no importance. In the Rajshahye Division the only important settlements were that of Mircha Diara, in which 40,452 bighas were measured, and that of Mirkutia, which was nearly completed. In the Dacca Division there were 120 dearah resettlements, but in none was any point of difficulty met with. In the Chittagong Division many intricate and important difficulties came to notice in connection with the Tipperah settlements, the rights of Government in noabad lands, and the legal status of tenure-holders or talukdars in regard to the cultivating ryots on the one side and to Government on the other. The Noakholly settlements progressed on the whole smoothly and satisfactorily. No final decision was arrived at for disposal of the difficulties connected with the noabad settlements in Chittagong. In 1882 the Board of Revenue reported to Government the successful completion of the long-pending noabad settlements; but on inquiry reason was found for believing that the rights of parties had not been fully considered. Accordingly a further investigation was ordered, the result of which is now before Government. In Orissa, the Khoorda case, details of which were given in the report for 1882-83, was still pending. In certain of the Orissa settlements it became necessary to moderate the assessments imposed by the local officers.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Government estates are of two classes, viz. those that belong to, and are managed by, Government, and those which, though belonging to private individuals, are managed by Government on account of the owners refusing a settlement. The annual demand of the 1,323 estates managed direct was Rs. 27,50,451, but the year began with an arrear balance of Rs. 12,08,029. Out of the gross demand 66·8 per cent., or Rs. 26,45,546, were realized. The management was not financially successful, and the result was below the standard. In the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore Divisions only did the collections exceed the current demand. The balance in the Burdwan Division on account of the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates was reduced from Rs. 3,19,536 to Rs. 1,79,118, and having regard to the consideration shewn to the recalcitrant tenants there appears a likelihood that the arrears will be gradually cleared off. In the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions the collections declined. In Bhagulpore the decrease in collections was attributed to the partial failure of the crops; but in the Chittagong district, where the crops were good and the tenants well able to pay, the realizations fell short of the current demand, and the balance at the close of the year was greater than at the commencement. In the Orissa Division, out of a gross demand of over seven lakhs less than three lakhs

of rupees were collected. Of the balance the realization of Rs. 1,48,000 was suspended pending adjustment of the Khorda ryots' accounts in Pooree. No change was made in the system of management. There was no organized system of improvement, and the rents were collected with difficulty.

WARDS' ESTATES.

A gradual decrease is taking place in the number of estates under Government management under the exercise of the discretionary power possessed by the Court of Wards of refusing to take charge, or relinquishing the management of estates hopelessly involved in debt. The number of wards' estates under management during the year was 113, less by four, and of attached estates 93, greater by two, than the figures of the year preceding. The total arrear demand was Rs. 57,26,136, and the current demand Rs. 57,65,675. Of the whole demand Rs. 53,73,690 were collected and Rs. 4,29,408 remitted. The closing balance of arrears was Rs. 56,80,615. The unfavourable result in collections was attributed partly to a bad harvest and partly to the fact that several estates with large rentals and excessive arrear balances came under management. For the recovery of Rs. 3,56,137 there were 12,608 certificates filed. Out of the total liabilities of the estates, amounting to Rs. 45,85,374, Rs. 6,53,627 were paid and Rs. 16,943 reduced by compromise. Of the unpaid balance over four and a half lakhs were the nominal debt on the Port Canning estate recently purchased by Government. The general incidence of the charges was 10 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses, and was reasonable. Arrangements were made with the Accountant-General for a periodic audit of all the more important estates in the province at a maximum audit-fee of 6 annas per cent. of the current rent demand. At the commencement of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 17,78,237 with investments valued at Rs. 21,05,030. The receipts from all sources in 1883-84 were Rs. 62,69,133, and the disbursements Rs. 62,90,102. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,57,268 and investments valued at Rs. 22,64,014. Rs. 39,989 were expended in subscriptions and donations to schools, Rs. 19,445 for dispensaries, Rs. 90,431 in the maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property, and Rs. 1,20,493 in improvement of land and property and the benefit of wards. The majority of the minors were either being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or were attending colleges or schools Three minors were under the care of English tutors. The progress made by most of the wards was reported to be favourable.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Of three bills introduced in the previous session, but not then passed, one, the Bengal Municipal Act, became law; the second, the Local Self-government Bill, passed through its preliminary stages and was reported on by the select committee, while the Estates Partition Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn. Five new bills were also introduced, of which four passed into law, and the fifth, a bill to provide for filtered water within the municipality of the suburbs of Calcutta, was referred to a select committee. Of the five Acts passed four are enabling or amending Acts. The Pooree Lodging-house Act was amended so as to bring within the provisions of section 7 the reception of lodgers during the day in unlicensed houses along

the routes leading to the various shrines. The Calcutta Tramway Act was amended so as to bring within its operation such portions of the town of Calcutta as lie without the local limits of municipal jurisdiction. The suburbs of Calcutta and the town of Howrah having come under the general provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, relieving mofussil municipalities of the obligation to make any contribution towards the cost of their police, it became necessary to pass an Act for the purpose of legalizing the payment from the municipal funds of a portion of the police charges within those two municipalities. The fourth Act gave power to the supreme Government to authorize the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality at any time to contract loans out of India and in other than Indian currency. The most important measure which was passed during the session was the Act to amend and consolidate the law relative to municipalities, No. III of 1884. The previous history of this measure has been detailed in the Administration Report for the preceding year. The principal changes in the law made by this Act are the abolition of the classification of municipalities, the extension of the elective system to all municipalities except the few that are scheduled, and the grant in nearly all cases to the Municipal Commissioners of advanced municipalities of the right to elect their own chairman. The approval of Government is no longer necessary for the election of a vice-chairman. While greater freedom has thus been granted to municipalities in the appointment of their representatives, provisions have been introduced which will enable the Magistrate to exercise effectively a check upon the administration.

The decision of the Secretary of State negativing the proposed appointment of a central board rendered it necessary to recast the provisions of the Local Self-government Bill. As now amended, the bill provides that the district board shall be an administrative body where there are no local boards, and either wholly or partly a controlling body where there are such boards. Under the scheme there will be a district board established in every district, but a local board, as far as possible on a representative basis, may be constituted in any subdivision or subdivisions, and must be constituted in any subdivision in which the subordinate system of thanna union committees has been introduced. Provision has been made for the election of members and the control of the administration. Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor, and, subject to his direction, to the different boards, to make rules for the disposal of business. The amended bill was published for general information on the 2nd April 1884, and circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions for an expression of their opinion.

POLICE.

No change of any moment was made in the constitution or organization of the police. The introduction of the new fifth-grade class of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, originally sanctioned experimentally in five districts, was extended to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces with the exception of those in the Orissa Division. The measure was on the whole a decided success. The effect on enlistment of the grant sanctioned in 1880 of batta to constables of certain grades has been to some extent neutralized by the amalgamation of the regular and town police. The more constant work exacted from the latter rendered recruits unwilling to enlist; and the whole subject of recruitment will have to be reconsidered. Men from the Dacca, Bhagulpore,

and Doomka forces were employed on duty at the Exhibition in Calcutta, and in December 80 men were sent from the reserves then at Calcutta to the Chittagong Hill Tracts owing to the rumours of raids. A body of the Doomka and Patna reserves was employed by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and did good service in suppressing the disturbances raised by the Korwas in the State of Khorsawan. The total numbers of police actually employed on the 31st December 1883, including the regular police and the frontier and civil force in tha Chittagong Hill Tracts, but exclusive of the Government railway police and temporary police employed on salt revenue work in Orissa, amounted to 76 superior officers, 3,451 subordinate officers, and 20,113 constables and privates. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,70,698, or Rs. 1,85,820 less than the estimate. The decrease was due to large savings under the headings of pay, ordnance stores, and clothing allowance. The cost of that part of the force which was employed on purely police work was approximately Rs. 26,35,386, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The numbers of the railway police force remained the same as in the preceding year. The number of town and village police not subject to the rules of the regular police was 172,135, and the average annual emoluments of each was estimated at somewhat over Rs. 29. There was some slight improvement reported in the working of the Chowkidari Act in regard especially to regularity in payment of the chowkidars. The recommendations of the Chowkidari Commission were still under consideration. The conduct of the police was reported fairly good in most districts. In ten cases, however, police-officers were charged with extortion, torture, or threats to torture, and were convicted judicially. Several of these charges were of a serious nature, and reflected great discredit on the force. The number of judicial punishments under the Indian Penal Code was 449, under Act V of 1861, 294. For good-conduct stripes, on the other hand, 8,770 men received an aggregate allowance of Rs. 15,704.

The total number of cognizable cases reported in 1883 was 104,454 Owing to the transfer of charges of hurt under the provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class, there was a nominal reduction in the total number of cognizable charges as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Deducting such charges, however, from the total of 1882, there was a real increase of 5,289 cognizable cases in 1883. Offences against property increased by 2,312, and against public tranquillity by 165. The increase under these headings was due to the high prices which prevailed in consequence of the partial failure of the crops, and the increase under other headings to prosecutions for public and local nuisances There was a slight decrease in offences of dacoity and robbery by means of drug-poisoning, but an increase of robberies in all the divisions except Chota Nagpore. This increase was not, it is believed, due to relaxation in supervision over habitual criminals, but simply to the general distress which prevailed among the lower classes. The total value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 9,57,779, and of that recovered to Rs. 2,79,823. The efficiency of the supervision by the police over persons of bad livelihood was increased by the reduction of the number of person under surveillance from about 59,000 to 48,200, and the police were relieved of much unnecessary labour. In spite of the bad season and the consequent increase in offences against property, the number of persons convicted after a previous conviction fell from 1,397 to 1,159. This result would seem to indicate that the class of habitual or professional thieves was

well under restraint. It is equally satisfactory to note that the attempt made to induce the Mughya Domes of Chumparun to settle down to agriculture met with success. Although the outturn of their crops was exceptionally unfavourable, they were able to earn their living, and the majority appear to have abandoned their former habits of life.

In Calcutta and the suburbs the strength of the police was the same as in the preceding year, with the exception of an addition of 21 native officers for regulating traffic on the strand. The total cost of the police in the town was Rs. 4,16,065, in the suburbs Rs. 1,48,558. The total number of offences reported was 4,344 more than in the preceding year. There was, however, an actual decrease in the number of the cases cognizable by the police, and the general increase was mainly caused by a more strict enforcement of municipal laws. Prosecutions under the Conservancy Acts in the suburbs alone increased from 836 to 3,117. There was a decrease in serious offences against person and property, and in minor offences against property in the town. Out of 47,987 persons arrested 40,363 were convicted of all kinds of offences. The value of the property stolen in town and suburbs was Rs. 1,62,475, of which Rs. 84,065 were recovered. Although the number of cases in which property was stolen was 128 less, the value of the property stolen was Rs. 50,639 more than in the preceding year, owing to a few cases in which large amounts were taken. One native gentleman was robbed, probably by his servants, of notes and valuables amounting to about Rs. 24,000. Act V (B.C.) of 1879 was repealed during the year, and the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act IV of 1883 came into force. The provisions of the new Act included the municipality of Howrah. There were no extensive jute fires, and the value of the property destroyed was only Rs. 1,29,069, against Rs. 16,87,523 in the preceding year; and of this amount one lakh was estimated as the damage caused by a fire in Burrabazar which destroyed 70 kutcha buildings used as storehouses and timber-yards. The total number of firearms, including sporting rifles and guns, pistols, and revolvers imported through the port of Calcutta, was 985. The importation of gunpowder decreased from 84,099 to 64,675 lbs. The trade is not of any magnitude, and the bulk of it is said to be in the hands of five or six firms.

There were 10,455 persons in these provinces reported killed by wild animals and venomous snakes. In the preceding year the reported number of deaths was 10,458, and the figures vary but slightly from year to year. The number of cattle killed was reported to be 11,710, against 8,560 in 1882. The increase was most noticeable in the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and was probably due merely to improved registration. Somewhat fewer wild animals were destroyed than in the preceding year, but the number of snakes destroyed increased from 32,187 to 38,856. Over 87 per cent. of the deaths of human beings were caused by snake-bite. The rewards paid for the destruction of venomous snakes amounted to Rs. 7,095. A scheme for the payment of such rewards on certificates granted by indigo-planters has been sanctioned for a few districts as an experimental measure. Although the number of venomous snakes annually reported to be destroyed is large, the deaths of human beings by snake-bite does not appreciably diminish. Such a diminution, however, must be the sole and ultimate test of the success of measures taken to exterminate these reptiles. Rs. 20,880 were paid for the destruction of wild animals. This sum was

nearly Rs. 6,000 less than in 1882, owing, it is said, to the decreased number of wild animals killed. The number of persons who met their deaths from wild animals was, however, slightly greater than in the preceding year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No change was made in the number of stipendiary and honorary Magistrates at the presidency, and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the presidency town. Excluding the Magistrates, stipendiary and honorary, at Calcutta, the total number of Magistrates at the close of 1883 was 1,685, of whom 1,314 were honorary. With some exceptions the honorary Magistrates displayed interest in their work, and were fairly regular in their attendance at the bench sittings. There were 150,208 cases brought to trial,—7,830 more than in 1882. The increase was most remarkable in respect of offences under special and local laws, offences affecting public health, &c., and miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code. The number of persons under trial during the year for offences of all kinds was 226,427, of whom 70,450 were acquitted and 149,752 convicted. Out of 178,384 charges of offences under the Penal Code, 11,396 were struck off as false. Including those against whom charges were pending from the previous year, there were 3,119 persons under trial before the Court of Sessions, of whom 1,475 were convicted. The number of trials by jury was 344.

The verdicts of the jurors were approved by Sessions Judges in 292 cases, wholly disapproved in 33, and partially in 19 cases. No alteration was made in the system of trial by jury either as regards the area or offences to which it had been extended. Complaints continued to be made of the unwillingness of juries to convict. There was, however, a decided improvement in this respect in comparison with the results of the previous year. Out of 2,307 appeals and references made to the High Court, 1,106 were rejected, and 1,544 were rejected out of 7,197 made to the Courts of Session. Before all courts there appeared a total of 405,641 witnesses. It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons whipped under judicial orders continued to show a decrease. In 80·65 per cent. of the 1,261 instances in which this punishment was inflicted, the offence committed had been theft; in 8·88 per cent., receiving stolen property. In 1878 the number of persons flogged under judicial orders was 4,739. No increase in the classes of offences punishable by whipping has been observed in consequence of the gradual disuse of this form of punishment.

PRISONS.

The principles approved by the Bengal Government for the conduct of the jail administration remained unchanged during the year under review, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. With the concentration of the long-term prisoners at the central jails and the improvements and extensions made in the buildings there was a considerable fall in the death-rate of all classes of prisoners. The employment of the prisoners was, as hitherto, almost exclusively intramural, and in consequence of the completion of some of the larger jail buildings a greater proportion of the prisoners was employed on manufactures. Owing to various causes, however, the profits from jail manufactures were much below those of the preceding year. The reduction in the number of corporal punishments inflicted was accompanied by an improve-

ment in discipline of the prisoners, and the milder punishments with the prospect of remissions of sentence under the mark system were found ample to ensure their good conduct. Although the rise in the price of food-grains was considerable, the number of direct admissions decreased, and the returns show a diminished total expenditure, even including the outlay by the Public Works Department on new buildings.

The number of prisoners in all jails on the 31st December 1882 was 14,377, and on 31st December 1883, 13,417. The number of convicts admitted direct declined from 31,710 to 29,763, a decrease of 1,947, or over 6 per cent. The daily average number of prisoners was only 13,711, and was less than in any of the preceding eight years. This result in face of a bad harvest and the continual extension of special and local laws can be attributed only to the improved material condition of the people and better general administration. Of the gross convict population 55·91 per cent. were confined in the central jails. In 1882 only 47·87 per cent. of the prisoners were confined in them, but it is the settled policy of Government to increase the percentage, as the central jails are healthier and under better discipline and management. To these jails also are sent the majority of convicts transported from Burmah for confinement in Bengal under arrangements made in 1881.

There were 48,580 reported offences committed by prisoners, and the percentage of convicts who committed offences was 81·4. Most of the offences, however, were of a petty description, and the apparent magnitude of the number was due to the strict enforcement of orders under which the most petty breaches of rules punished only with warnings were recorded. The total number of corporal punishments was only 349, and in ratio to all other punishments inflicted on male prisoners, 0·74 per cent. The punishments of reduced diet and solitary confinement with reduced diet were also much less than in the preceding year, decreasing from 8,154 to 5,626. Of the severer punishments, that of solitary confinement alone shows an increase from 3,067 to 3,261.

The warder system was not so favourably reported on as in the two previous years. Their discipline was stated to be lax, and there was a difficulty in obtaining recruits. Some improvement in their position will probably be necessary. There were 13 escapes from jails during the year; but though negligent guarding was the proximate cause, they were in part owing to the want of security in the buildings. Much has, however, been done to remedy the latter defect in the last few years, and the escapes in 1883 were not one-twelfth so numerous as in 1872.

The total expenditure, excluding that on new buildings by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 10,32,695, and was lower than in any year since 1875, except 1881, when grain was abnormally cheap. The average cost of each prisoner, however, increased from Rs. 64-2-3 to Rs. 68-11-7. There was an increase of Rs. 30,397 in establishment charges, due partly to the extension of the warder system and partly to the opening of the new Khoolna jail. The net cash earnings of prisoners, calculated as recently prescribed by the Government of India, amounted to Rs. 2,89,557, and were less by Rs. 48,936 than in 1882. Shortly before the beginning of the year the Government of India had prohibited the introduction of steam machinery into any jail, and directed that no European machinery driven by application

of convict labour should be introduced in any jail where it did not already exist. The Government of Bengal requested a reconsideration of this decision, but no final orders were communicated during the year. Pending these orders, the existing system was maintained. The decrease in profits was attributed chiefly to increased price of raw materials and diminished demand for the manufactured products, and at the Presidency Jail Press to the lower printing rates which were sanctioned. The average number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures increased from 5,699 to 5,847 owing to the cessation of former building operations.

The new Subsidiary Jail Code, which came into force at the commencement of the year, brought the subsidiary jails directly under the general control and supervision of the Inspector-General. The subdivisional Magistrate is still *ex officio* Superintendent, and under the orders of the District Magistrate, but corresponds directly with the Inspector-General regarding his charge. The total number of prisoners admitted to these jails was 25,606, showing a decrease of 2,520 compared with the figures of 1882. The daily average was 674. There were 43 escapes owing to the insecurity of the buildings. These buildings are being gradually replaced by others of a more substantial class.

The health of the jail population was on the whole exceptionally good. The death-rate per mille of all classes of convicts, excluding deaths from cholera, was 49·2, against 60 in 1882. There were 61 deaths from cholera among convicts and under-trial prisoners, but only at Julpigoree did the disease prevail in an epidemic form. While the average of deaths was 9·7 below that of the previous 20 years, the ratio of daily average sick was 7·7 per mille above it, indicating apparently either that the types of disease were not so severe as usual, or that the treatment was more favourable to recovery. Every effort has been made by Government to improve the health of the prisoners, but from the statistics of separate jails it is plain that the health of the prisoners in any jail varies almost uncontrollably with the health of the surrounding outside population.

There were 79 boys in confinement at the Alipore Reformatory at the close of the year. The trades taught were, as previously, those of a blacksmith, bookbinder, gardener, carpenter, cane-worker, and tinsmith. The net profit of the manufactures amounted to Rs. 10,896, and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,282. The youths released were with hardly an exception reported to be doing well. The success of this institution and the want of accommodation led to the opening in September 1882 of a reformatory at Hazaribagh, and at the close of 1883 there were 58 boys confined at that place. The net value of the work performed was Rs. 1,528, and the expenditure Rs. 8,797. In both institutions the discipline and the health of the inmates was good.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The suits pending for disposal before the High Court were slightly less numerous than in 1882. Of these, however, only 36·91 per cent. were disposed of, against 44·80 in 1882 and 56·42 in 1881, and there were 791 suits pending at the close of 1883, being 71 more than were pending at the close of the preceding year. The High Court sat on the appellate side for 228 days, against 241 days in 1882, and decided 2,978 less appeals and applications than

in the preceding year; while at the close of the year there were 1,275 more pending than twelve months previously. The proportion of work undisposed of increased from 32 per cent. to 52 per cent. of the whole work.

The courts in the interior disposed of altogether 421,827 original suits, of which 351,741 were in Moonsiffs' Courts. The percentages to the total amount of litigation of money and rent-suits were each somewhat over 45, the next highest percentage being that of suits for immoveable property, 5·4.

The year under review was the first throughout which the Presidency Small Cause Court Act XV of 1882 was in force. There were 26,027 suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, showing a decrease, compared with the last year (1881) of the old procedure, of 8,081. Making allowance for nominal reduction caused by changes in the law, the decrease appears to have been great and real, especially in suits of the smaller values. In spite of this decrease, however, the arrears continued to accumulate, and the average number of days' duration of contested suits increased from 54·8 to 71·5. The proportion of contested suits to the total number of suits pending during the year was about 19 per cent., as in the previous year, but the actual number disposed of was over 10 per cent. less than in 1882. The explanation given was that the new procedure throws additional work on the court, and that the extension of the Act to suits of values over Rs, 1,000 much increased its labours. The working of the Act for another year will probably show more clearly in what respects it is deficient.

The scheme for training junior officers of the Covenanted Civil Service who had elected the judicial branch of the service in judicial work by vesting them with powers of a civil court has, after three years' trial, been pronounced a failure by the High Court, and its abandonment recommended. The question is still under the consideration of Government.

REGISTRATION.

The work of registration continued to show revived activity. Although the number of registration offices remained, as in the preceding year, 285, the total registrations increased by 8·26 per cent.—from 555,141 to 601,002. Contrary, however, to the experience of 1882, the increase in the compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property was much greater than in the optional registrations affecting that class of property. The percentage of increase was, however, still in favour of the latter. The majority of the documents registered relate to immoveable property, and in 1882 this class in the aggregate formed 82·47 per cent. of the total registrations of all kinds. There was an increase both in perpetual and term leases, and the number of leases of all kinds registered rose from 216,454 to 235,075. Instruments of sale of property in value less than Rs. 100 increased by 11,349, and deeds of mortgage of property in the same class by 6,123. Deeds of sale of values above Rs. 100, and deeds of mortgage, also showed a considerable increase. The gradual decrease noticed since 1879-80 in the registration of money bond appears to have been checked, and 3,640 more deeds were registered than in 1882-83. The increase in the registrations generally may probably be with reason attributed to a better appreciation of the benefits of the system. It was, however, stimulated in some instances by special causes. The high prices of food-grains led to an extension of cultivation in Chittagong and Noakholly, and those two districts

alone accounted for 63·7 per cent. of the increased registrations of perpetual leases. In Monghyr, Backergunge, Jessore, and Tipperah the increase in term leases was conspicuous, partly owing to similar causes and partly to resettlement. Statements submitted by the Inspector-General of the number and value of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds of sale classified under the headings of entire revenue-paying estates, shares in such estates, revenue-free properties, intermediate tenures, and ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy, showing the number of transactions, the various classes of purchasers, and the amount of purchase-money during the year, are of interest as indicating the extent to which, and facility with which, transfers of landed rights are now made. The transactions relating to ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy alone amounted to 47,030, and 313,206·9 standard bighas were transferred, the purchase-money being over 32 lakhs of rupees. Out of 48,602 purchasers 31,911 were themselves ryots. In spite of the difficulty in making an exact classification of the purchasers by profession, there can be little doubt but that these facts indicate the prosperity of the cultivator and his willingness and ability to invest in the purchase of landed rights. The gross receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,74,711, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 5,04,755. The net surplus, Rs. 4,24,993, exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 31,980. Rs. 3,012 were expended on new buildings, additions, and repairs. In accordance with the system approved and brought into operation in the preceding year, eighteen offices were converted from *ex-officio* to rural sub-registries. As the system worked satisfactorily, and was followed by a large increase of registrations, it will be gradually extended further.

Twenty-four new companies, all with limited liabilities, were registered under the Act during the year. Their aggregate nominal capital was Rs. 77,99,000. The decrease in the number of companies compared with 1882-83 was 13, and in the capital Rs. 82,66,000. At the end of March 1883 there were 226 companies existing with a paid up capital of Rs. 8,47,18,467.

The registrations of Mahomedan marriages and divorces decreased from 8,081 to 7,483. The decrease took place in eight out of fourteen districts. In the remaining six districts there was a slight increase. The registrations have steadily declined in number since 1878-79, when the number was 10,637. The report of the Committee appointed to revise the former rules and procedure was submitted in January 1884, and their proposals were generally approved. A permanent Committee has been established in Calcutta, and to them all nominations to the appointments of kazi and marriage registrar will be submitted. Act XII of 1880 for the appointment of kazis has been extended to the fourteen districts in which Act I of 1876 is now in force. The offices of kazi and marriage registrar have been united. It is hoped that these changes, with the relief afforded in the price and form of registers, will facilitate the working of the Act.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The work done by the Corporation of Calcutta was, as usual, varied and important. Although, however, public criticism was directed more strongly than ordinarily to the Municipal Administration, the attendance at meetings compared somewhat unfavourably with those of the preceding year. Among matters which engaged the attention of the Town Council were the preparation for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught,

the negociations for the lease of the Mahratta Ditch, a number of minor street improvements, the disposal of the Marcus legacy, and the inspection for the purpose of detecting adulteration in articles of food exposed for sale. Arrangements were made for improving the system of licensing hackney carriages. Some efforts were made to arrange a better distribution of the water-supply, in itself insufficient, and to prevent the interception by the connections nearest the head works of the entire supply. Extensions of the system will probably be in working order by the hot season of 1885.

In some respects the Municipal administration was not satisfactory. In spite of the bad state of many streets and lanes, the expenditure on road repairs amounted only to Rs. 2,45,575 out of a grant of Rs. 2,86,204. The main drainage system was according to expectation to be completed before the end of 1884. During the year under review, however, only 46,672 feet of sewers were constructed, though in the fifteen months ending with 31st March 1883 109,158 feet had been completed, and in the year 1881, 74,751 feet of pipe-sewers had been laid down. Out of eighteen projects for the structural improvement of bustees, one only was completed, and in four the work was well advanced, but in the remaining 13 no progress was made beyond the preliminary stage. Out of the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 made to meet the cost of sanitary and structural improvements in the bustees, only Rs. 55,871 were expended. And this matter attracted considerable attention later on. The improvements so far as they were carried were successful. In the wards where most improvements were made there was a decrease in the death-rate and a large increase in the value of property. The four bathing-platforms erected were resorted to with eagerness by the people.

There were 7,655 births registered, giving a birth-rate of 17·6 per mille. The number of deaths registered was 12,346, giving a death-rate per mille of of 28·4. The death-rate in the preceding year was 31 per mille. The mortality from cholera was greater than in any year since 1870 except 1882-83. The mortality from small-pox somewhat increased, but deaths from dysentery, fever, and diarrhœa diminished.

The income of the municipality increased from Rs. 26,80,886 to Rs. 27,10,641, and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 27,12,449 to Rs. 27,08,673. The total debt of the Corporation at the end of 1882-83 was on debenture loans Rs. 79,50,100, and on consolidated loan from Government Rs. 72,64,423. During the year a loan was raised of Rs. 97,800; the Government debt was reduced by Rs. 1,57,228; and the reserve of sinking fund rose to the nominal value of Rs. 25,59,385. At the close of the year the indebtedness amounted to Rs. 1,25,95,710.

Including the Suburban Municipality there were 179 municipalities in the interior of Bengal. Of these 27 were of the first class, 100 of the second, and 52 were unions. Bali, which formerly formed a ward of Howrah, Jamalpore, Sahebgunge, and Kotechandpore, were converted into second-class municipalities. The municipality of Bichak was abolished. The total number of Municipal Commissioners was 2,305. Of these 489 were Europeans and 1,816 natives, 566 officials and 1,739 non-officials. The population within municipal limits was nearly three millions. The total income of all the municipalities was Rs. 28,45,665, and the expenditure Rs. 28,01,375. The incidence of actual taxation per head on the population was 11 annas 1 pie. The elective system was in force in Serampore, Burdwan, and Krishnagur. Under the new Municipal Act the

distinction between the municipalities will be in the constitution of the Committee and not in a class gradation. In the majority of cases the Commissioners will be elected by the rate-payers, and in only 16 Municipalities will the members be all nominated by Government.

MARINE.

The Pilot Service of the port of Calcutta continued to maintain its good reputation. The number of qualified pilots of all grades was 63 The system of obtaining leadsmen apprentices from the training ships in Great Britain continued to work well, and 38 vessels were piloted by the apprentices, regular pilots not being available under the rules. The average size of the vessels visiting the port continues in increase year by year. In 1870-71 the average tonnage of the steamers was 1,300, of sailing vessels 1,000 tons: in 1883-84 the tonnage of the former had risen to an average of 2,300, and of the latter to 1,200 tons. This increase in the size of the vessels has rendered the duties of the pilots more difficult and responsible. The pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 8,34,507. The vessels which entered numbered 1,085, with a gross tonnage of 1,977,369 tons, and 1,073 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,959,826 tons, left the port. There was a decline of 134 vessels and 24,099 tons in tonnage compared with the preceding year.

Forty-two vessels grounded and 14 collisions took place. Damage was caused to two of the vessels which grounded, and in twelve of the collision cases. One steamer was sunk by collision. Taken altogether, however, the percentage of casualties to the number of vessels decreased from 3·31 to 2·59. Four courts were held for the trial of pilots under Act XII of 1859, two special courts under Act IV of 1875, and eleven departmental inquiries. In two cases pilots received substantial punishment, and in two instances the masters' certificates of competency were suspended for three months. The Health Officer inspected 1,464 vessels. The average number of European seamen in the port increased from 1,350 to 1,860. There were 81 deaths among them, of which 37 were due to cholera. The death-rate among them was 43·5 per mille. Among the natives living afloat the death-rate was reported at 6·9 per mille. The general health was exceptionally good. Useful work was done among the native river-population by the Sanitary Inspector appointed at the end of 1882 in visiting boats and inspecting latrines and conservancy arrangements. The quarantine for cholera imposed in 1882 on arrivals from Batavia and Sumatra was withdrawn in May 1883. In the same month the Turkish Government imposed quarantine on all arrivals from Calcutta, although the disease was not then epidemic in that town. Owing to the stagnation in trade the receipts from shipping and discharging fees aggregated only Rs. 21,045, against Rs. 22,923 in the preceding year. There were 4,096 seamen shipped and discharged less than in 1882-83. Austrians, Swedes, Manillamen, Chinese, and West Indians are now more common in British ships than hitherto. It is a subject for congratulation that the European sailors have continued to improve in moral condition. While physically the same they are better behaved, and a larger proportion is able to read and write. The value of seamen's money-orders increased from Rs. 42,079 in 1882-83 to Rs. 84,120; and this is good evidence that seamen are willing to avail themselves of a safe method of remitting savings which would otherwise be expended in debauchery.

The total amount of debt due from the Port Trust at the commencement of the year was Rs. 97,33,787. The Commissioners held in addition to the foreshore and strand bank lands, property of the value of Rs. 1,78,97,544. During the year the debt owing to Government was reduced by Rs. 99,180, and Rs. 60,000 were invested in a sinking fund. A sum of Rs. 20,60,369 was expended on new works, chiefly on new jetty works, inland vessels' wharves, the Howrah foreshore road, the port approaches, Harbour Master's Department, and the purchase of the Calcutta Dock. The receipts from the jetties, floating-crane, and strand bank lands largely increased. The income from the inland vessels' wharves was reduced, chiefly owing to the reopening of the Chitpore lock.

The receipts of the Harbour Master's Department and of the tramway were reduced by the general slackness of trade and the partial failure of the jute crop, while the decline in tonnage together with a reduction in the port-dues diminished the receipts from the port approaches. The increased length of vessels trading to the port rendered it necessary to increase the length of the moorings between Fort Point and Hastings, and eleven of the berths were lengthened from 280 to 350 feet. It is proposed to lengthen in a similar manner the moorings between Prinsep's Ghât and Tolly's Nullah.

The most important question considered by the Commissioners was that of providing wet docks for the shipping. The Commissioners finally proposed the construction of such docks at Kidderpore and to connect them with the town jetties by a tramway along the river bank. The expenditure was to be met by an advance by Government of the necessary funds. General sanction to the scheme was given, and a special Deputy Collector appointed to acquire the land; but no work was commenced before the close of the year. The sanction of Government was also accorded to the construction of a wharf on the Howrah foreshore road, and of a line of railway between Shalimer and the terminus at Howrah. The danger of destruction among the shipping owing to the trade in petroleum was brought prominently to notice by the conflagration in port of the ship *Aurora*, laden with kerosine oil, and proposals were submitted for the establishment of a petroleum depôt at Budge-Budge. The detailed survey of the Hooghly was discontinued during the employment of the survey staff on the Mutlah river survey. The latter survey was completed, and the channels thoroughly surveyed from Canning to lat. 21·24 N.

The port of Chittagong suffered, though to a somewhat less extent than Calcutta, from the stagnation in trade. The number of vessels visiting the port, including ballam boats, decreased from 3,267 with a tonnage of 262,221 tons to 3,004 with a tonnage of 257,605 tons. The decrease of tonnage, however, was proportionately less than the decrease in the number of vessels, owing to the general tendency observed towards the employment of larger ships. The jute trade with Narayangunj ceased early in the season, and a number of boats cleared with rice and paddy for the western ports. The trade in jute declined from 1,149,257 cwt. to 1,064,572 cwt., and of rice from 81,315 to 65,598 tons. Owing, however, to higher prices the value of the exports was considerably greater than in 1882-83. Salt and mineral oil, which are the chief imports, also showed an increase. Ten sets of swinging moorings were supplied to the port. The buoys marking the river channels down to the bar were overhauled, and the river is now buoyed according to the orders of

the Government of India. The changes frequently taking place in the upper channel of the river require constant watchfulness.

The trade of the Orissa ports was greatly stimulated by the rise in prices of grain owing to the partial failure of the crops in Bengal and by the good harvests and large stocks in Orissa itself. It is noticeable that even at these ports, although the gross tonnage of the vessels trading was greater than that in the preceding year, the number of vessels was less. In 1882-83 the number of vessels which entered and cleared the port were altogether 1,154, with a gross tonnage of 574,462: in 1883-84 the vessels numbered only 1,058, but the tonnage was 671,647½ tons. The False Point and Pooree ports have a joint port fund. The increase in tonnage of the shipping was due chiefly to the visit of steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Of the ports in the district of Balasore, Chandbally and Dhamrah are by far the most important, and their combined exports and imports during the past year were valued at Rs. 90,27,092. Two weekly steamers were running on the Balasore line, and four bi-weekly steamers on the Chandbally line. Small steamers plied weekly between Cuttack and Chandbally *viâ* the Kendraparah Canal.

METEOROLOGY.

The extensions of the Meteorological Department sanctioned in 1882-83 were carried into effect, and the past year was one of some importance to the department. The chief improvements sanctioned were the establishment of additional stations recording observation at 10 a.m., the daily transmission of observations to the head office, and the publication of daily weather reports for the province of Bengal from May 15th to November 15th, and of weekly and monthly returns, with short summaries, in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The result has been that the information supplied to the department has become much more ample than formerly. No cyclone of any severity was generated in the Bay of Bengal in 1883, but a number of small cyclonic storms occurred during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The monsoon terminated abruptly at the end of September. The form of the Bay of Bengal daily weather reports was improved, and the reports were supplied, as usual, to subscribers and Government officials. The receipts from subscriptions covered the cost of printing and distribution. Good work was also done in the department of Marine meteorology, and valuable information obtained from the captains of vessels navigating the Bay.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The generally deficient and unevenly-distributed rainfall in most districts was not favourable to the harvests; and although the cultivators, owing to improvements in communications and in means of transport, are where the harvests are good, gainers by the rise in prices which deficient harvests produce, persons with fixed incomes and day-labourers inevitably suffer. In the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions the rainfall was below the average, and the harvests, especially the winter crop of rice, in consequence were somewhat deficient. The large stocks accumulated from the good harvests of the previous two years, however, were sufficient to prevent so great a rise of prices as would otherwise have taken place, and although the people were pinched in certain tracts, there was no general distress even in these tracts. Elsewhere the material condition of the people was fairly good. There was a fair demand for labour, no interruption in the ordinary

course of life, and in the Eastern districts the cultivators and labourers are stated to be better housed, fed, and clothed than formerly. There is a ready market and strong competition for the raw produce of the former, while the latter benefit by the demand for their labour, caused by increased trade in raw produce, by the opening of mills and factories, and by the expenditure on railways, roads, and canals. The Orissa Division suffered but slightly from the unequal distribution of the rainfall; and in that of Chittagong the price of rice rose merely in consequence of the short crop in other parts of Bengal. Throughout the Patna and Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions, however, the winter and spring crops were scanty, and were only saved by heavy dews, which fortunately fell during the cold weather, and by the employment, where possible, of artificial irrigation. The partial failure of the crops in these Divisions necessitated some limited operations for the relief of the people in certain localities where crop failure had been most pronounced; and these operations were fully successful. Speaking generally, although the prices of food were higher than usual, there was no want of it in the markets; and this fact demonstrates the ease with which trade by means of roads and railways can now meet demand in places where but a few years ago it was necessary for Government to import food at enormous expenditure and labour in order to save human life.

HORTICULTURE.

Little original work was done in the way of improvements during the year. The planting out of the new palm-house in the Botanical Gardens at Seebpur with plants that had outgrown the limits of the smaller conservatories was completed. The sabai grass, which furnishes a good paper fibre, was extensively distributed. The cultivation of the paper mulberry promising to be successful, a large number of plants were prepared for issue. A consignment of cinnamon plants was received from Hongkong, but the plants, though healthy, were too young for a decision to be made as to the suitability to them of the soil of Bengal. The Japan soy bean was distributed for experimental cultivation, but the result was a failure. The completion of the new herbarium building allowed of the proper arrangement of the dried plants collected. There were 23,809 living plants and 3,716 packets of seeds distributed from the garden, while 9,179 plants and 1,038 packets of seeds were presented by various contributors. The receipts from the sale of surplus plants amounted to Rs. 1,345. At Darjeeling the Botanical Garden suffered for the third year in succession from the ravages of the cochchaffer grub. The experiments in the rearing of silkworms at the Rampore Beauleah Jail, which, as noticed in last year's report, had not met with success, were nevertheless continued. It was not found feasible to procure eggs of the Cashmere univoltine or Japan multivoltine variety, and the experiments were conducted with the multivoltine varieties indigenous to the districts of Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, the eggs being sent to the Darjeeling Jail during the hot season so as to retain the hatching. No decided result was reported. The first of a series of exhibitions, which it is proposed to make annual, of silk cocoons was held at Berhampore in January 1884. There were altogether 184 exhibits, which were not, however, on the whole very good. A balance of Rs. 2,571 was left over from the subscriptions and donations, which will be credited to the fund for future exhibitions.

FORESTS.

The reported area under the Forest Department at the commencement of the year amounted to 11,754 square miles, and at its close to 11,260. The apparent decrease was due merely to the more correct ascertainment of areas in protected and district forests: in reality more than 300 square miles were added to the category of reserved forests. The areas added included the Angul forests in Orissa and extensions of the Sitapahar forests in Chittagong and of the Koderma forest in Hazaribagh. Besides these extensions areas aggregating 525 square miles in Julpigoree, Buxa, Singbhoom, and Orissa were gazetted as reserves, but not finally notified. Good progress was made in demarcation and survey. The total length of boundary dealt with was 782 miles, and out of a total area of 2,966,736 acres of reserved forest only 657,410 acres remained wholly unsurveyed. The superior staff of fourteen officers was increased by the addition of two sub-assistant conservators, and proposals for a further increase and for redistribution have been submitted to the Government of India. The experiment of promoting native subordinates to the grade of sub-assistant conservators is still on its trial. Forest work is distasteful to educated natives, and the department has not hitherto been able to attract men of so good a class as are procured by other departments on no higher pay. There were 2,229 breaches of forest rules: of these 1,816 were compounded, 1,698 being in the Sunderbuns. Forests suffered in Hazaribagh from a fire which spread over nearly the whole of the Koderma reserve, in Orissa from several destructive fires, while in the Buxa division 3,200 acres of reserved forest were burnt. In Darjeeling cattle-grazing and the practice of lopping trees for fodder were formidable obstacles to natural reproduction, and new grazing rules have been introduced. The total yield of all the forests was of timber 6,466,746, and of fuel 29,034,256 cubic feet. There was a decline of over a million cubic feet in the yield of timber from the reserved forests. This occurred chiefly in the Sunderbuns, but the quantity of fuel removed thence by permit-holders increased by over a million cubic feet. There was an increase of nearly 2,00,000 cubic feet in the quantity of timber removed from the protected and district forests, chiefly in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong, and of over four millions in fuel in Orissa. The financial results show a surplus of Rs. 3,06,521, against Rs. 3,11,775 in 1882-83, a decrease of Rs 5,254. The receipts were almost stationary, while the charges, on account of expenses connected with the Calcutta Exhibition, rose, and diminished the surplus.

MANUFACTURES.

The indigo season was good both in outturn and prices. The actual yield in 1882-83 was 159,388: for 1883-84 the estimate was for Rs. 1,64,000. The increase was mainly due to increase of production in the Doab. Of the total outturn almost one-half was of native manufacture. The quantity exported increased from 1,35,723 to 1,49,743 maunds, and the average price per maund from Rs. 223 to Rs. 225. There was a fall in the shipments to the United States owing to large exports in the preceding year and to a decrease in the demand for indigo in the manufacture of a certain class of cotton goods. The advance in exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, amounted to 23½ per cent. On the whole, the increase in production has been followed by an increase in consumption and by no decline in values.

The number of tea-gardens in the year 1883 was 297, showing a decrease of three compared with the previous year. The area under plant, however, increased from 48,092 to 49,753 acres. The approximate yield in pounds was 10,703,139, against 11,169,164 lbs. in 1882. In the Darjeeling district the area under tea slightly increased, but owing to the short rainfall and its early cessation, to musquito blight and red spider in gardens up to 4,500 feet in elevatien, and to sickness among the coolies, the outturn was not good. In Julpigoree the tea-gardens increased from 60 to 63, but there was, with an increase in the total outturn, a decline in the average yield per acre. The crop in the Chittagong district suffered from a rainfall abnormally heavy, unevenly distributed, and of early cessation, and the outturn was less than in the preceding year. In the Chota Nagpore Division there was a decrease of one in the number of gardens, but the area under tea slightly increased. The emigration of labourers to Assam and Cachar continued. The smallness of the tea crops generally was in part counterbalanced by higher prices owing to a short crop in China and the apprehensions of a Franco-Chinese war.

There were two coffee-gardens, both in the Lohardugga district; where in the preceding year there had been only one. One of them, however, was not productive. Only eight acres were under mature plants and yielded 656 lbs. of coffee.

At the instance of the Home Government, which was desirous of extending the cultivation of the *Calisaya ledgeriana* as being the richer in quinine, some 232,200 red bark trees at Mungpoo and Sittong were uprooted and replaced by trees of the yellow bark variety. The new plantation at Rungjung was also planted out with 42,203 trees of this variety. The total number of yellow bark trees planted was 214,720. The total number of cinchona trees of all sorts at the close of the year was 4,740,811, of which 3,532,000 were red and 854,218 yellow *Calisaya ledgeriana.* It has been established almost beyond doubt that the climate of Sikkim is unsuited to the plants. The Sittong plantation came into bearing, and a sixth part of the entire crop was obtained from it. The entire produce of the plantations was 305,160 lbs. The total expenditure on the plantations amounted to Rs. 78,660. The percentage of febrifuge obtained from the bark was almost the same as in the preceding year, 2·72 per cent.; but, owing to the smallness of the crop and the consequent higher cost per pound of the bark collected, the cost at which the febrifuge was turned out rose from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-4-8 per pound. The crop harvested was only 305,160 lbs.—less by 52,940 lbs. than in the preceding year. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge—seed, plants, and bark—amounted to Rs. 1,54,463, and the result of the year's working was a net profit of Rs. 59,700, equal to a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital outlay. This by no means, however, represents the actual gain in the year, as febrifuge in place of quinine at three times the price was used in Government hospitals and dispensaries to the value of Rs. 80,045. The manufactures and mines of the various divisions of these provinces are described in the body of the report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of all ports in the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, was in imports Rs. 30,06,49,292, and in exports Rs. 43,56,07,096. The increase of the total trade over that of 1882-83 was valued at Rs. 2,78,65,377. The foreign trade of Calcutta amounted to

nearly 59½ crores, and there was an increase compared with the preceding year of both imports and exports. Under the former the increase was chiefly in railway plant, machinery, metals, cotton twist and woollen piece-goods; under the latter the increase occurred in raw cotton, indigo, wheat, hides, and oil seeds, while there was a falling off in the exports of jute, gunny-bags, lac, and opium. The most noticeable points in the course of trade were the decline of over 23 per cent. in the trade with Australia, due to smaller shipments of gunny-bags and tea, accompanied by an actual increase of imports, and the rise from 58·6 to 63·3 in the proportion of the Calcutta trade passing through the Suez Canal. English drills displaced American drills to a large extent in the market, and the consumers displayed a marked preference for the coarser and more substantial fabrics. The partial failure of the crops must to a certain extent have diminished the purchasing power of the people, and there seems reason to believe that the large imports were in part due to over-production in England. The value of metals imported increased by over 16 lakhs, chiefly under the heads of copper, wrought iron, and steel. The extended use of wrought iron in buildings was the probable cause of a rise of 68¼ per cent. in the imports. An increase of 21½ lakhs in machinery and mill works is attributable to the extension of jute and cotton factories. The imports of kerosene oil declined by 4½ per cent., but were still larger than those of 1881-82. Imported China tea declined by about 33½ per cent., but the decline was probably due to previous over-importation. The exports of rice owing to a short crop decreased by over five lakhs, while exported wheat increased by nearly 3¼ millions of hundred weight. The export of gunny-bags showed an increase, but with a decline in value. The prospects of the industry are at present said to be discouraging, owing to over-production. The tea exported increased from nearly 57 millions to over 59 millions of pounds, and the average price advanced by seven pies a pound. Although there was a decline, due, it is said, to excessive exportation to those markets in the preceding year of the exports to Australia and America, there was a steady development of the trade with the United Kingdom. In 1883 Indian tea supplied 34·6 per cent. of the English demand, of which six years previously it had only met 19 per cent. The coasting trade of Calcutta in imports improved by 66 lakhs, but the exports fell by 26 lakhs. The decline in exports was chiefly under the heads of rice, gunny-bags, sugar, cotton, and foreign twist and piece-goods. The minor ports of Chittagong and Orissa made considerable advances, but the development of the Naraingunge port was temporarily arrested by the partial failure of the jute crops. A rough survey of the channels of the Megna leading to Naraingunge will probably be made; and should these prove navigable by sea-going vessels, the trade of the port gives promise of large development.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The system of registering the internal trade of Bengal which was introduced in 1878-79 was continued during the year, but a new system of registering rail-borne traffic came into force at the commencement, and the results have been published for each quarter. It was suggested by the statistical conference which was convened in Calcutta in December 1883 that for the purpose of supplementing the statistics of the interprovincial rail-borne trade there should be small moveable establishments for the purpose of periodically registering traffic on the main roads. Accordingly orders have

issued for the registration of the road traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal at the Karmnassa bridge, and arrangements are being made with the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the registration of the river traffic. The registration of trade during the year included the trade of the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Orissa, the traffic on the principal routes in the interior and on the Nepaul, Bhutan, and Sikkim frontier, on the Nuddea rivers, comprising the Jellinghee, Bhagiruthee, and Matabhanga, on the Magna river, the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals, on the Upper Megna and Brahmaputra in regard to the inland steamer service, and on the railways, imperial, guaranteed, and provincial.

The value, compared with that of the preceding year, of the import trade of Calcutta increased from Rs. 49,48,74,918 to Rs. 53,04,81,315. Imports of the value of above 26 crores were brought by the East Indian Railway, and of nearly 12 crores by country boat. The value of the exports in the same periods increased from Rs. 27,03,02,614 to Rs. 29,79,22,038, and of this amount the East Indian Railway carried more than 17 crores. The lowness of freights diverted a large proportion of the trade in raw cotton from Bombay to Calcutta, and arrested the decline observed in the trade of 1882-83. The import and export of cotton twist and yarn, Indian piece-goods, indigo, wheat, saltpetre, linseed, and tobacco largely increased, while the trade in raw jute, gunny-bags, rice, and paddy, salt, and Indian tea declined. Little change occurred in the trade in European piece-goods. The decline in jute was caused by short sowings and a poor crop, and in rice and paddy by a failure of the harvest. The trade in wheat was greatly stimulated by a reduction of the rates on the East Indian Railway. The imports increased from a little over 73 lakhs to over a crore of maunds, and the rise in the exports was over 70 per cent. On the other hand, the imports of rice decreased by over 33, and the exports by 35 lakhs of maunds. The imports and exports of indigo increased from 2,75,000 to 3,00,000 maunds. Although the trade in Indian tea declined in comparison with the year 1882-83, the imports into Calcutta still exceeded by nearly 68,000 maunds the figures of 1881-82. The tobacco crop, like that of indigo, was good, and the increase of trade in this article was marked at Chittagong as well as at Calcutta. The trade on the Megna and Brahmaputra rivers suffered by the short rice and jute crops. On the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals there was an improvement.

The total value of the traffic registered at the 32 stations distributed along the frontier between Chumparun and Julpigoree in the external trade of Bengal with Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhutan was Rs. 1,48,71,315 compared with Rs. 1,45,16,873 of the year preceding. The increase under exports from Bengal amounted to 17·11 per cent., but in the import trade there was a considerable decline. The bulk of the trade was, as usual, with Nepaul. The only matters of interest were the manufacture of brick tea by Messrs. Cresswell and Co., the sale of which the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has been directed to facilitate, and the commencement of an import of excellent wool. Endeavours are now being made to introduce a better system into the registration of traffic with Sikkim and Thibet, as the returns at present cannot be relied on.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to want of funds a large reduction was made in the grant for provincial works as compared with the expenditure for the previous year, and

there was consequently a considerable restriction in the operations of the department under that head of service. Of imperial works the most important were in Calcutta the construction of the building for the accommodation of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, of the group of buildings for the Financial offices, and that for the Central Press. The total outlay for imperial services was Rs. 19,27,289. The expenditure on provincial works amounted to Rs. 25,49,174. The new Collectorate offices at Gya, Durbhunga, and Ranchi were completed; the judicial courts at Pubna, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore were under construction. Seven Munsif's court-houses and three subdivisional offices were erected. Two new first-class jails at Gya and Durbhunga were almost finished. Two third-class jails and three subdivisional lock-ups were completed. The expenditure on original jail buildings amounted to Rs. 2,93,441. The construction of the new Secretariat offices at Darjeeling was commenced in July, and progressed rapidly till February. In Calcutta the west block and octagonal portion of the Writers' Buildings were completed. The expenditure on account of Secretariat offices amounted to Rs. 1,61,088. In communications satisfactory progress was made in remodelling the causeway across the Soane river on the Grand Trunk Road, and in construction of the road between Hazaribagh and Ranchi. Nine roads were completed as feeders to stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway. At the rising port of Narainganj new roads were constructed, the existing ones improved, and a project prepared for filling up the tanks and low-lying ground in the town. The results of the management of the iron works at Burrakur were satisfactory. A blast furnace was started in January, and by the 31st March had turned out 1,314 tons of pig iron. The net profit of the works for the year was Rs. 12,245. The total establishment charges on all public works except railways was 25 per cent. on the outlay upon works and repairs. The temporary subordinate staff was for the most part selected from passed students of the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore.

IRRIGATION.

The total capital outlay on irrigation and navigation productive public works amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 5,47,20,704. The local Government was responsible to the supreme Government for a charge of interest on capital outlay of Rs. 21,60,758, against Rs. 21,15,505 in 1882-83. The revenue account of the canals shows Rs. 11,69,841 as gross receipts and Rs. 10,69,821 as working expenses. The net result was Rs. 1,00,020, against Rs. 1,67,701 of the preceding year.

In the Orissa Circle there were in operation 164½ miles of canal open for both irrigation and navigation, 62 miles for irrigation only, and 639¼ miles of distributary channels. The area actually irrigated was 48,760 acres, and was less by 84,268 acres than in the preceding year. A large number of the leases for five years, which expired in November 1882, were not renewed, and a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline in irrigation and the reluctance of the cultivators to renew their leases. Owing probably to the reduced rate of tolls, the total traffic increased from a boat tonnage of 142,439 to 146,715 tons, but the total result was a decline in tollage from Rs. 69,806 to Rs. 58,531. The total of deficit on all revenue and working expenses was Rs. 55,249. The most costly works carried out were the construction of two locks on the Gobree canal at a cost of Rs. 97,126,

strengthening the bank of the Patamoondee canal at a cost of about Rs. 46,000, and the construction of High Level Canal, Section I, on which Rs. 63,909 were expended. Towards the close of the year 1883 the orders of the Government of India were obtained communicating the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the entire Orissa irrigation project, amounting for direct charges to Rs. 3,11,02,131, being Rs. 97,15,627 in excess over the amount of estimate shown in the report for the previous year.

In the South-Western Circle the total expenditure was Rs. 23,37,092, against Rs. 31,67,502 in the previous year. On the Orissa Coast Canal the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,54,276, but of this three lakhs were composed of a sum granted from Imperial funds as a charge against the head of account "famine relief protective works." A great advance was made towards completion, and by the end of the next working season the canal will probably be dug out to full section. On the Calcutta canals the aggregate expenditure on capital on revenue accounts was Rs. 3,72,921, and the principal works which were in progress were the erection of two plate girder bridges over Tolly's Nullah and the improvement of five bad points and bends. The works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters from the Circular Canal were completed so as to permit of their exclusion. Rs. 1,07,129 were expended on the Eden Canal, in which the work was, with slight exceptions, completed up to the extent already sanctioned. Water was supplied free of charge, and 40,000 acres of land in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts were irrigated, and the crops, which would otherwise have been lost, were saved. Under the head of agricultural works the expenditure from Imperial funds amounted to Rs. 5,60,417, against Rs. 5,96,504 in 1882-83. The principal works in progress were the Surpai drainage works, the Bullee Bheel reclamation works, and the remodelling of the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad districts. The work completed on these was satisfactory. The irrigation and traffic of the canals in this circle was considerable. The area under lease for khureef irrigation from the Midnapore canal was 97,919 acres, and the cash realization Rs. 1,31,000. The total tollage collected for the canals in the circle was Rs. 3,72,565.

In the Sone circle the expenditure on capital and revenue account was Rs. 12,96,867, against Rs. 10,29,432 in the preceding year. On the Sone canals the areas leased for irrigation up to the end of March 1884 amounted to 260,230 acres, showing a satisfactory increase. The receipts from tollage increased from Rs. 39,063 to Rs. 47,590. The total net revenue, however, declined from Rs. 1,54,836 to Rs. 89,330, owing chiefly to decrease in water-rates. The remissions of water-rates on account of previous years made during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,45,974. On the Sarun canals the capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,64,019. There was a deficit, as the net result of receipts and working expenses, of Rs. 15,575. The canal system of Bengal has not hitherto been financially successful. It is difficult, however, to judge of the ultimate result before that system has settled into complete working order.

RAILWAYS.

A steady advance was made in the development of the Provincial Railway system. In the course of the year 174 miles of new line were opened for traffic, and at its close 1,682 miles were open, of which 420 miles were of

double lines, within the provinces of Bengal. If the 2,063 under survey, construction, or projected, be completed, there will be one mile of railway for every 18,000 people and for every 50 square miles of country. At the close of the year the total capital outlay upon State Railways in Bengal, including expenditure for acquiring land for the assisted railways, was Rs. 5,59,60,692. For the interest at 4 per cent. of Rs. 4,25,67,422 out of the amount the Government of Bengal has accepted financial responsibility to the Government of India. Of State Railways 625 miles were open for traffic, and the amount payable during the past year to the Imperial Government on interest account amounted to Rs. 15,23,694. The gross receipts (Rs. 41,29,130) after deduction of the gross expenditure (Rs. 24,99,809), however, left a balance more by Rs. 1,05,627 than enough to cover the interest charges, and the profit per cent. on the total capital expenditure was 3·18. The financial result was somewhat less favourable than that for the preceding year, when the net receipts were Rs. 17,15,000, and the profit per cent. 3·61. But the decline was chiefly due to the partial failure of the jute crop in Bengal, and to the sinking of a large amount of capital in the uncompleted extension of the Tirhoot system, and is not likely to continue. Of the State Railways the Northern Bengal, with a mileage of 247½, is by far the most important and complete; and the net profit has steadily risen from a lakh of rupees in 1879 to over 11 lakhs, and from a per cent. of 0·53 to 5·41 on capital outlay. Progress was made towards the completion of the Tirhoot State Railway by the opening of the extensions from Motihari to Bettiah and from Dalsing Sarai to Simuria. The extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway from Mugrahat to Diamond Harbour was completed in the spring, and the percentage of profit on capital outlay consequently rose from 0·09 to 1·42. Earthwork and brick manufacture on the projected Behar-Assam Railway was commenced in December 1883, and up to the close of the financial year the total expenditure incurred upon the construction section was Rs. 4,01,637. The Dacca and Mymensing State Railway will probably be open for slow traffic in June 1885. The Government of Bengal took over from the Central Bengal Railway Company the construction of the Ranaghat-Bhugwangola line early in 1883, and at the close of the official year the earthwork of the first 21½ miles from Ranaghat to Krishnagurh had been practically completed, and some progress made in brick manufacture. Earthwork on the projected Sultanpur-Bogra line as for a road was commenced as a famine relief work. On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, with a slight decrease in the train mileage there was an increase of 15·13 per cent. in the gross earnings. The length of the Central Bengal Railway line ready for opening at the close of the year was 11½ miles from Gobardanga to Bongong. There is every reason to believe that when completed and in full work it will be financially successful. The Bengal Central, Darjeeling-Himalayan, and Deoghur Railways are the property of private companies. Upwards of 187 miles of permanent-way, including the whole of the Bengal section, was practically finished on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and good progress was made in the other works. The small Deoghur Railway was completed, and the Tarakessar line well advanced. The Khairabad-Rupnarayanpur, Bengal-Nagpur, Benares-Cuttack, Chittagong and Howrah-Ampta Railways were under survey. No work was done on the projected Burdwan, Katwa, Kuch Behar, Kissenganj-Kotchandpur, Behar, Julpaiguri-Balabari, Barrackpur, Chitpur, and Raibari-Faridpur Railways, and the Pabna-Sara and Daltonganj-Baron schemes were abandoned.

The East Indian Railway has been an imperial line since 1st January 1880. The total length of line at the close of 1883 was nearly 2,333 miles. The net earnings increased from Rs. 2,97,12,510 to Rs. 3,11,89,587. The number of passengers carried increased from 10,437,348 to 11,316,037, and of tons carried from 4,383,652 to 4,938,019. The year was one of considerable importance in the history of the railway. It was the first in which the reduction from 3 to 2½ pies per mile for third-class passenger fares was throughout in force, and from June the grain rates were reduced. Under the reduction in the third class passenger fares the ordinary third-class passengers increased from 7,531,528 in 1881 (the last complete year under the higher rates) to 10,062,098; and in consequence of the reduction in the grain rates, whereas in the first half of 1883 the exports of wheat from Bombay exceeded those from Bengal by 103,624 tons, in the latter half the exports from Bengal exceeded those from Bombay by 21,419 tons. The reduction in the goods rates was forced on the East Indian Railway by the reduction of the rate for grain sent to Bombay over the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, and the results were in every way successful.

The working of the Patna-Gya State Railway was taken over by the East Indian Railway on the 1st January 1883.

The working of the Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway was taken over by Government on the 1st July of the present year, and the past year was therefore the last of its independent working. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 26,58,245, giving a dividend of 7·43 per cent. on the total capital expenditure, and exceeding the guaranteed interest on subscribed capital and interest on the debentures and overdrawn capital by Rs. 9,72,696. There was a considerable decrease in goods traffic and steam boat earnings owing to the partial failure of the jute crop; but the number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket-holders, increased from 2,233,240 to 2,782,841, and the receipts increased by 16·41 per cent. The E. I. Company also worked the open portions of the Central Bengal Railway line.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

The sole extension of telegraphs in Bengal during 1883-84 was the line from Khulna to Burrisal, substituted for that from Shallacotty to Goalundo, and now completed.

There was a considerable expansion in the post-office service during the year. The post-offices increased from 1,711 to 1,909, village post-men from 1,612 to 1,736. The length of postal lines increased from 10,854 to 11,439¼, the railway lines showing an increase of 347¼ and runner and boat lines of 338¼. The extension of the post-office system was accompanied by a more than proportional increase in the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders. The number of these rose from 41,829,892 to 46,796,282, or by 10·6 per cent. The value of insured letters and parcels increased from Rs. 1,55,89,845 to Rs. 1,65,38,931, and of money-orders issued from Rs. 1,92,59,707 to Rs. 2,26,91,349. Part of the increase was no doubt due to the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. The system of selling postal notes of the value of Rs. 2-8, Re. 1, and 8 annas at commissions of one anna, half an anna, and one quarter of an anna respectively, introduced in January 1883, met with some success. Over 29,000 of the notes

were sold. It is probable the system is not yet thoroughly understood by the poorer classes, for whose benefit it was established. Of the stock-notes, of values Rs. 12-8, 25, 50, and 100, only 535 were sold. Of these 325 were of the Rs. 100 class.

The value of accounts open at the post-office savings-banks was at the close of the year Rs. 2,11,34,290.

All post-offices were authorized from 1st December 1883 to receive telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest telegraph-office, and measures were taken to open combined post and telegraph offices in places where a separate telegraph-office would either be unnecessary or unremunerative.

The total mileage of lines paid from the zemindari dâk-cess was 12,030 miles. The number of post-offices was 272. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,48,908, and the charges to Rs. 3,23,416.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The major heads of imperial revenue were land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, assessed taxes, forest, registration, interest, receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances, miscellaneous, and gain by exchange on transactions with London. The total of the actuals of revenue for 1883-84 was Rs. 13,34,20,096. The actuals in 1882-83 were Rs. 13,02,42,092. The apparent increase was for the most part, however, only nominal, and due to the classification of two railways as productive public works. The only heads under which there was a real and considerable increase were those of stamps and excise, which increased by Rs. 1,81,691 and Rs. 3,18,213 respectively. On the other hand, there was a decrease of nearly five lakhs from opium, owing to a decrease in the number of provision chests sold, and of over a lakh from customs, owing to a diminished exportation of rice. The actual imperial expenditure was Rs. 2,24,33,593 in 1883-84, against Rs. 2,69,73,072 in 1882-83. The decrease shown in expenditure was thus Rs. 45,39,479. Of this decrease, nearly 43 lakhs were due to smaller payments for cultivation in both the agencies, against a new charge for a Commission of Enquiry. There was also a decrease of over a lakh under refunds and drawbacks, owing to smaller refunds under salt, registration, and assessed taxes. There were no other changes of importance either in revenue or expenditure.

By the establishment of a bank at the new district of Khoolna the number of savings-banks increased from 51 to 52. The number of depositors was 21,306, or 279 more than in the preceding year; but the balance at their credit at the close of the year fell from Rs. 61,39,892 to Rs. 57,28,715. The reduction was due in Calcutta to large withdrawals for investments in Government paper when at a discount, and in the district banks to withdrawals for investments in the post-office savings-banks and Government promissory notes. The balance remaining with the Comptroller-General at the close of the year in connection with the investment of depositors in Government promissory notes was Rs. 51,700.

Of currency notes at the Bengal treasuries the receipts decreased from Rs. 3,89,24,525 to Rs. 3,70,42,260, and the issues from Rs. 3,88,18,045 to Rs. 3,73,96,680. The receipts and issues decreased in every Division except

those of Patna and Orissa. The decrease was attributed partly to the failure of the jute crop, and partly to the forgery of 20-rupee notes in 1882-83, which caused an encashment at the treasuries of a large number of notes of that denomination and a consequent inflation in receipts and issues for that year. The receipts and issues were still considerably above those of the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. The use of currency notes for land revenue payments and for remittances to local centres for trade purposes has been for some years steadily increasing.

The sales of stock notes, including a large and special purchase of Rs. 28,125 in Darjeeling, only aggregated Rs. 61,937-8, against Rs. 1,58,250 in 1882-83. The scheme has, at least in Bengal, met with total failure.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The year under review was the second of the new contract with the Imperial Government, the details of which were given in the Administration Report for 1881-82. The total of the actuals of revenue under all heads, including an opening balance of Rs. 21,46,912, was Rs. 4,00,42,405, against a total of Rs. 4,82,86,563, including an opening balance of Rs. 77,20,053, in the preceding year. The total expenditure, excluding a closing balance of Rs. 5,41,264, was Rs. 3,95,01,141. The balance was thus reduced by Rs. 16,05,658, and that sum represents the deficit of provincial revenue compared with the expenditure during the year. Various causes contributed to this result. The provincial share of the land revenue was originally estimated at Rs. 1,25,91,000, the actuals amounted to Rs. 92,28,446. The large reduction was mainly due to the classification of two railway works as productive public works, and to the outlay on them from provincial funds to the end of the year being treated as a contribution to imperial funds and adjusted under the head of land revenue in the accounts. There were decreases against the estimates in revenue from salt owing to a decrease in bonding operations, from customs owing to abolition of import duty, from assessed taxes due to the absence of systematic reassessment, from civil administration chiefly due to the policy of discouraging the more remunerative kinds of jail manufactures in favour of private local enterprise, and to a smaller decrease under law and justice, from State Railways due to the late opening of the Tirhoot extensions and the failure of the jute crops in North and East Bengal, from the irrigation department owing chiefly to the non-renewal of leases in Orissa, and from the police and education departments owing to non-receipt of certain recoveries and contributions. On the other hand, the receipts from stamps and excise exceeded the original estimates by Rs. 38,457 and Rs. 62,696 respectively, and owing to revaluations there was an increase on the original estimate from provincial rates of Rs. 1,62,746. The miscellaneous receipts, again, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 32,698. In expenditure there were decreases on the original estimates under the heads of excise, customs, forests, registration, raw materials for jail manufactures, police, stationery and printing, and miscellaneous, and increases under the heads of land revenue, stamps, general administration, and railways (revenue account). The closing provincial balance for 1883-84 was originally estimated at Rs. 9,31,000, but the actual balance was only Rs. 5,41,264. The difference between the total amount originally estimated as available and that actually available for expenditure

was Rs. 44,94,595. The chief items of the decrease were Rs. 4,49,088 under the head of opening balance, Rs. 33,62,554 under land revenue, Rs. 4,00,303 under law and justice, Rs. 1,33,287 under irrigation and navigation (direct receipts), and Rs. 2,03,926 under State Railways. The actual expenditure was, however, less by Rs. 41,04,859 than originally estimated owing to the transfer of an item of Rs. 37,34,040 under the head of State Railways capital. The net result thus fell below the estimate by Rs. 3,89,736. The deficit was due to large expenditure on civil buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department, and to failure of crops decreasing the receipts from the State Railways.

There were 124 municipalities which banked with district treasuries, and the transactions in the aggregate of receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 31,02,421. Besides these, five municipalities bank with the Bank of Bengal. The closing balance at credit of the union funds was Rs. 90,528. As the unions have ceased to exist, the cash balances will be transferred to the municipal bodies where constituted in their place, otherwise either retained pending the establishment of union committees under the Local Self-government Act or expended on local improvements. The transactions on account of receipts and expenditure of excluded local funds aggregated Rs. 12,45,620, and the closing balance to Rs. 1,59,563.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

The current demand on account of the road and public works cess was Rs. 73,10,811, and the arrear demand Rs. 11,42,296, against Rs. 70,10,994 and Rs. 11,71,062 respectively in the preceding year. The demand was considerably increased by revaluations carried out in several districts. As sums not realizable till the cess year has closed are shown in the demand, the arrear balance cannot be considered large. The fact that whenever revaluations were carried out on any extensive scale there was an increase in valuation and assessments, shows either that the zemindars derived a larger rent from the land than was shown in the earlier valuations, or that rents have in the meanwhile been enhanced.

LAND REVENUE.

There were 1,43,842 permanently settled, 7,785 temporarily settled, 2,833 Government estates, and 26 ryotwari tracts on the revenue roll of the year. The total increase compared with the figures of 1882-83 was 1,143, and was caused by partitions, dearah settlements, escheats, purchases at auction sales, transfers, and resumptions of police lands. The total demand, including an arrear demand of Rs. 20,40,300, was Rs. 3,99,80,187. Of this the collections amounted to Rs. 3,75,94,546, of which Rs. 16,17,847 were for arrears and Rs. 3,59,76,697 for current demand. Excluding remissions, aggregating Rs. 1,03,580, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 22,82,061. As the year was one of short crops in several districts on account of insufficient rainfall, the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The number of estates and interests which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue was 10,789, against 9,735 in the preceding year: but of these only 2,225 were actually sold, the remainder being exempted on payment of the arrears due. As usual, the largest number of sales occurred in Chittagong. The number of certificates filed under the Public Demands Recovery Act in the nine

divisions decreased from 2,71,963 to 2,20,024. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in the Orissa Division, where the certificates filed were less by over a hundred thousand than in the preceding year. In Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, and Patna Divisions there was a considerable increase; but as the proceedings under the Act in 89,112 cases went no further than the mere issue of notice, parties then paying up, it would seem that recourse is still had to the procedure of the Act, when amicable representations would have been successful.

The operations of the land record registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 continued to be successful. The Government is now in possession of an authentic record of titles, and the principle is being still further developed by the registration of tenures in connection with rent-suits.

The relations of landlords and tenants remained unchanged. In some districts their relations were reported to be very unfriendly, but their mutual hostility was nowhere manifested by overt acts of violence. Advantage was taken of the confusion arising from want of complete records of right and from non-definition of village boundaries on the one hand by landlords, where stronger than their tenants, for purposes of illegal enhancement of rents and ejectment, and on the other by tenants, where stronger than their landlords, for illegally withholding rents justly due. Rights in land are at present in continual jeopardy because the courts of law have seldom any but oral evidence on which to base their decrees, and because, even if the rights be nominally uncontested, ruinous litigation may at any moment arise owing to the boundaries being unrecorded and ill-defined. This condition of affairs must inevitably continue until the rights and liabilities of all are clearly defined and detailed land records completed.

CUSTOMS.

The return from import duties, exclusive of the duty on salt, gave a revenue of Rs. 15,13,590, or Rs. 26,572 more than in the preceding year. The revenue of the salt duty declined from Rs. 1,74,72,613 to Rs. 1,73,13,587, and that of the export duties from Rs. 21,28,492 to Rs. 19,92,100. The refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 3,31,912, against Rs. 4,37,476 in the preceding year. The total decline in the net duty was ·7 per cent. The increase in the revenue from import duties was due to larger collections under the heads of liquors, arms, and ammunition; the decline in that derived from export duties was due to a diminished export of rice.

OPIUM.

The opium season was the most unfavourable that has been known for many years. In the Behar agency there was a decrease in net cultivation of 66,150 bighas, and in produce of 22,366 maunds. In the Benares agency there was, notwithstanding an increase in the net cultivation, a decrease of 9,236 maunds in outturn. The season began with favourable prospects; but in January and the succeeding months there was in both agencies a widespread destruction, caused chiefly by blight. In Mozufferpore only 43 maunds were collected, against 379 of the previous year; in Hazeepore only 238 maunds out of 2,000 anticipated; and in Aliganj only 811 out of 7,300. The unirrigated

north Gangetic districts suffered most. Good crops were obtained only from the two districts of Hazaribagh and Monghyr. In consequence of the failure of the crops the outstanding balances of advances to the cultivators were very heavy, amounting at the close of the year, in the Behar agency, to Rs. 2,40,474. In the Benares agency they were not so heavy, and Rs. 1,08,169 were recovered of the total amount, Rs. 1,85,158.

The results of the experiment of substituting Malwa for Bengal opium in the manufactures of the excise drug giving promise of success after two years' trial, the continuance of the system has been sanctioned for another year. The objections to its use caused by the practice of adulterating the drug with oil have been to some extent met by more or less successful efforts to extract the oil in the course of manufacture and by the grant of compensation to dealers for loss of weight. Adulterations are still complained of, but it is hoped that further improvements will render the Malwa drug an even more satisfactory substitute for that of Patna and Benares than it now can be said to be. No decisive results were obtained by the experiments made with a view to improve the modes of packing and storing provision opium, and the outturn of chests by the saw-mill at the Patna factory was unsatisfactory.

A report was submitted by the Commission appointed to investigate the working of the opium department in both agencies, embodying the results of their inquiry and suggestions for reforms. This report has been laid before the Government of India with an expression of the views of this Government.

Rs. 39,019 were advanced by Government in the Behar agency for the construction of wells, and a large number were constructed and repaired. It has been proved that well-water is decidedly more favourable to the growth of the poppy than canal water, and the cultivators have been allowed to construct aqueducts across canal distributaries for the purpose of conveying well-water to their fields. The cost of the shoots and aqueducts is borne by Government. Notwithstanding the recent bad season, there is no reason to believe that the cultivation of the opium poppy has ceased to be popular with the ryots.

The total number of chests of provision opium sold was 54,400, against 56,400 in the preceding year. The total receipts on all accounts amounted to Rs. 6,90,83,130, and the total charges to Rs. 1,85,26,725. The net revenue was thus Rs. 5,05,56,405, being Rs. 37,91,291 more than that of the preceding year.

SALT.

The year under review was the second throughout which the uniform reduced duty of Rs. 2 per maund on salt was levied. As noted in the last report, the primary result of the measure was a fall in the total receipts of the Department of Rs. 64,71,045, or 26 per cent., and an increase in charges of Rs. 26,711, or 8·5 per cent. In 1883-84 there was a still further decrease in the receipts of Rs. 67,160, or 3 per cent.; but this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 88,258, or 27·7 per cent. in the charges. The net result was an increase of Rs. 21,098, or 1 per cent. in the revenue. The stock in hand at the commencement of the year was less than usual, amounting only to 14,16,637 maunds. During the year 94,62,565 maunds were imported and

6,37,672 maunds locally manufactured, and the total quantity available for consumption was thus 1,15,16,874 maunds, against 1,10,52,403 maunds in 1882-83. The increase in both imported and excise salt was considerable. Duty was paid on 94,64,307 maunds (including 5,16,498 maunds of Bombay salt passed free of duty), against 95,45,913 maunds in 1882-83. At the close of the year the stock in hand was 20,00,056 maunds.

The chief sources of supply of imported salt were the United Kingdom, France, Bombay, Madras, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. An attempt made to import cargoes of Sardinian salt from the Mediterranean ports led to an increase of importations from Italy. There was a decline in the importations from Liverpool owing, it is said, to depression in the eastern trade, small profits from homeward freights, previous losses, and low prices. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,56,873 in import duty on salt, accounted for by the large net decrease of 7,58,055 maunds cleared from bond. The quantity cleared from ship board, on the other hand, increased by 5,98,416. This increase is attributed to large imports, slow trade, and low freights.

The decrease in import duty on salt was nearly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1,54,592 in excise duty. The manufacture of excise salt for the season was exceptionally good. The total quantity manufactured rose from 2,87,846 maunds in 1882-83 to 6,37,672 maunds. Although the manufacture in the 24-Pergunnahs was abandoned, there was a net increase in the Orissa districts of 3,57,469 maunds. The dryness of the season was particularly favourable to the manufacture of kurkutch or salt procured by sun evaporation. The question of placing the manufacture and sale in Orissa of excise salt under the supervision of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, subject to the control of this Government, is now under consideration. Out of the decrease in the total receipts a sum of only Rs. 2,281 was due to decrease under the head of duty. The balance was composed of a decrease in provincial receipts of Rs. 63,422 in rent of warehouses, and of Rs. 1,457 under miscellaneous headings. The total decrease in charges was due to decrease in refunds, amounting to Rs. 97,733.

EXCISE.

The Special Commission appointed to consider and report upon the system of excise on country spirits held inquiries during the year, and a report has since its close been submitted. The proposals of the Commission are now under consideration. No change was meanwhile made in the general principles of excise administration.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,04,23,171, and the charges to Rs. 2,55,087. The net revenue was Rs. 1,01,68,084. The increase in revenue over the preceding year was Rs. 6,41,321, while the charges decreased by Rs. 10,349. There has been an increase in revenue over the average of the preceding five years of above 20 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year, the chief increase was under the head of country spirits, the receipts from which rose by nearly four lakhs. The number of shops for the sale of these spirits was, however, only slightly increased by 54. Of these 15 were under the old head-quarters distillery system. Under the head of ganja there was an increase in revenue of somewhat over a lakh. The crop of the year was plentiful, and the effect of the enhancement of the duty appears to

have been to a certain extent counteracted by diminished cost of production. The increase in revenue from excise opium was also slightly over a lakh. The price remained unaltered, but notwithstanding a decrease of nineteen in the number of licenses issued, 116 maunds more were consumed. Under the heads of rum, imported wines, &c., tari, pachwai, bhang, madut, there were small increases. Under charas, majum, chundoo, spirits used for arts, and miscellaneous, there was a slight falling off in the receipts. The rate of excise revenue for every ten persons of the population was Re. 1-8. There was considerable activity in the detection of breaches of excise law. The number of arrests increased from 3,757 to 4,092, and of persons convicted from 3,104 to 3,386.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue was levied, as in the preceding year, under the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870. The only changes made were under departmental and administrative orders. Adhesive court-fee stamps of values of Rs. 10 and upwards were called in and declared obsolete, and impressed stamps introduced in their stead. New adhesive court-fee labels for the lesser values were brought into use of a larger size and a uniform colour. Arrangements were made for the retail sale at sub and branch post-offices of the one-anna revenue stamps, commonly called receipt stamps, in order that, by rendering them more easily available to the people, the temptation to defraud the revenue might be lessened. Two systems of defacing impressed labels—one by a coloured date impression, and the second by perforation—were tried, but were found unsuccessful. The questions of the exemption from stamp duty of duplicate receipts and of the imposition of a uniform duty on all insurances and re-insurances other than life and marine insurances were also considered, but no final decision given.

While the net revenue from stamps under Act I of 1879 has but slightly varied during the last five years, and amounted in 1883-84 to Rs. 31,70,602, or only Rs. 115 more than in 1882-83, that from court-fees rose from Rs. 78,54,701 in 1879-80 to Rs. 87,84,860 in last year. The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,25,76,902, against Rs. 1,22,13,534 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 3,63,368. The total charges were Rs. 6,21,440, and the total net receipts Rs. 1,19,55,462. The receipts from Calcutta alone amounted to Rs. 18,67,110. Eleven districts contributed each three lakhs and over. The increase in the sales took place in all classes of stamps, except impressed labels, advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps, and stamps for copies. The impressed labels are in use only in Calcutta, and the receipts fell from Rs. 6,37,109 to Rs. 6,25,018, probably owing to bad trade. Excluding the stamps for copies, the increase in the court-fee stamps alone was Rs. 3,44,591. Among causes other than the general increase in litigation to which this increase is ascribed is the practice introduced under orders of the Board of Revenue of levying process service fees of the Road Cess Department in court-fees instead of cash. The general increase due to this cause has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. There was a considerable decline both in the number of cases in which deficient duty and penalties were levied and in the amounts realized, and there can be little doubt but that with a more strict enforcement of the law the revenue would be largely benefited.

The general incidence of stamp revenue per head of population was 2 annas 11 pies.

LICENSE-TAX.

No change was made in the nature of the assessment or the incidence of the license-tax levied under Act II (B.C.) of 1880. The work of the assessors was lightened by the transfer to subdivisional officers and Deputy Magistrates of the duty of hearing and inquiring into objection cases. The assessing officers visited 27,067 villages, including 617 streets in Calcutta, against 27,081 in the preceding year, and the work done by the district officers in inspection was fairly large. After exclusion of double entries, and allowing for revision of lists, there were 77,613 persons assessed. Of these 5,999 were exempted on objection and 321 on appeal. The number of assessees finally on the lists for the year was 71,293, against 69,841 in 1882-83. Objections were made in 26·2 per cent. of the gross assessments. This percentage has been gradually falling for the last three years. In 1880 the objections were 62 per cent. of the assessments. Of the objections filed 39 per cent. were successful. The gross demand was Rs. 17,33,405. Of this, however, Rs. 2,38,845 were remitted before realization, leaving as balance of demand Rs. 14,94,560: the refunds amounted to Rs. 30,895, and the net collections to Rs. 14,53,642. Although the original demand was less by Rs. 6,890 than in 1882-83, the remaining demand was Rs. 16,155, and the net collections Rs. 23,983 more than in the preceding year. There was an aggregate decrease in the amounts of remissions and refunds of Rs. 42,810. The costs and penalties realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 30,746. In 1881-82 the corresponding figure was Rs. 50,033. Taking the population of Bengal at 66½ millions, the average incidence of the tax was Re. 1 to every 45 persons; but only one in every 932 persons paid the tax. The class of persons affected since the exemption of those whose incomes are under Rs. 500 per annum is comparatively small, and the mass of the people are probably unaware of the existence of the tax. The large decrease in the number of objections and in the amounts of remissions and refunds shows that the operations of the Act are now conducted with less friction than formerly, and that the errors in assessments inevitably made on its first introduction are being gradually corrected. It is satisfactory to note that, invidious as their task is, no complaints were made of oppression by the assessors or collectors of the tax. An incidentally beneficial result of the exemption of persons with the lower income has been that the tax is now levied only from a well-to-do class able to defend itself from extortion, and that the supervising officers are better able to check the work of their subordinates as their operations now cover an area less extensive.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births were registered in 46 towns, and the number recorded was 37,215, against 37,198 in 1882. The recorded birth-rate was 22·08 per mille of the total population of the towns under registration. In only ten of these towns was the birth-rate shown above 30 per mille. The preponderance of male births, which were in the proportion of 114 to 100 in relation to female births, continued to be noticeable. It is quoted as illustrating the theory that this

proportion is influenced by the relative ages of husband and wife, the male births preponderating where, as is the case in India, the age of the husband is, as a rule, greater than that of the wife. It may, however, be due to a reluctance in this country to report female births.

The deaths recorded in the selected areas were 1,245,676, against 1,349,651 in the previous year. The registration is stated to be still lamentably defective, and 27 out of 47 districts gave a death-rate of less than 20 per mille. The figures given are, however, even now useful in estimating the condition of the public health, and approximately exact figures could hardly be obtained without a much more elaborate and costly system than that now in force. The returns for the past year exhibit a diminution of deaths in both the urban and rural circles, and from all diseases. According to nationalities the death-rates per mille of population were: Christians 12·52, Hindus 18·45, Mahomedans 19·91, Buddhists 11·84, and other races 15·21.

In Calcutta, while the birth-rate (17·15) was below that recorded for other towns in Bengal (22·08), the death-rate (28·44) was higher than the mofussil rate (27·28). In 1882 the death-rate in Calcutta was somewhat below the average.

The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 were enforced in only 25 out of the 114 towns to which the Act has been extended. The prosecutions under the Act were 297, against 235 in 1882, and were for the most part instituted in the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.

EMIGRATION.

Several important changes were made in the administrative system of emigration. The Amended Colonial Emigration Act received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in December 1883, but did not then come into force pending the sanction and issue of rules for giving effect to its provisions. A uniform season, commencing on the 7th July and ending on the 31st January of each year, was fixed for emigration to all colonies west of the Cape, and the new dates were made also applicable to Dutch Guiana. Steps were taken to obviate the effects of the law rendering coolies in Natal liable to a deduction from their wages when incapacitated from work by sickness. Rules were made for the improvement of the diet scales in emigrant vessels. The rules and forms under the new Inland Emigration Act, which had received provisional sanction in 1882, were revised, and new rules and forms agreeing with those adopted in Assam came into force on the 1st January 1884. Additional rules for places of labour in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts were subsequently issued.

Of the 13,808 *colonial* emigrants despatched 2,731 went to Demarara, 2,661 to Trinidad, 1,923 to Natal, 1,514 to Fiji, 2,534 to Mauritius, 1,480 to Surinam, and 965 to Guadeloupe. Out of 18,021 persons originally recruited 8,599 were recruited in the North-West Provinces and Oudh and 7,761 in Bengal and Behar. In the preceding year only 8,927 coolies were despatched, and the difficulty in procuring them continued till the early cessation of the rains in 1883. The depôt population generally enjoyed better health than in 1882-83. The percentage of mortality was only 0·59 per cent., and the deaths numbered 114. Twenty-nine sailing vessels, each carrying an average of 476 emigrants, were despatched. No steamer was employed. The death-rate was small,

and altogether only 215 deaths occurred on board the ships. Cholera broke out on one vessel, and caused 14 deaths. A considerable loss of life occurred in the wreck in May last of the *Syria*. This ship went broadside on to a reef off Kadavu, Fiji, and broke up. Steamers and boats were sent out to save those on board, but fifty emigrants were reported missing. Particulars regarding returned emigrants show that 3,877 souls returned from the colonies with savings aggregating Rs. 8,21,235, or an average of nearly Rs. 212 for each person. As usual, the largest sums were brought by coolies from Demarara, Trinidad, and other British colonies. Of returned emigrants 722 persons re-emigranted.

Under the *inland* emigration law there were two agencies for recruiting emigrants and forwarding them to their destination, viz. recruiters, supervised by contractors, and garden sirdars, mostly working under local agents as recognized by the Act. The number of contractors holding licenses was eight. Under these 473 recruiters registered 9,876 emigrants and dependents for transmission to Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet. The garden sirdars numbered 2,897, and registered for transport to the tea districts in all 12,082 persons. Thus 21,958 persons in all were recruited by agencies authorized under the law. In addition to these licensed agencies, there was a recruiting system operating independent of the Act; and under this, unlicensed recruiters of free emigrants collected labourers and took them to Assam without registration, and without assistance from Government. Such recruiters were in some cases supervised by European agents in the employment of various tea companies. Of free emigrants 10,096 were despatched from Dhubri to Assam proper. Of these 9,389 executed local contracts at Dhubri before proceeding to the districts in which they were to be employed. There is no information as to the free emigrants who went to Cachar and Sylhet or to Assam proper by any other than the Dhubri route, but they probably exceeded the number recorded as having passed through Dhubri. The total number of emigrants is shown as having increased from 8,794 in 1881 and 10,902 in 1882 to 32,054 in 1883. The increase is, however, more probably due to more exact statistics than to a large increase in the emigration itself. At the Calcutta depôts 7,246 emigrants were accommodated, and 6,028 were despatched thence to Goalundo. The death-rate was only 1·2 per mille of those admitted into depôt. At Goalundo 8,445 emigrants and dependents embarked, of whom 3,908 were conveyed by steamers to Assam proper and 4,537 to Cachar and Sylhet by country boats. There were 16 deaths on board the steamers, and of these 13 were from cholera. On the boats 43 deaths occurred, of which 36 were from cholera. The death-rate was less than in 1882, and there was an almost total absence of cholera along the Cachar and Sylhet route. The proportion of the recruited emigrants who failed to reach their destination was small. Even allowing for the defects of previous statistics, there is no reason to doubt that the tea districts have largely benefited under the present system.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The health of the town of Calcutta was on the whole somewhat better than in the previous year. The mortality from cholera, however, though less than in 1882-83, was much above the average of the nine preceding years, and there was a considerable increase in the deaths from small-pox. The

mortality from fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa, on the other hand, decreased, and the general death-rate was only 28·4, against 30·4 in the preceding year. The in-patients treated at the medical institutions decreased from 20,579 to 20,381, but the out-patients increased from 232,504 to 239,337. The increase of out-patients was entirely at the Medical College and Howrah hospitals. At the former the number rose from 39,329 to 51,022. At the Mayo Hospital there was a large decrease owing to the opening of a dispensary at Burabazar. The death-rate of all the patients treated fell from 143·73 per mille to 136·83. The increase in deaths from small-pox drew the attention of Government to the want of proper accommodation in the hospitals for Europeans suffering from small-pox. Finally, the Shumbunath barrack compound of the General Hospital was converted into a ward for paying patients suffering from small-pox, and alterations were made in the small-pox ward of the Sealdah Hospital so as to make it suitable for the poorer class of patients. The total expenditure on the Calcutta hospitals, excluding investments, was Rs. 4,04,684, against Rs. 3,69,304 in 1882. The increase was mainly due to large expenditure on establishment and repairs to buildings. The net cost to Government was Rs. 2,62,318. The invested capital of the hospitals was Rs. 5,47,700, their income from private and local sources Rs. 1,36,647.

Considerable changes were made in the administration of mofussil dispensaries. A large number of them were transferred to the management of municipalities; new dispensaries, and some which had been closed, were opened and reopened. The old system, under which Government guaranteed an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to every student passing the Licentiate Examination, was found to cause an accumulation of unemployed Assistant Surgeons, and was brought to an end. For the purpose of adjusting the pay of medical officers at subdivisions, all subdivisions were graded in seven classes, according to the work in each, and arrangements made for posting to them medical officers from the grade of Surgeon for the highest class to that of Assistant Surgeon for the intermediate, and of Hospital Assistant for the lowest class of subdivision. The managers of dispensaries are allowed to utilize the services of the subdivisional medical officers on payment of the dispensary allowance, or to secure the services of an officer of a higher grade on making up the difference of the grade pay and allowances. At the close of the year under review there were 230 dispensaries open. Municipal bodies managed 102, and special committees 101 of these. Indoor-patients decreased from 23,468 to 22,468, and out-patients from 934,155 to 915,753: the mortality declined among in-patients from 15·75 to 14·13 per cent. Of all treated 59·75 per cent. were adult males, 17·02 females, and 23·22 children of both sexes. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 4,51,750, of which Government contributed Rs. 39,511. The total expenditure, including Rs. 17,468 invested, was Rs. 3,77,815. There was an increase under every head of expenditure except establishment. The quantity of cinchona febrifuge sold decreased from 423lb to 286lb. The charitable dispensaries are not largely resorted to by the people even in times of epidemic. The value of European medical science is, however, becoming more felt, and it is hoped that by interesting local bodies in their management the people may be brought to place more confidence in them.

The admissions to the lunatic asylums increased from 165 to 209. The increase was chiefly contributed by criminal lunatics. The total number treated was 1,081, and there were 90 recoveries. The percentage of recoveries to cases

treated was slightly higher than in 1882. In general health there has been a gradual improvement in the last few years. The total expenditure on the asylums was Rs. 82,835.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases' Act was restricted at the end of 1881 to the southern portion of the town of Calcutta and certain neighbouring parts of the suburbs. The exemption was followed by a considerable accession of disease, not only in the exempted, but even in the restricted area. While this matter was engaging the attention of the local Government, orders were received from the Government of India for the total withdrawal of the Act as a temporary and experimental measure. Arrangements were, however, made for maintaining the lock-hospitals at Alipore and Sealdah as voluntary institutions. On the day the Act was abolished 141 out of 152 diseased women at those two hospitals demanded to be, and were, set free. The disease which existed before the Act was rapidly restored before the close of the year, and there was an increase compared with 1881 of 2,666 in cases of the disease treated at the Calcutta hospitals. The increase was not confined to the civil population, the soldiers in garrison being sufferers to a large extent.

SANITATION.

The rainfall was 8·11 inches below the average of former years, and in consequence of its irregular distribution, which caused in some places a partial failure of the crops, there was considerable privation among the poorer classes. The general health of the people was, however, exceptionally good. There was a decrease in the registered mortality from cholera in both urban and rural circles, and the number of deaths fell from 182,352, or 2·75 per mille of population in 1882, to 90,439, a death-rate of 1·36 per mille. The disease was epidemic in only 47 registering circles, against 115 in the preceding year. The districts in which the disease most prevailed were Nuddea, Julpaiguri, Gya, 24-Pergunnahs, Shahabad, and Howrah. The only noticeable point in the history of the disease was its progress in the Darjeeling district. Cholera commenced in the Terai, and spread over the whole district except the hill tract east of the Teesta, and some villages west of that river, in an epidemic form. Even the Darjeeling Municipality did not entirely escape. No satisfactory conclusion was attained during the year as to the etiology of the disease. Instances were brought to notice in which cholera had been imported by coolies on their way to Assam, and measures are being taken to ensure a more efficient supervision in future.

The recorded deaths from small-pox numbered 9,714, and were smaller than in any of the previous ten years except the years 1875 and 1877. More than 71 per cent. of the deaths were of children under twelve years of age. The districts which suffered most were Cuttack, Pooree, Chumparun, and Mymensingh. In the first-named district alone there were 1,570 deaths from this disease. There were 913,766 deaths from fever recorded, giving a death-rate of 13·81 per mille, against 929,943 in 1882. Contrary to the experience of the previous year, the death-rate in the rural circles was slightly higher than that in the urban. As in the previous year, the disease was most virulent in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions, and the districts of Rajshahye, Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Pubna, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad give death-rates from this disease of over 20 per mille. While it is a matter of congratulation that fever in Burdwan and Nuddea is

diminishing in intensity, there are signs that the disease is spreading to districts, such as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which have hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity.

It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of municipal income expended on sanitary works increased from 31 to 34, and that the attention of municipal authorities is being intelligently directed to this most important subject. Nearly eleven and a half lakhs of rupees were expended on sanitary work other than roads. Good progress was made towards the completion of the Burdwan water-supply scheme, and Rs. 1,10,519 expended. Improvements were also made in the water-supply for the towns of Berhampore, Dacca, English Bazar, and Kurseong. Obstructions to drainage were removed in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Dinagepore, and drainage schemes inaugurated, and in most cases taken in hand, in other localities.

VACCINATION.

Fair progress was made by the Vaccination Department, and areas in Monghyr, Tipperah, Chumparun, Shahabad, and Gya, aggregating over 6,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,800,000, were newly brought under protection. At the close of the season the thoroughly protected areas comprised 37,969 square miles, with a total population of over 15 millions. The reported number of performed vaccinations was 1,361,332. The Compulsory Vaccination Act V of 1880 was extended during the year to fifty-six towns and four thannahs. But little opposition was made to its operation. In Gya, however, to which town the Act had been previously extended, obstinate resistance was made by the wealthy class of Hindus and the priests of the old town. Six hundred persons were prosecuted there for resistance, but they were, with the exception of 36, who were sentenced to small fines, discharged with a warning. The public feeling, however, generally is said to be growing in favour of the measure, and the objections, based on religious grounds, will probably give way gradually before the conviction of the benefits of the prophylactic. The protection afforded by vaccination may be gauged by the fact that while the mortality from small-pox in the areas unprotected amounted to ·25 per mille, in the thoroughly protected areas it was only ·07 per mille.

The point of most interest in the vaccination administration was the great increase in the use of bovine lymph. It was found to possess several advantages over humanized lymph. A plentiful supply was at all times at hand to meet any sudden demand, and the percentage of success in operations was decidedly higher.

The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,31,274. The cost of each successful operation performed by Government agency was 2 annas 5⅓ pies, and that by licensed agency 1 anna 1¾ pies The total cost of the operations conducted by the Government establishment was Rs. 58,518, and the cost of the Government agency supervising the licensed vaccinators Rs. 63,910.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Indian Education Commission was published during the year. The Bengal system was in its general principles approved by the Commission, but was in some minor points considered defective. Recommendations were made for increasing the grant allotted towards primary education,

for raising the standard of instruction, for extending the inspection of primary schools and securing a due supply of qualified teachers, for increasing the rates of aid to private colleges, and for providing an increased supply of female instructors. The introduction of these reforms depends on the possibility of increasing the grant to the department. While the Commission was holding its inquiries, a special Committee revised the educational forms of returns. Under their recommendations the term "private institutions" is restricted to those which do not conform, and the term "public institutions" to those which do conform, to the regular and accepted standards of the department or the university. The term 'aided' will now not only apply to those schools which receive grants from Government, but to all receiving grants from local or municipal funds. To the original returns required have been added a summary of the return of expenditure, a return of the stages of instruction of pupils in all classes of schools, and a detailed return of municipal and local fund expenditure on education.

The number of public institutions in 1883-84 increased from 66,005 to 67,682, and of pupils attending them from 1,280,421 to 1,367,381. The private institutions decreased from 2,883 to 2,575, and the scholars from 30,671 to 25,228. The decrease in the latter class was due to the transfer of the indigenous pathshalas, tols, and maktabs to the departmental system. Taking 15 per cent. of the population as children of school-going age, those children would number about five millions of each sex. The returns show 1,324,261 boy and 68,346 girl scholars. Roughly speaking, of all children of school-going age about one in four boys and one in 75 girls attended school. At the public institutions 69 per cent. of the scholars were Hindus, 28 per cent. Mahomedans, 2 per cent. aborigines, and nearly one per cent. Christians. The net expenditure by Government on education was Rs. 29,42,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 74,83,000. In 1882-83 the Government expenditure was Rs. 30,56,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 75,51,000. The decrease in Government expenditure was due to a decreased expenditure by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Of the colleges 13 were Government, five aided, and seven unaided. The number of under-graduates in arts at the close of the year decreased from 2,900 to 2,826. The decline was, however, merely due to a change in the college session. The results of the university examinations may be thus summarised: 1,309 candidates from Bengal passed the Entrance Examination, of whom 86 per cent. pursued a university course; of 1,280 candidates for the First Arts Examination 595 passed; at the B.A. Examination 205 passed out of 441 candidates; at the M.A. Examination the candidates for honours numbered 46, of whom 35 were successful, while of 25 candidates for the ordinary degree 19 passed. Twelve graduates at the B.A. Examination were Mahomedans. The expenditure on Government and aided colleges increased from Rs. 4,98,696 to Rs. 5,13,877, Government contributing Rs. 2,87,614. The increase in expenditure was due to additions to the strength of the instructors, rendered necessary by the introduction of new courses and standards.

The statistics of secondary education show that there were 235 high English schools with 51,967 pupils, 653 middle English schools with 42,737 pupils, and 1,108 middle vernacular schools with 61,702 pupils. The total number of secondary schools for natives increased by 31 during the year, and the number of the scholars by 5,796. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,21,455

of which Government contributed Rs. 5,17,724. The policy of encouraging the growth of schools under good private management, and thus relieving the overgrown zillah stations, was carried out successfully in several places, in the province of Behar especially.

The upper primary schools increased from 2,214 with 78,429 pupils to 2,464 with 90,805 pupils; the lower primary schools from 62,551 with 1,094,911 pupils to 63,716 with 1,164,709 pupils. There was an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number of schools and 6·4 in the number of scholars. These figures show that the existing schools were better attended, without any great addition being made to their number. Many schools were excluded from the returns where the scholars were few in number or where the schools were not regularly open throughout the year. The grant for primary instruction was raised from six to seven lakhs, but only Rs. 6,48,480 were actually spent: 60,932 primary schools were aided.

Girls' schools increased from 1,398 to 1,785; the number of girls under instruction from 57,328 to 64,883. There were besides 12 indigenous private schools for girls, with 339 pupils. Of the total number of girl scholars, 33,646 were learning in boys' schools. One rupee a month paid to a teacher for every four or five girls under instruction encourages him to form a girls' class, and the large extension of girls' education in recent years is mainly due to the encouragement given to mixed schools. From the Bethune school two girls passed at the First Arts and two at the middle scholarship examination; from the Eden school at Dacca three passed at the upper and four at the lower primary scholarship examinations. The cost of the 1,785 girls' schools was Rs. 2,26,787, of which Government contributed Rs. 84,324. Municipal funds only contributed Rs. 5,218.

The new system of regulations for European schools in Bengal was accepted by all the school managers except those of two Roman Catholic schools at Darjeeling. At the close of the year there were 63 schools with 5,955 pupils. Calcutta alone contained 38 schools with about 4,800 scholars. Seventy-eight students attended the Entrance Examination, of whom 44 passed, three being girls. The Government expenditure was on the Government schools Rs. 12,701, on aided schools Rs. 84,274, and on inspection Rs. 15,054. The first year's examinations did not give sufficient data for an estimate of the financial result of introducing the system of payment of grants in aid by results. This was chiefly owing to a change in the time of the examinations, which shortened the period for preparation for examination by from three to four months.

The schools for special instruction comprised 25 training schools for teachers, one school of art, nine law schools, six medical schools, five schools for engineering and surveying, four industrial schools, seven madrassas, and six of other descriptions. At the training schools for teachers there were 1,207 pupils, of whom 117 were women. Of the law schools, seven were Government institutions, and at these the students decreased from 143 to 140. At the law schools of the Metropolitan Institution and City College, which are unaided, there were 524 scholars. These two schools have been affiliated to the University in law, and as their fee rates are low they have attracted students from the Presidency College school. Out of 92

candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, eight passed in the first and 43 in the second division. In medicine the students increased from 563 to 722. At the Medical College 21 candidates passed for the first M.B. and L.M.S. examinations, 10 passing the final examination for the license in medicine and surgery, and nine candidates obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Women were for the first time admitted to the class of the Medical College, attending in some subjects separate, in others common lectures. The classes worked successfully. In the Seebpore Engineering College an enforcement of stricter rules improved the discipline, especially of the native students. Two scholarships at the Cirencester College, of the values of £50 and £20, were sanctioned by this Government to be competed for by holders of agricultural scholarships from Bengal for the purpose of encouraging veterinary science.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal library during the year was 65, an increase of ten as compared with the preceding year. Six of these were daily, two bi-weekly, forty-nine weekly, three fortnightly, and five monthly. All the daily and all but twenty of the other newspapers were published in Bengali. The weekly newspapers occupy the foremost position, the dailies being only of secondary importance. The monthly and fortnightly newspapers mostly contain essays on literary and scientific topics and on questions of social importance. Among Bengali newspapers the *Navavibhakar*, the *Bharat Mihir*, the *Sadharani*, and the *Sahachar*, are perhaps the most influential and ably conducted. The hope expressed in the Administration Report of 1882-83, that a better appreciation of the true responsibilities of journalism was making way gradually among the higher class papers, received no very decided confirmation in the year under review. The year was one of unusual political excitement, evoked by certain proposed legislative measures, and all newspapers reflected in one phase or another the predominant feeling of the time. It would be unfair to judge the character or tendencies of the European or native press by its tone during a period of such strong excitement and race antagonism; but it must still be observed that during the last year certain native newspapers devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of political questions, indulged in language which no other Government would ever have tolerated. It was hoped that their violence would subside with the settlement of the questions which aroused it; and if this hope has not been fully realised, there are still indications that time will bring back that temperance in criticism and accuracy of statement which alone give weight to those professions of loyalty to Government which find such frequent expression in the native papers.

There were 2,218 books received in the Bengal Library. In 1882, 1,568 were received, and the number of books which came into the Library was much above the average. Of the publications 360 were in English and 1,858 in other languages, but for the most part in Bengali. Of 1,589 unilingual books 388 were translations or reprints. The subject-matter of most of the works was religion, language, fiction, history, or miscellaneous. Some works of merit are noticed in the body of this report.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

No monuments of any archæological interest were discovered during the year. On repairs and partial restoration of Sher Shah's tomb at Sasseram Rs. 8,299 were expended; on the Budh Gya temple, Rs. 4,078; and on Rhotasgurh fortress, Rs. 11,702.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or partly by Government in these provinces consisted of the Bishop of Calcutta, his domestic chaplain, the archdeacon and registrar of the diocese, 16 chaplains of the Church of England, one of the Church of Scotland, 11 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and seven priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Seventeen marriages took place under the Brahmo Marriage Act, against 10 in the previous year. Of these twelve were solemnized at Calcutta and five in the mofussil. Two Europeans were married under the Act.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The total value of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 16,11,852, being Rs. 61,566 less than in the preceding year. By the substitution of country-made papers and envelopes for those of English manufacture a saving of Rs. 41,566 was effected. Native-made stores of some descriptions, *e.g.*, penknives, scissors, glass inkpots, are not procurable of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The establishment and contingent charges of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 64,343.

In the Printing Department the outturn of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,14,973, showing a decline of Rs. 45,535 compared with the preceding year. The decrease was due to a decreased demand by the Stationery Office for forms. The expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 21,000 owing to the purchase of improved plant and material. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 72,764.

The outturn of the whole Printing Department exceeded the actual expenditure by Rs. 1,07,060.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The receipts from donations and subscriptions to the Zoological Gardens have steadily declined since 1879-80. In that year they amounted to nearly Rs. 18,000: in the year under review no donations were received, and Rs. 550 only were received in subscriptions of life members. In order to revive an interest in the gardens there is under consideration a proposal to form a society of donors, subscribers, and *ex-officio* members. Several additions of interest were made to the animals, and measures were taken to utilize the Begunbari grounds for the formation of a dairy farm and breeding establishment. The number of visitors during the year was 188,532. The income amounted to Rs. 52,398, and the expenditure to Rs. 52,277.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

Considerable progress was made during the year in connection with the International Exhibition at Calcutta towards completing the economic collections. The collections of the museum already existing were transferred to the International Exhibition, and the worthless portions were replaced by better specimens, while the list of specimens was enlarged. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a permanent museum both of economics and artware on the site of the Exhibition buildings and in conjunction with the Indian Museum.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1883-84.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1883-84.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

No administrative changes of any importance were carried out during the year. The Local Self-Government Bill, described in the Administration Report for 1882-83, was under consideration in the Legislative Department, and the new Municipal Act came into force only on 1st August last.

Divisional Appellate Benches.

The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the establishment of Divisional Appellate Benches was under the consideration of the High Court, and no measures were taken to carry it into effect. The High Court have since the close of the year deprecated the introduction of the scheme as sanctioned, and pointed out that its provisions now differ materially from those originally recommended, are not calculated to give the relief sought for, and are open to various objections. The Government of India have the matter again under consideration.

Training of Covenanted Civilians for the Judicial Branch of the Service.

In 1881 a scheme was introduced by Sir Ashley Eden to provide better judicial training for junior civilians electing the Judicial Branch of the Service. Measures were taken during the year 1881-82 to carry it into effect, and several civilians, previously employed exclusively on executive and criminal judicial works, were invested with jurisdiction as Subordinate Judges or Moonsiffs. The High Court, in reviewing the administration of civil justice during the past year, gave their opinion that the measure had been a failure, and recommended its abandonment. The question is under consideration of the local Government.

Admission of candidates to the Subordinate Executive Service.

The change in the system of admitting candidates to the Subordinate Executive Service from one of nomination to one of competitive examination was noticed in detail in the Administration Report of 1882-83. The first examination was held in January 1884. Ninety-nine candidates fulfilled the requirements of the rules and were given permission to appear at the examination. Only 82, however, actually presented themselves: six of these, who obtained the highest aggregates of marks, were declared eligible for appointment, as vacancies might occur, to the Subordinate Executive Service. All these gentlemen have been provided with appointments as Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. The next examination, also to be held in January, will be open to all natives of India who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or have received a good education up to the standard of the Entrance Examination. The term natives of India includes all persons born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, and whose parents are habitually resident in India. Schemes were also considered for the examination of candidates for the Opium Department and Statutory Civil Service, but their details belong more properly to the history of the current year.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, the Inland Labour Transport Fund was entirely controlled by the Government of Bengal. This arrangement being found inconvenient, it was arranged during 1883 that the funds raised under the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 in Bengal, Assam, and the

North-Western Provinces respectively, should, as contemplated in the Act, be administered independently by each local Government. The items of income and expenditure for the two provinces of Bengal and Assam will from the year 1884-85 be separated, and independent accounts kept in each province. The fund has been divided on the following principle:—From the surplus which had accrued under the former arrangement a sum for pensionary and leave allowances, calculated at one-seventh of the salary of the officers maintained from the fund in Bengal and Assam, has been deducted with effect from the date on which Act I of 1882 became law; the balance has been divided between the two provinces in the proportion of one-fourth to Bengal and three-fourths to Assam: charges in Bengal have been adjusted to suit altered conditions of the fund, and the Assam Administration have agreed to make good to Bengal annually by inter-provincial adjustment the actual deficit which may appear in the accounts of the Bengal fund for the previous year.

Transfer of salt administration in Orissa to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.

In 1882-83 the Government of India referred to this Government for consideration a proposal to relieve the Collectors of the districts in the Orissa Division of the work connected with the manufacture and sale of excise salt within their respective jurisdictions, and to place it under the supervision of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. The proposal was recommended on the ground that a Collector of a district has his time too fully occupied to devote that attention to the control of the salt revenue which it requires, and that it would be greatly to the interest of the Government to transfer the work to an officer especially acquainted with the subject, and with no other work to occupy his time. The principle of the proposal was eventually accepted by this Government, and enquiries were set on foot to ascertain the best means of giving effect to it.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

Termination of the administration of this Government.

THE administration by this Government of the Tributary State of Cooch Behar terminated on the attainment by the Maharajah of his majority on the 4th October 1883. His father, Rajah Narendra Narayan, died on the 6th August 1863 at the age of 22, and his only son, the present Maharajah, Nripendra Narayan, was confirmed in the succession by the British Government. The State was thus under the administration of British officers for a period of about twenty years. The first Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, was appointed in January 1864 with powers of general control. He was instructed to reduce taxation and expenditure where necessary, encourage the young scions of the family to manage their own properties, improve the roads and communications, put the police on a proper footing, and to take such other measures as might seem advisable for the establishment of efficient administration. The then Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, was relieved of all responsibility as to the internal affairs of the State, and the Commissioner was instructed to correspond directly with the Government of Bengal regarding them. Colonel Haughton continued as Commissioner, with one short interval, till the beginning of 1873, and exercised the powers entrusted to him with judgment and ability. In the following three years four officers succeeded him. In the year 1876, Lord H. Ulick Browne became Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and, with brief intervals of privilege leave, continued to conduct the affairs of the State up to the time of the installation of the young Maharajah. Thus for sixteen of the twenty years, during which its Maharajah was a minor, practically the administration of the State was supervised by only two officers. Of these, the first developed, and the second matured, by the aid of successive Deputy Commissioners, a complete system of financial, judicial, and political reform, the permanence of which the careful training and high character of the present Maharajah sufficiently guarantee.

Results of administration by this Government.

The most urgent question to which the attention of this Government was drawn when it assumed the administration of the State was the necessity for a survey and re-settlement of the land. According to the system which previously existed, the greater part of the land in Cooch Behar was divided into 50 or 60 farms or ijaras, and of these more than one-half were in the hands of the ladies of the palace, the rest being for the most part held by relatives and servants in the employ of the Rajahs. The ijaradars, as well as the jotedars paying their rents direct to the Rajah, sublet their rights to middlemen, and of the latter there were frequently four or five grades deriving profits from the rents paid by the actual cultivator. The areas held by tenants, the rents and cesses payable for land, and the rights of the different grades of tenants were ill-defined, and but a small percentage of the gross amount paid by the actual cultivators of the soil reached the State as revenue. The work of re-settlement and survey extended over a period of thirteen years. A khasra measurement of the lands was completed, and the State was divided into six main circuits, each circuit forming a pergunnah. The ijaras were abolished, and the settlement made directly with the jotedars. The lands were classified, and for each class a rate of rent per beegah, such as a new ryot coming on to the land might be expected to pay willingly, was fixed with reference to the rates (including all cesses) actually paid in Cooch Behar and in the neighbouring parts of Rungpore. All cesses were abolished. The rent payable by the actual cultivator and the percentage of profit of

every superior grade of tenant were fixed for the period of settlement. A record of the tenures of all persons having rights in the soil was framed, showing the names of the owners and under-tenants, the name and situation of each separate piece of land forming the jote, its area by measurement, classification, description of cultivation, rate of assessment, boundaries and period of settlement. The result was satisfactory both to the people and the State. At the same time that gross abuses were abolished, and the cultivators encouraged to industry by a complete definition of and confirmation in their rights, the revenue increased, till the annual demand of the State, which in 1864-65 was for *mal* and *debutter* lands only Rs. 3,09,019, amounted at the close of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 9,23,884-9-8. The survey showed that the total area of land in the State, exclusive of the town of Cooch Behar and of detached areas situated in British territory, was above 23,19,000 beegahs; of which above 15,62,000 were cultivated. The large increase in revenue was obtained without over-assessment, and without causing dissatisfaction among the people, and the rates fixed were low as compared with those paid to zemindars in neighbouring British districts. The term of the settlements expired on 31st March 1884; but, with a view to give time for a personal consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Maharajah accepted the suggestion made to him to extend the settlement for five years at existing rates, merely assessing the lands which have been brought into cultivation subsequent to settlement. The revenue derived from excise and stamps steadily developed during the period of the British administration. There was no regular excise system previous to its introduction by Colonel Haughton. In 1869 the system which is in force in British territory was introduced, and the receipts from excise revenue, which were in 1864-65 only Rs. 2,041, in the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 63,403. The cultivation of the opium poppy in Cooch Behar was prohibited by the Commissioner in 1867, and the drug has since been supplied by the Opium Department of this Government at the fixed cost-price. It has been lately settled with the Maharajah that this arrangement shall continue. The growth of ganja was similarly prohibited in 1871, and the State allowed to procure ganja through its goladars, on the same terms as goladars in British districts, from Rajshahye. The stamp revenue system was introduced by Rajah Narendra Narayan, and, with slight modifications, has remained in force up to the present time. It was based on the Bengal Act, but the schedule of rates differed in some important respects from that in force in Bengal. The stamps were manufactured at the Rajbari. Owing chiefly to the increase in litigation, the receipts from this branch of revenue, which in 1864-65 amounted only to Rs. 25,965, in the year 1882-83 had risen to Rs. 1,27,957.

Trade, agriculture and communications.

The state of trade and agriculture advanced, as might be expected, with the improvement in communications, the opening of foreign markets for produce, and the better condition of the cultivators. A large export trade is carried on in rice and mustard, tobacco and jute, which are the principal crops grown. There are, however, no statistics to show the actual quantities exported. The manufactures are of no importance. Experiments were made in the years 1878 and 1879 in curing tobacco. The first experiment was the curing of native-grown tobacco on the method pursued at Poosa; but although the price realized was considerably more than that of native-grown tobacco, the result was, on the whole, disappointing. An attempt was then made to grow and cure tobacco under the American, and finally under the Manilla system, but for various reasons the attempts resulted in failure. Enough was, however, done to show that the manufacture of tobacco in the State under skilled supervision, and on a larger scale, might be successful. In 1882 the establishment of a new Department of Forests and Agriculture on a small scale was sanctioned with a view to the introduction of improvements in arboriculture, horticulture, and cattle-breeding. The Maharajah's cousin, Coomar Gojendra Narayan, junior, who had studied and passed satisfactorily at the Agricultural College at Cirencester, was appointed Superintendent of Agriculture. The State, which at the commencement of the administration by this Government was destitute of good roads, has since been gradually provided with an excellent system of communications. A fine iron pile bridge has been made over the Boora

Torsa at the junction of the Dhoobree and Rungpore roads, at a cost of Rs. 56,888, and other excellent bridges have been constructed. A regular system of feeder roads, connecting the chief markets with the Haldibari station of the Northern Bengal State Railway, was designed and completed under the direction of the present Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division. The average amount annually spent on road-making for the past twelve years is stated to have been Rs. 73,035, inclusive of the cost of bridges, maintenance and repairs: and the construction of a railway from the Dhurla river opposite to the Mogulhat terminus of the Government line from Kaunea was taken under the consideration of the Maharajah. The town of Cooch Behar itself has been greatly improved. The streets have been widened, raised, and conveniently constructed, and much has been done in the way of sanitary reform by filling up holes and making tanks. Around the great square fine public offices have been erected, the principal of which, now the State Council-house, cost about a lakh of rupees. In the centre of the square is a great tank, 900 feet long and 600 feet broad. A design for the construction of a palace for the Maharajah, at an estimated cost of six lakhs of rupees, made by Major Mant, was approved by this Government in 1877. Owing to difficulties of climate and soil, of which sufficient account had not been taken in the original estimates, and to subsequent changes in the plans, the palace will, when completed according to the present designs, have cost a good deal more than the amount at first estimated. At the end of the year 1882-83, the total amount that had been spent on what are called new buildings under Major Mant's designs was Rs. 6,29,548, but of this sum Rs. 1,79,552 were for four buildings other than the palace itself. In August 1882 the completion of the palace, at a cost of Rs. 7,37,765, was sanctioned, but this outlay was exclusive of ornamental works estimated to cost Rs. 2,36,039, the adoption of which was postponed till the Maharajah came of age and could decide for himself. The cost of new stables and coach-houses to be attached to the main building was estimated at Rs. 1,08,917.

Control.

Under the former native administration the Council of State and chief court of justice and appeals was the Rajshova, of which the Rajah sat as President and the Dewan of the State and the Dewan of the zemindaries as members. The powers of this Council do not appear to have been well defined. The principal civil and judicial officer under the Rajshova had jurisdiction to try heinous cases and pass sentence of imprisonment up to 14 years,—referring the records to the Council if a heavier sentence was deemed necessary,—and was also a court of appeal. The Rajshova was abolished in 1864 by the first Commissioner, and he assumed its functions. On the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge were conferred on him. Naib ahilkars were placed in charge of the sub-divisions, and invested with judicial as well as revenue powers. Codes and laws in force in British India were, as far as applicable, introduced, and the procedure is now substantially the same as that which prevails under British rule. When the present Maharajah assumed the Government of the State, he sanctioned the continuance generally of the existing system, but proposed to make certain changes, which appeared expedient, for the performance of the duties of supervision hitherto discharged by the Commissioner and by this Government. Under the proposed scheme, which has since received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, there will be a State Council, under the presidency of the Maharajah, consisting of the Superintendent of the state, the Dewan, and a judicial officer, as members; the Superintendent acting as Vice-President in the absence of the Maharajah. To this Council the annual State budget will be submitted for the Maharajah's sanction. No new tax will be imposed by the Maharajah without its consent, but it will be open to him to veto any such tax proposed by the Council. No salaries will be altered and no establishments changed, either by reductions or additional appointments, except by a decision of the Council confirmed by the Maharajah. The Council will hear appeals from sentences passed by the sessions court, civil appeals, both on the facts and on points of law, from the decisions of the judicial member in original suits, and special appeals on law points only in other civil and revenue cases. Sentences of death in every case will be referred to it for confirmation. The

Maharajah, when presiding in the Council, will have two, and each of the members one, vote. The Superintendent of the State will direct and control the administration of criminal justice, the Police, Military, Jail, Public Works, Education, and Audit Departments, and will be Sessions Judge, hearing all criminal appeals which ordinarily lie to the Sessions Judges, but will act as a Civil Judge only when sitting in Council. The Dewan will be in charge of the Revenue Department. The treasury officer will be subordinate to him, and it will be his duty to test the cash notes and stamp balances once in every three months on fixed dates. He will hear appeals from the orders of his subordinates in revenue and executive matters. The judicial member of Council will hear all civil and revenue appeals in which the subject-matter of the suit exceeds in value Rs. 100 in Small Cause Court cases and Rs. 50 in other cases, and will try original, civil, and rent suits in which the value exceeds Rs. 500. The first outline of this scheme was prepared by the present Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

Litigation.

The increase of civil suits under British administration was continuous and rapid. In 1866-67 the number of civil suits for disposal was only 659; in 1882-83 they had increased to 3,336. On the other hand, the returns show that there is little crime committed in the State, and there was no increase in the total number of cases of all descriptions in 1882-83 compared with 1872-73, ten years previously. These facts indicate that the material prosperity of the people has much advanced. It is worthy of note that the proposal to appoint village police or chowkidars first originated in 1876 with the people themselves, who volunteered to pay them, and asked that the watchmen should be invested with police functions and be paid wages by the State. In the year 1882-83 there were 1,576 chowkidars so employed, but a reaction ultimately set in, and the chowkidars complained of irregular payments. The new police system was established in 1866. In the year 1866-67 the strength of the force was one Superintendent, three Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 26 head-constables, and 200 constables, at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000. At the close of the administration by this Government, the force consisted of a Superintendent, two Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 29 head-constables, and 269 constables; and the annual cost was about Rs. 50,000. The result of the improved police system has been that, although petty offences have increased with the introduction of local laws, serious crime has diminished, and the organized bands of dacoits which formerly infested the country have been broken up.

Extradition.

The questions of the appointment of a Political Agent for the State, and of the extradition of native Indian and European British subjects for offences committed within its boundaries under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, have not yet been settled on a definite basis. As the courts of Cooch Behar are modelled on the system of the British courts, and justice is properly administered, there will probably be little difficulty in effecting an arrangement satisfactory to both Governments. Under the notification of March 1879, issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it was declared that decrees of the civil and revenue courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the courts of British India. The issue of a proclamation in the Cooch Behar State, notifying that decrees of the courts of British India may be executed in the State as if they had been made by the courts of the State, was thereupon authorized.

Condition of the inhabitants.

The mass of the people of Cooch Behar are aborigines, but, like many other aboriginal tribes of India, they early embraced Hinduism. The Moghul invasions afterwards resulted in the conversion of a large proportion of the people to Islam, and about a third of the population is now Mussulman. The Hindu law regarding succession, however, prevails up to the present time for Mussulmans as well as Hindus. The earlier chiefs encouraged the immigration of Brahmans, and patronised learning, especially the study of Sanskrit, to a certain extent. In 1864, however, there were only two schools receiving State support, and the state of education had greatly declined. In 1871 an Educational Depart-

ment was organized, and the system of grants-in-aid regularly introduced. These measures were followed by a rapid increase in the number of schools and scholars, and in 1879-80 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,685, while there were six State schools, 289 aided and 95 unaided schools, the number of scholars being 11,630, of whom 65 were girls. Retrenchments were considered necessary, and the sum of Rs. 63,000 fixed as the limit of State aid. There was consequently a decrease in the numbers of scholars and of schools, and in the year 1882-83 they had decreased to 9,541 and 330 respectively. The expenditure in that year by the State was Rs. 56,776 besides Rs. 20,368 from local sources. The result of the educational system is reported to be good; the knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is common even among the cultivators. The present Maharajah takes a warm interest in education. The country has always been unhealthy, and the people suffer greatly from malarious fever, rheumatic affections, spleen, goitre and skin diseases. Under former native rule the only medical treatment was by the native ojas, and consisted to a great extent of spells and incantations. The gradual extension of cultivation has, however, tended to make the country more healthy than formerly. Four dispensaries—at Dinhata, Mathabhanga, Mekligunge and the Sudder—have been established. The people have to some extent availed themselves of the European method of treatment, and during the last five years the total average number treated at the dispensaries has been 1,133 in-door and 12,559 out-door patients yearly. In 1879-80 it was decided that vaccination should be thoroughly introduced. Inoculation was prohibited, and the services of the inoculators, who were known to, and trusted by, the people, utilized for the extension of the new system. This arrangement has been successful. The paid vaccinating staff has been dispensed with, and the establishment maintained will now merely inspect the work of the independent practitioners.

Administration from 1st April 1883 to accession of the Maharajah.

Revenue and expenditure.

The current demand of *mal* and *debutter* revenue for the period between 1st April and 4th October 1883 was Rs. 4,93,471, and the net arrear demand Rs. 2,99,901. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,77,906. The collections for the corresponding six months of the year preceding were Rs. 3,11,854. The increase was, however, only apparent, and was due to the issue of orders that all collections should be credited in the treasury on or before the 3rd October, as the accounts were to be closed on that day. The total balance was Rs. 3,15,250. Of this, however, the greater portion was due on account of wards' estates made over to the proprietors at the end of 1882-83. Many of these were hopelessly involved, while others yielded such small profits that a large part of the arrears due from them will eventually prove irrecoverable, and the rest can only be realized gradually. The number of processes issued for arrears of revenue was 2,044 and of jotes sold 206. The total revenue from all sources credited in the treasury was Rs. 7,38,593. The chief items of revenue, exclusive of land revenue, were those from stamps, interest on invested capital, excise, public works, and miscellaneous (including Darjeeling house rents). The account for the whole of the year 1882-83 showed a total revenue of Rs. 13,31,660. The expenditure of the State treasuries from 1st April to 3rd October 1883 amounted to Rs. 8,37,757. Of this, Rs. 3,44,835 were on miscellaneous accounts; on account of household expenses and maintenance of the Maharajah and family, Rs. 2,08,226; on land revenue, Rs. 64,070; and most of the balance on Education, Law and Justice, Administration, Jails and Police. No details are given of the chief item Miscellaneous. The total of expenditure in 1882-83 was Rs. 12,36,380. The balance of assets to credit of the State, after deduction of liabilities and of trust money on account of Anandaya Raj Kumari, amounted to Rs. 27,99,271. This sum represented almost entirely the accumulations of surplus funds during the period of minority. Over fifteen and a half lakhs of rupees were invested in Government securities, and over two and a half lakhs in loans to private parties. Rupees 5,68,630 were represented by the Darjeeling Capital Account and Rs. 3,89,096 composed the treasury balance. The financial results therefore of the administration have been satisfactory. It is gratifying to know that these results have been accompanied and furthered by improvements in every department of the State and by the increased

prosperity of the country which has resulted from those improvements. The present Maharajah has, since he attained years of discretion, been constantly encourgaged to take an interest and obtain experience in the management of the State, and there is every reason to hope that His Highness will take a pride in maintaining in efficiency the rich inheritance to which he has succeeded.

Justice.

Nothing connected with the conduct of civil justice occurred during the half-year that calls for notice, except the appointment of an Assistant Dewani Ahilkar, and the number of suits instituted and re-admitted was almost the same as in the corresponding half-year preceding it. The criminal statistics showed a total of 1,199 cases, of which 545 were cognizable and 654 non-cognizable. There were two cases of dacoity, 224 of burglary, 133 of theft and 58 of serious offences against the person, reported to have occurred. The amount of property reported to have been stolen in the commission of dacoity, burglary and theft was Rs 2,984-12. There was no change in the strength of the police force; their conduct is stated to have been fair. The average population of the Sudder Jail was 170. There were 12 deaths, and the death-rate was thus 70·58 per mille. Nine of these deaths were due to cholera, which broke out in an epidemic form in the jail as well as in the district generally. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 7,356, and the earnings of the prisoners in coarse manufactures, wages as hired labourers, and in work done for the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 4,038. The system of jail management is similar to that employed in a British district.

Rainfall, crops and health.

The long break in the rains in July does not appear to have greatly injured the food-crops, and the cultivators received high prices for their produce in consequence of the partial failure of the crops elsewhere. But the scantiness of the rainfall was accompanied, as often occurs in India, by an outbreak of cholera, and the epidemic was more virulent than any which had visited Cooch Behar for many years. Dr. Briscoe reported that "in April the disease made its appearance in the Dinhata sub-division, and soon extended to all parts of the State. Mathabhanga suffered the most. The disease was of a very virulent type, and when it appeared in any dwelling, very few of its inmates escaped. Between the 13th and 27th April seven inches of rain fell, and there was another good rainfall during May and June, but the disease did not begin to abate till about the middle of June, and only disappeared towards the latter end of July. Chlorodyne and cholera pills were freely distributed among the people through the fouzdari and naib ahilkars, also by the police. By these means many lives which would have otherwise been sacrificed were saved. The Dinhatta Native Doctor and his compounder were out treating the sufferers. Two compounders were also sent from the sudder and one from Mathabhanga. The three latter were out nearly the whole time and did all they possibly could; but in many instances, on account of the people being so ignorant and superstitious regarding the cause of the disease, they refused to be treated, and preferred dying rather than take medicine. The total number treated by them was 1,030; of which 457 recovered and 567 died. The police report that in the whole State 3,304 were attacked, 2,543 died and 761 recovered." For the purpose of showing the manner in which the cholera fastened on particular spots, an instance is mentioned, in which a police investigation accidently brought to notice that, out of about 25 inhabitants of a homestead where a dacoity had taken place, all except four had died of cholera, and of the police who made the investigation, three were attacked by the disease and one died. Every possible effort appears to have been made to check the progress of the disease, and much self-sacrifice and devotion were displayed during the epidemic by Dr. Briscoe and his subordinates in rendering assistance to the people.

Public works.

In civil buildings no original works of any importance were completed during the half-year. The expenditure on the new palace amounted to Rs. 1,62,613. By the month of September last the north wing had been built up to a height of 20 feet above ground level. The work then, owing to unsuccessful brick-making operations of the contractors, came to a standstill. A sum of Rs. 20,636 was

spent by the Public Works Department on communications, of which Rs. 4,493 were spent on original works, and the balance on repairs.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Attack on police boats.

During the first seven months of the year 1883-84, nothing occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier. Very early on the morning of 18th November last, however, a sudden attack was made above Barkal, up the river Rangamatti, on two boats containing each four sepoys, which were preceding a larger party in six boats on their way to garrison Demagri and other outposts. The attacking party rushed from the river bank into the water and seized the boats, firing at the occupants. A sepoy and a servant boy were shot, and a second sepoy was drowned: the other men jumped into the water and so saved their lives. The boats were plundered of money and clothes. The rifles of the sepoys were at the time lashed to the sides of the boats, according to standing orders, to prevent loss in case of a capsize, and the men had no ammunition with them. The hillmen threw the arms, accoutrements, uniforms, &c., into the river and escaped into the jungle. In their retreat they had to pass near the village of Longrie a friendly Bhunjogi, who, hearing the fire, turned out with his men and met the retreating party. The latter were ordered to halt and to put down the bundles they were carrying. As they would do neither, Longrie's men fired, and one of the Kookies fell. It was subsequently ascertained that the man killed was a Howlong, who at the last famine had migrated and joined the Mulienpuis, a branch of lesser Shendoos occupying the ranges between our frontier and the Koladyne river; and later information showed that a raid had been organized by Darbeli Rani, a Chief of a lesser Shendoo village, to obtain heads. The raiding party had concealed itself on the western slopes of the Ohipoom and sent out a scouting party of eight, who by their hasty action in attacking the police boats obliged the main body to return. The Syloos were suspected of having instigated the raid with the object of getting their enemies, the Howlongs, into trouble. The information, however, on which this opinion is based, was too vague to justify retaliatory action; but it was directed, in order that in case of the crime being brought home to the Syloos, the surrender of the raiders might be required, that the enquiry should still be prosecuted. In connection with this affair, 100 Government muskets with ten rounds of ball cartridge were distributed to friendly Kookies to act against the hostile tribes.

In the course of the correspondence on this incident, the Deputy Commissioner pointed out the weakness of Demagri as a base for operations of frontier defence, owing to its liability to interruption in its communications. It was decided that Barkal would form the best military base, and the arrangements were approved for the stockading of that post, and for the employment of 400 coolies to cut roads radiating from Barkal, one north-east to Demagri, one east to the Ohipoom, and the third through the Subalong valley towards Phurwa. Rumours of intended raiding movements among the Lushai and Kooki tribes were rife along our own and the Assam frontier till the end of January, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Arracan Hill Tracts, when invited to attend the durbar held at Rangamatti in that month with some of his Chiefs, replied that neither he nor any of his European officers could attend in consequence of raids over his frontier. The excitement afterwards quietly subsided, and orders issued withdrawing the extra police force which had been despatched from Calcutta at the end of last year.

Durbar and mêla.

A durbar was held by the Deputy Commissioner at Rangamatti on 24th January, and a mêla which lasted from 15th to 25th of that month. Both appear to have been successful. At the durbar of the trans-frontier Chiefs who attended, three—Lal Thoma, Vankunga, and Saipunga's Karbari—were Howlongs, and four—Savanga's Karbari, Lalgnura, Laljika, and Lalbuta—were Syloos. Twenty-three cis-frontier Chiefs of the Syloo, Thanglowa Bhunjogi, and Panku tribes also attended; but the absence of the great Howlong Chiefs, Lalova and Lalruma, shows that the Chiefs of that tribe still regard us with some distrust and unfriendliness. Enquiries were made from the Chiefs regarding the attack on the police boats in November; but although the conjectures of the Deputy Commissioner as to the guilt of the Shendoos and Syloos were to some extent

corroborated, the matter was not satisfactorily cleared up. The Deputy Commissioner devoted one day to sitting with the Chiefs who were present at the durbar for the purpose of disposing of questions brought before him for settlement. The mêla is stated to have been more successful than that of the preceding year, though the Chittagong traders did not attend in such numbers as they would have done had there been less difficulty in obtaining boats. The number of shops increased from 200 to 250, and the value of goods sold from Rs. 20,000 to between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 28,000 compared with the preceding year. Had the mêla continued to be held at Demagri, it would probably, owing to the rumours of disturbances, have been a failure.

Trade.

The decline in the import of rubber, noticed in 1882-83, continued in the year under review. The quantity imported in 1883-84 was only 125 maunds against 183 in the year preceding and 906 maunds in 1880. The export of salt is reported to have been 647 maunds. In 1880-81 the quantity exported was stated to be 1,177 maunds; in 1881-82, 313 maunds; in 1882-83, 1,286 maunds. It is probably difficult to obtain figures on which reliance can be placed. The export of tobacco is stated to have increased to 51 maunds against 22 maunds in 1882-83.

The Sungoo sub-divisional head-quarters.

The site at Raichia, on a straight reach of the Sungoo river, selected for the Sungoo sub-divisional head-quarters, was visited and approved by the Commissioner in January last. The site has, so far as at present known, much to recommend it: it is central, apparently healthy, adjacent to the regulation district of Chittagong, and the cost of supplying provisions at that point is much less than at Ruma. Until, however, it has been actually occupied for at least a year, its suitability for the permanent sub-divisional head-quarters cannot be accepted.

The frontier police.

The total strength of the frontier police on the 31st March last was 497. Of these, there were 35 in hospital and 20 absent on leave. The total sanctioned strength was 539, but there were 42 vacancies. A party consisting of a havildar, a naik, and four privates was recruiting in Chumparun in May. The number of men of the special reserve police of Dacca and Bhagulpore was 73, excluding seven vacancies; and they were chiefly employed at head-quarters on guard duty. In his report for the year 1882-83, the Deputy Commissioner stated that the operation of the frontier police regulation had produced a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and insecurity throughout the force, and he anticipated that a third of the force would resign as soon as the men were withdrawn to head-quarters for the rains. The Commissioner has recently reported that this information went beyond the facts, and that the discontented feeling had been evinced by a few grumblers only, and had since subsided. Thirty men of the frontier police were punished during the year as compared with 19 in the year preceding. Nine were cases of neglect of duty. Three extra police of the special reserve were also punished. The number of deaths was 12, including the two deaths in the November raid, and exclusive of these latter, 10 as against 19 in 1882-83 and 18 in 1881-82. The year was therefore a healthy one. The casualties in the frontier force were altogether 76, showing an increase of 20 as compared with the figures of the year preceding. There was an increase of 16 in the number of resignations alone, which amounted to 29; two men deserted and 21 were discharged or their names were struck off for absence after expiration of leave. The state of the frontier force is not satisfactory.

Frontier posts and communications.

The posts occupied during the season were Barkal, Demagri, Pyramid Hill, Ruma, and Saichal. The outposts at Sirthay, Bhugman, Ohipoom No. 1, and Keokradong were not occupied, and that at Politaye was abandoned as not required. It is remarked that the trans-frontier tribes have gone much more to the east, and the cis-frontier tribes come further in towards the west, so that the former line of defence has become useless. The expenses incurred in provisioning the frontier posts appear from a statement which accompanies the report to have amounted in the year under review to Rs. 29,236-9-5 as compared with Rs. 39,896-0-4 in 1882-83. The decrease, compared with the year preceding, was thus Rs. 10,659-6-11. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,586-3-7

in the cost of conveying provisions, of Rs. 3,817-9-2 in cost of supplying rations to the police, and of smaller sums under other heads.

An extra grant of Rs. 5,000 applied for by the Deputy Commissioner was sanctioned in August 1883, to be expended during the ensuing season on the road to be constructed between Rangamatti and Demagri, and the survey of the proposed road from Hathhazari to Rangamatti has been completed. The estimate for the construction of the latter road amounted to nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,21,400 were for bridging alone, and the execution of the work cannot at present be entertained. The experiment of introducing heliography, referred to in last year's Administration Report, was abandoned partly owing to its expense, and partly from the failure of working it in the unfavourable climate and atmosphere of this country.

HILL TIPPERAH.

Social movements.

The hope expressed last year, that the caste movement for raising the position of the Maharajah himself and of certain other persons as Hindus was subsiding, was not realized. Though the attempt failed in Hindu society beyond the limits of the State, the claims of the persons interested were enforced in Hill Tipperah itself, and all officers who did not join in the movement were removed from the Maharajah's service, and their places filled by those who support it. The Commissioner expressed an opinion that the time had come when, in the interests of the State, some more potent influence should be brought to bear on the Maharajah than could be exercised by the Assistant Political Agent, and proposed a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister and the abolition of the Executive Council and the office of Secretary. The Lieutenant-Governor considered the course taken by the Maharajah to be ill-advised; still he did not see how, in a matter of this kind, Government could directly interfere. The question of caste status is in some sense a religious one, and in the present instance a purely personal one. The Maharajah is free to choose his own advisers and officers as he will, and, subject to a general external control, the administration of his State must remain in the Maharajah's hands.

Rainfall and crops.

The year was uneventful, peaceful, and, on the whole prosperous. The rainfall was 80·08, 3·67 inches less than in the preceding year, and the crops generally were good. The season was not, however, a favourable one for cotton, and damage was done by rats to this and other crops in many of the jooms in the Koylashar division. The Kukis, who inhabit the hills in that division, suffered considerably, and were in need of relief. The local authorities gave proper and judicious aid, and the Maharajah spent about Rs. 5,000 in relieving those in distress. The price of the best sort of rice rose from Rs. 1-10 in 1882-83 to Rs. 2-8 in 1883-84, and of common rice from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per maund in consequence of higher prices outside the State. This was, however, to the advantage of the people, who are generally cultivators, and are therefore the sellers, not the purchasers of this grain. The price of other grains varied but slightly, and the people were generally in easy circumstances. The Mugs, whose immigration into the State was noticed in the Resolution on the Administration Report of last year, are reported to have now settled down in contentment with their new circumstances. There is much culturable land lying waste in the State; and the rate of wages varies from Rs. 6 per month for unskilled to Rs. 13-8 for skilled labour.

Trade.

The total value of the export trade was estimated to have been about Rs. 5,83,628, more than half of which was represented by cotton and elephants. About 25,000 maunds of cotton were exported. The manufactures were of little importance; and the coal mines, for want of capital and also probably for want of means of transport, are not yet worked; though, if the railway project under contemplation is carried out, they would attract immediate attention.

Administration.

The only change of importance in the administration during the year was the recent appointment of an Executive Council consisting of seven members. Their duties are to assemble twice a week to dispose of matters connected with the administration of the State and the management of the Maharajah's extensive zemindaries. The Prime Minister is one of the members, but the Council appears

to have been appointed to act as a check on his action. The office of Secretary, created in the preceding year, is reported not to have worked satisfactorily, and to have been rather a cause of delay in the disposal of general business. The Maharajah, it is satisfactory to find, was, during the year under review, at length able to settle the dispute with his nephew, Kumar Navadip Chandra Deb Barman. Under the terms of a compromise, the latter was to receive a lump sum of Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 525 per mensem from the 1st December 1883. It is to be hoped that the dispute, which has for some years past embarrassed the finances of the State by the litigation which it involved, will not be renewed. The claim of a Mr. Schmidting, an artist formerly employed by the Maharajah, for arrears of salary and other items, was also adjusted. The claims of Mr Larminie, late Manager of the Maharajah's zemindaries, and the counter claims of the State against him, have been referred to independent arbitrators, and the Maharajah, acting upon the advice tendered, has already appointed an arbitrator to act on his behalf.

Revenues.

The state of the revenues is reported to be unsatisfactory: the receipts are less than the expenditure, and payments due to officers, servants, and purveyors of provisions are in arrear. The amount of revenue derived from all sources during the year was Rs. 2,33,831. In 1882-83 the receipts were Rs. 2,29,961, and the average of the preceding three years was Rs. 2,21,376. The tax on cotton and oil-seeds yielded Rs. 68,685; that on forest produce Rs. 48,897; the royalty on elephants captured, Rs. 19,108; the family tax in the hills, Rs. 23,088. The chief increase was Rs. 9,546 under the head of royalty for elephants caught, and was due to more successful khedda operations. The revenue on forest produce floated down the Fenny river is collected by the Forest Department of this Government. Other taxes on forest produce are collected under a farming system, which yields comparatively little profit to the State. No manager has been appointed to the Maharajah's zemindaries in British territory since the removal of Mr. Larminie. These lands are under the Dewan in the zemindari department, and yield a net revenue much below the amount they would give under proper administration. The Assistant Political Agent considered that, if carefully and intelligently managed, they should yield six or seven lakhs of rupees a year, of which at least half should be net profit to the Maharajah. The debts of the Maharajah were reported to be undiminished, and some of the creditors to be holding farms in his zemindaries, the value of which more than covered the interest due. It is to be regretted that no statement of expenditure has yet been furnished, as it would probably assist the Maharajah himself in dealing with his financial difficulties. There is but little use in a statement of receipts if this is not accompanied by a statement of disbursements. If the latter were prepared, it would at least serve as a check on unnecessary or extravagant expenditure, and would indicate in what directions retrenchments were possible. This has been frequently pointed out to the Maharajah, but hitherto without avail, as it is probably not to the interest of the Maharajah's officers that the financial position should be too closely scrutinized. But until this is done, and some real effort is made to establish an equilibrium between income and expenditure, it is useless to expect any improvement in the financial condition of the State.

Police, crime, and civil justice.

The general state of police, crime, and civil justice appears to have remained much the same as in previous years. At Sonamura, Belania, and Koylashar, the sub-divisional officers' courts deal alike with civil, criminal, and revenue matters. At Agartola, the fourth sub-division, the moonsif's office is separate from that of the Magistrate. The Assistant Political Agent stated that he had advised the administration to revise the existing establishments in order that a good and reliable staff of frontier officers might be selected and entertained, and that the Magistrates and chief police officers should be required to carefully study the criminal laws in force in British territory. Some endeavour is now made to follow the procedure adopted in courts in British territory; pleaders appointed under rules of the State are allowed to practise in all courts of justice; and appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts are heard at Agartola by a Judge, against whose orders appeals are carried to the Khas Appellate Court. The latter is presided over by the Jubaraj with the assistance of two Thakurs,

and is the highest court of justice in the State. It is much to be regretted that the dispute on the unprofitable "water-question" extended to the courts, two of the sub-divisional officers and some of the foremost pleaders having left the country in consequence of their disagreement on the matter with the faction in power. There were 156 police cases reported during the year, of which four were of serious offences against the person and seven of serious offences against property. The numbers of all cases instituted during the year under these two heads were 15 and 18 respectively. The number of murders was three (including two cases pending from the preceding year), of culpable homicide two, of robberies four, and of dacoities two. The total number of cases instituted during the year was 511, and 56 cases were pending from the preceding year. The total for the year was thus 567 cases as compared with 618 in the year preceding. The decrease is said to be owing to the fact that the sub-divisional officers of the Belania and Koylashar courts were absent from their stations for a considerable portion of the year. The number of cases instituted in which British subjects were concerned was 129, and in 119 of these they were the defendants, 137 persons being convicted and 56 acquitted in all cases. These numbers are large, and contrast strongly with the small number of occasions on which British subjects appeared as complainants. In 43 out of 79 cases in the appellate, and in six out of seven cases in the khas appellate court, the appellants were wholly or partially successful. The number of civil suits increased from 246 to 254, and their value from Rs. 14,866 to Rs. 33,261 compared with the previous year. The percentage returned as disposed of on the whole was 79·4. About 76 per cent. of the civil cases were uncontested, and the courts therefore do not appear to be overburdened with this description of work. The number of suits in which British subjects were concerned increased from 87 to 122, and of these in 73 they were plaintiffs, in 30 defendants, and in 19 both plaintiffs and defendants. The relative position which British subjects held as parties in the civil and the criminal courts is noticeable. Up to the close of the year no orders had been passed by the Government of India on the recommendation made by this Government that section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be so amended as to allow of the Maharajah being treated as an ordinary zemindar so far as his possessions in British territory are concerned. In accordance with the Maharajah's request, however, the Lieutenant-Governor, in September last, appointed an agent for him temporarily under the provisions of section 432 of that Code.

Military force.

The military return shows the force of the State as 288 men, of whom 232 were sepoys and 27 officers above the rank of amladars. The number of Ghoorkhas in the force was 63, and was still short by seven of the number ordered by the Government of India to be maintained. Three guard posts at Dharmanagar, Chirakuti, and Kamalhur in the Koylashar division and two at Eksari and Udaipur were garrisoned by a suitable number of officers and men for the protection of the country against Lushai raids. The country was somewhat disturbed by hostile rumours, but no raiding has taken place since the Lushai expedition in 1871-72. The few raised roads in the country were in tolerably good order, but improvements in communication, as in many other respects, are checked by want of funds.

Education.

The state of education steadily deteriorated, both the number of schools and scholars diminishing. The number of schools for boys decreased from 25 in 1882-83 to 15, and of those for girls from 6 to 2. The pupils decreased from 692 to 441. The reason assigned is that these institutions are indifferently looked after and irregularly supported. It is to be regretted that the education even of the Jubaraj, the heir to the guddi, has been neglected. His younger brother, the Bara Thakur, visited Calcutta at the time of the International Exhibition, and is said to have profitted much by what he saw and heard. The Jubaraj has, however, never been allowed an opportunity of leaving Agurtola. The Maharaja has frequently been advised to let his eldest son see something of the world, but, as in everything else, pecuniary embarrassments are pleaded as an obstacle to the measure. In view of the liberty conceded to the younger brother, such as explanation is scarcely intelligible.

The dispensaries suffered as well as the schools. As they are regarded by those in authority with indifference, and are all ill-supplied with medicines and other necessaries, it is a matter for no surprise that their utility and popularity are diminished. The number of patients fell to 3,664 from 4,327 in the previous year, but the decrease was probably owing in part to the greater healthiness of the season. The medical establishment of the State is unnecessarily large.

Dispensaries.

The Government post-office which is attached to the agency, and is the only post-office in the State, was used to a large extent for remittances. The amount of money-orders issued from it during the year was Rs. 43,859, and the value of covers insured Rs. 13,934. The amount of fees realized more than covered the annual charges. The success of this office should induce the Maharajah to make some postal arrangements for the interior of the State, as none exist in it at present.

Post-office.

During last cold season, when a topographical survey party was engaged in surveying the frontier between Hill Tipperah and Sylhet, it was discovered that ten boundary-marks had been changed from their proper positions and pushed back a mile and a quarter into British territory along the frontier line running north from the Remacherra post to Kalingamura, and that further west the post at Hatipara had been similarly displaced. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has since deputed a Sub-Deputy Collector for the purpose of replacing the pillars on their proper sites.

Boundaries.

Of the 19 killahs or States under the general designation of the Tributary Mehals, five were, during the year under review, as in the preceding year, under direct management, two—Angul and the Khondmals—being Government estates, and three—Baramba, Dhenkenal, and Mohurbhunj,—managed for their minor Chiefs. The other 14 States were administered by their own Chiefs under the general supervision of the Superintendent. Of the 17 Native States, one ("Pal Lehara") pays tribute to Keonjhur, to which it was formerly subordinate. From the remaining 16 Native States the total tribute payable to this Government was Rs. 33,249-7-11. There was no balance outstanding from the previous year, and of the demand for the year under review, Rs. 10,633-14-5 had been paid in advance. The collections amounted to Rs. 26,112-0-3, of which Rs. 22,629-6-1 were for the current year and Rs. 3,482-10-2 in advance.

Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

At the six stations where proper rain-gauges were kept, an average rainfall of about 55 inches was shown. But the rainfall, though not below the average, ceased early, and the crops in consequence suffered. It does not appear, however, that any great suffering was caused to the people, although the price of grain rose by more than 30 per cent. in some States. The general health of the people is stated to have been much better than in the preceding year. There was the usual outbreak of malarious fever in certain parts; but, except a few instances of cholera in Angul and of small-pox in Angul, Hindole, and the Khondmals, the States were free from epidemics. But little appears hitherto to have been done in extending vaccination through the States.

Rainfall, crops, and health.

The population is generally scanty, and having abundance of waste lands to cultivate, is disinclined to emigration. The trade and commerce, owing to the miserable condition of communications, are of no importance. There are said to be coal-fields in Talchere and Angul, and it is possible, if the Cuttack and Benares Railway be constructed, that they may be found of value. At present they cannot be worked. Although the Mahanuddi, Brahmani and Byturni rivers either pass through or take their rise in the Tributary Mehals, they are only navigable for native boats from June to December, and the navigation is much impeded by large rocks. There are no land routes deserving the name, except some local roads in Dhenkenal, Keonjhur, and Mohurbhunj. The two existing lines from Cuttack to Sumbulpore, one through Angul and the other through Sonepore, are submerged in parts during the rainy season, and are neither bridged nor metalled. Some of the Chiefs

Trade and communications.

have made praiseworthy efforts to improve the state of their roads, but much of their efforts has hitherto been wasted owing to want of system and supervision.

Disturbances.

The only State in which the people manifested any resistance to the authority of their Chief was that of Nilgiri; and it was reported that a party, discontented with the action of the Dewan, whose services had been lent to the Rajah, had committed many acts of violence. The Superintendent himself went to Balasore, and, after holding an enquiry, submitted a report to this Government. The Dewan was finally removed, and, at the repeated request of the Rajah for a European officer, the services of Mr. Ricketts, the then Sub-divisional Officer of Bhuddruck, were lent to the State by Government. The disturbances have since subsided.

Civil and criminal justice.

The total number of civil and revenue suits instituted during the year was 6,774 against 6,131 in the year 1882-83. The number of such suits pending from the previous year was 1,362, and of those pending at the close of the year under review 1,553. There were 6,583 cases disposed of, and of these 2,661 were contested. The tehsildars and managers disposed of 6,028 of the suits. There were 1,456 offences reported and 1,104 returned as true. There were 321 true cases of theft, 24 of offences affecting human life, and 5 of dacoity and robbery. The number of crimes of violence appears very large, considering the scanty population. Altogether there were 1,000 cases brought to trial, affecting 2,129 persons. Of persons brought to trial, 1,072 were convicted, 921 acquitted, and 108 remained under trial at the close of the year. Serious charges, such as in a regulation district, are tried by the Court of Session, are heard by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents; and the tehsildars and managers try the petty offenders. Appeals from the orders of the Assistant Superintendents and the Manager of Mohurbhunj, and in criminal cases from the orders of the Manager of Dhenkenal, are heard by the Superintendent; those from the orders of the tehsildars and the Manager of Baramba, and from decisions of the Manager of Dhenkenal in civil and revenue cases, are heard by the Assistant Superintendent. The managers, again, hear appeals from the orders of their assistants.

Forests.

The Tributary Mehals are without doubt among the best timber-producing tracts in India, but unfortunately the Native Chiefs, by whom a greater portion of it is owned, have hitherto taken little care of their forests. They have established no reserves, and the forests are recklessly wasted without any corresponding gain to agriculture or to the general wealth or prosperity of the country. As the country is opened up and the timber becomes more valuable, the Chiefs will no doubt be induced, in view of their own interests, to preserve the forests. No officer could be spared from the Forest Department of this Government or of the North-Western Provinces during the past cold season to examine and advise the formation of reserves in the forests of Dhenkenal and Mohurbhunj, as had been suggested. The Khondmal forests were during the year examined by the Conservator and Deputy Conservator, and considered to be valuable. The reserved forests in Angul were brought by a Government notification of the 6th December under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act. The reserves notified have not yet been accurately surveyed, but the total area is reported approximately at 170,880 acres. The reserves in Angul are not at present worked, and are to be allowed rest for 10 or 12 years. In Angul the demarcation of boundaries has been practically completed.

Education.

The number of schools shown in the returns for the year was 1,060 and of pupils 13,667. The former increased by 56 and the latter by 1,091 as compared with the preceding year. Of the schools, 7 were Government schools, 26 cess schools, 138 primary fund, and 889 unaided schools. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 60,029, of which Rs. 7,589 were contributed by Government. For the purpose of regular inspection of all schools, the mehals are divided into five circles, each of which is under a sub-inspector. One of these is paid from the Khondmal Education Fund; half of the pay of another from the funds of the Dhenkenal State; and the charges of the rest are paid by Government. The arrangements are stated to be insufficient and generally unsatisfactory.

Post-offices.

No change was made during the year in the number and sites of the post-offices in the Gurjhats. There were 11 offices maintained from the Gurjhat post-office fund, and the road establishment connected with these offices was paid by the Postal Department, the charges of the office establishments and contingencies being paid from the post-office fund. The latter fund was made up by voluntary contributions by the Chiefs, the contribution of each being settled by the Superintendent's office. Some of the Chiefs fell greatly into arrears, there being no means of realizing the dues from them. In addition to the post-office lines maintained from the fund, there were four Government post-office lines, viz., those from Cuttack to Angul, from Cuttack to Dhenkenal, from Balasore to Mohurbhunj, and from Rosul Kunda in Ganjam to Bisipara in the Khondmals, and two private lines from Bhuddruck to Keonjhur and from Baripada to Bahalda.

Angul.

The total current demand for the year under the head of land revenue in Angul was Rs. 32,983. There was no balance outstanding at the close of the year. Of the total demand of miscellaneous revenue, including arrears amounting to Rs. 6,630, the outstanding balance, which was entirely on account of judicial fines, was Rs. 403. Since the introduction of the sub-divisional system of accounts, payments into and from the sub-treasury have been made regularly and punctually without any inconvenience. The excise revenue, owing to keener competition, increased from Rs. 1,244 to Rs. 1,579. The only fund at the disposal of the Superintendent for roads and other improvements on the estate was the 10 per cent. assignment on the revenue collections, amounting, during the past year, to Rs. 3,245, and of this small sum good use appears to have been made. Owing to the large number of life-tenures that had become liable to re-assessment, an application made by the Superintendent for an extra establishment was approved in July 1883.

Baramba.

In Baramba the settlement operations were reported to be nearly complete. The jumma assessed at the new settlement amounts to Rs. 28,365—an increase of over Rs. 5,000 above the former assessment. Of the debt of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9,500 have been paid off. The collections on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 14,159, and miscellaneous revenue Rs. 5,493.

Dhenkenal.

The minor Rajah of Dhenkenal, now in his 19th year, passed at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University in all subjects except English, and in that he failed only by a few marks. A European tutor has been appointed for him and for the minor Chief of Mohurbhunj. The young Chief of Dhenkenal married a daughter of the Rajah of Banai, in the Central Provinces, in February last. The total current demand for the year was Rs. 1,09,102 against Rs. 1,73,622 for the preceding year. This large apparent decrease, however, is nominal, as the preceding year's demand included Rs. 67,242 on account of the nazarana refunded by Government. The collections made during the year, including current and arrear demands, amounted to Rs. 1,06,370, and in addition to this amount Rs. 24,155 under land revenue and Rs. 512 under miscellaneous revenue were collected in advance for the current year. The sum of Rs. 1,04,585 was invested during the year in Government promissory notes. The management of the jail, dispensary and schools appears to have been creditable. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 35,809.

Mohurbhunj.

The State of Mohurbhunj, with an area of 4,243 square miles and a population of 385,737 souls, is the most important of the Tributary Mehals. The late Chief died in May 1882, and the State came under direct management for his minor son, Sriram Chunder Bhunj, who is at present over 12 years of age. During the two years that the State has been under direct management, improvements have been made in almost every department of its administration. Justice has been more speedily administered, the system of granting rent receipts in printed cheque forms gradually introduced, projects for the improvement of the State by tanks, irrigation bunds, and roads have been started, and the people have begun to appreciate the advantages of the new system. The total demand for the year was Rs. 3,32,099, of which Rs. 1,82,505 were collected and Rs. 10,604 remitted.

Of the balance, Rs. 1,38,989, remaining unrealized at the close of the year, Rs. 64,642 were due from the zemindari mehal of Nyabasan in Midnapore under the management of the Collector of that district. Labour is cheap and plentiful, the resources of the State are great, and they will probably be well developed during the remaining years of the minority.

Athmullick.

The report regarding Athmullick was again satisfactory. Although the revenue the Rajah derives from his State is under Rs. 11,000 per annum, he so well husbands his resources that he is able, while maintaining his own dignity, to meet the expenses of his government, and even to effect public improvements. He opened out a difficult pass, and constructed a good road leading to it, established a school in his killah, a dispensary, and a post-office entirely at his own cost.

Other States.

During the year Baboo Madhu Sudan Rantra was Dewan of Boad, and no complaints were made against him. The Rajah is believed to be still heavily in debt. The Rajah of Hindole appears to be disposed to improve his State as far as his means permit. He reduced his debts from Rs. 6,494 to Rs. 4,366, established two schools, and undertook to construct a road and dispensary as soon as his debts were cleared off. He was, during the year, very unfortunate in his domestic concerns: his only son and heir and an infant daughter died, and all the buildings in his palace and nearly all his moveable property with a portion of his office records were destroyed by fire. The State of Keonjhur is one of the largest of the Tributary Mehals, its area being 3,096 square miles, but the revenue is under Rs. 90,000 per annum. The Maharajah continued to bear the good character he had hitherto borne.

The small States of Pal Lehara, Khandpara, Tigiria, Runpore, and Nursingpore were in a very backward condition. The introduction of improvements in these petty mehals no doubt greatly depends on the personal character of their Chiefs, but the success which has attended the administration of an able Dewan in Talchere within the last four years indicates to what an extent under good advice and guidance the grossest mismanagement may be ameliorated. The administration of the Nilgiri State is reported to have been in a more or less chaotic condition throughout the year under report. The Rajah's authority was for some time set at naught, and some cases of violence were reported. The services of Baboo Bholanath Das as Dewan were not found conducive either to good administration or to improvement of the relations between the Rajah and his people, and it was found necessary to dispense with them. At the special and urgent request of the Rajah for the appointment of a European officer the appointment of Mr. Ricketts was sanctioned in the stead of the late Dewan.

CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Rainfall, crops, and health.

The year was not on the whole a prosperous one in the States. The rainfall was deficient and unevenly distributed, and, except in the States of Seraikilla and Kharsowan, some pressure was felt by the poorer classes by the rise in the price of food-grains. The distress, however, does not appear to have been so great as to require relief. The health and material condition of the people were fairly good, but dysentery and fever of a bad type prevailed in Gangpore, cholera and small-pox in Sirgoojah, and there was an epidemic of small-pox in Oodeypore. Vaccination operations are carried out on a considerable scale in these States, although there is still some friction between the Chiefs and the officers of the department.

Education.

The state of education in all the Tributary and Political States is reported to be very backward. It is satisfactory to notice that the new Chief of Seraikilla is inclined to assist the spread of education, and that there are now several schools for boys and girls in his State. It is to be hoped that the other Chiefs will be induced to follow his example.

Criminal and civil justice.

There were altogether 47 cases during the year for disposal by the Commissioner. The cases were of a miscellaneous nature. There were six appeals against decisions of the Chiefs, three of which were confirmed, two reversed, and one remained pending. Of 45 persons committed by the Chiefs for trial at the Sessions, 31

were convicted. There were 31 persons committed by the Rajah of Sirgoojah alone, but most of these were Korwa dacoits. The total amount of fines imposed in the States decreased to Rs. 2,088 from Rs. 2,930-4 in the preceding year. The statistics of crime show a grand total of 505 cases, in which 905 persons were concerned. The decrease in the number of cases as compared with the preceding year was 156, and in the number of persons 157. The decrease was chiefly in criminal assaults. There was an increase of four cases of murder, one of dacoity, and three of house-breaking. The total number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year was 105, and the total number of admissions during the year was 277. The mortality was about 13 per mille against about 18 per mille in the preceding year. Excluding 13 deaths by suicide, there were 298 accidental deaths. Of this number, 144 were attributed to snake-bite and 32 to wild animals. There were 359 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 45 were pending from the previous year and 70 were pending at the close of 1883-84. In 1882-83 there were 438 suits for disposal.

Sirgoojah.

The State of Sirgoojah is reported to have been generally well governed by Rajah Raghunath Saran Singh, and both the Rajah and his Dewan Jaffir Alj Khan exerted themselves creditably in the operations against the Korwas, whose depredations the Rajah had become powerless to restrain. The origin of the disturbances was due in a great measure to the timidity of the Rajah. They continued for a long time causing great devastation and disorder throughout the country, and they were not finally quelled till the Commissioner in person had taken charge of the expedition, and had resorted to very severe measures to secure the capture and punishment of the leading dacoits. A permanent police post was fixed at Lahsun on the top of the plateau, where the head-quarters of the robbers had been established; another at Sumersote on the western road leading from Chunderpore to Chalgulli; and a third at Chainpore on the Chaitanya Ghât. Korwa families, numbering 200 persons, were allotted lands in villages below the plateau, and provision made for their maintenance till the reaping of their first crop. The Commissioner has also issued orders that in future none of the Korwas belonging to the families of the dacoits will be allowed to live on the Pat. It is to be hoped that by these measures, and the exemplary punishment of their ringleaders, the depredations of these robbers will have received a final check.

Other States.

No complaint was made regarding the administration of the Oodeypore State, and the improvement noticed in 1882-83 promises to continue. The crime in this State during the year was small. The State of Jushpore is again stated to have been well managed by its Chief Rajah Protap Narain Singh Deo Bahadoor. There was a dispute between the Rajah and the zemindars of Konpara during the year, and the latter ultimately appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Rajah Raghunath Sikhar Deo of Gangpore continued to maintain the high character he has hitherto borne. He is stated to be most anxious to do well, and to be careful, painstaking, and intelligent. Rajah Chakardhar Singh Deo Bahadoor, Chief of Seraikilla, died on 25th November last at an advanced age. The present Chief, his son, Rajah Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadoor, is reported to be liberal-minded, thoroughly loyal, and on the whole, liked by his subjects and tenantry. The area of this State is only 459 square miles, but the population is above 77,000. Thakoor Rughunath Singh Deo of Khursowan died in March 1884. He was succeeded by his eldest son Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, a minor aged 16 years. The management of the State is under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.

Sikkim.

At the request of this Government the Maharajah appointed an officer to act as his representative at his capital during his absence at Charubi. He also dealt with the long pending question of the admission and settlement in Sikkim of Nepalese ryots, and the arrangements made appear to be judicious. The Maharajah proposed to levy in Darjeeling duties on goods which pass through his State, but for obvious reasons this was negatived. Transit duties in Sikkim have been abolished for some years past, and the Maharajah has been advised not to revive them.

A monastery and a school have been established by Llama Sherah Gyatsho Ghoom near Darjeeling. In aid of the school where young boys are taught the Thibetan language, an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem has been made to the Llama by the Education Department. At the monastery, religious instruction is given to a few selected monks. The institution has also formed the resting-place of pilgrims from Sikkim, Nepal, Thibet, and the countries beyond, with whom it is considered desirable to cultivate friendly relations, and in furtherance of this object an allowance of Rs. 55 per mensem has been sanctioned for the Llama by the Supreme Government from Imperial revenues.

BHOOTAN.

In May 1883 Lamchen, the Deb Rajah, abdicated in consequence of ill health, and died a few days after from dropsy. He has been succeeded by his nephew, Gowjungum, as Deb Rajah.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

THE revision of the survey in Midnapore was carried on under the supervision of the Junior Superintendent assisted by a Sub-Deputy. Thirty-three estates were measured, and the mehalwar measurements of 136 villages were tested. Fourteen boundary disputes and 2,180 other cases were disposed of. Twenty-nine mehalwar and as many mouzawar registers were examined.

Burdwan Division.

In addition to the work above described, the office of the Superintendent was employed in renewing maps and field-books, translating the mehalwar and mouzahwar registers into English, and in preparing several maps for the Magistrate of Midnapore, showing the boundaries of certain thanas in the district. The cost of the operations was Rs. 30,592 against Rs. 29,903 in the previous year, the increase being due to the transfer of six sub-surveyors from the late Dearah survey establishment at Dacca.

The demarcation of estate Telikhali, in the Sunderbuns portion of the Khulna district, was undertaken under Act V (B.C.) of 1875, but much progress was not made in consequence of objections from the parties interested.

Presidency Division.

The Dearah survey was closed in 1882-83, and only settlement work now remains.

Dacca Division.

A rough survey held for the purpose of deciding whether it was worth while to resurvey the Dearah tract of Shahabad for the purpose of applying the provisions of Act IX of 1847 showed an increase of only 245 acres over the area found by the survey of 1844-45. It was therefore deemed inexpedient to take any further steps. One hundred and thirteen boundary disputes and 36 other cases were disposed of, and boundary marks were re-laid at a cost of Rs. 851, of which Rs. 589 were recovered during the year, leaving the remainder in process of realization.

Patna Division.

In Bankoora, 128 villages, containing the lands of 610 ghatwals, with an area of 31,801 bighas, were demarcated and surveyed at a cost of Rs. 9,429. In addition to this, 451 boundary disputes and 179 other cases were disposed of, and 218 masonry pillars constructed at trijuction points to mark the boundaries. There was not much progress during the year, owing, it is said, to the individual blocks being smaller and more numerous than those surveyed in the previous year, and also to some extent to want of method in supervision. Only one out of nine thanas was completed, and another begun.

Ghatwali and other service lands in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

The survey in Manbhoom was completed during the year. It occupied three years and one month, and cost Rs. 26,674, including trijunction platforms and boundary pillars. The pillar-work not being complete, the total expenditure cannot be accurately stated.

The total number of ghatwali tenures surveyed and demarcated was 591 comprising an area of 735,192 standard bighas, or 408 square miles. These tenures represent the wages of 1,976 ghatwals of various grades. In the course of the operations 1,236 boundary disputes arose, of which 1,160 were determined by the Superintendent and 76 settled by arbitration.

The survey and demarcation of ghatwali tenures in pergunnah Dhulbhoom in the district of Singbhoom, for which Rs. 16,822 had been sanctioned, were commenced in June 1883, under the supervision of a Deputy Collector as Assistant Superintendent of Survey. Out of 369 tenures, 309 were demarcated, and out of 189 boundary disputes, 41 cases were decided. The cost of the operations was Rs. 6,706 up to 31st March 1884.

Survey of Nizamut lands and the record of rights in them.

The survey of the Nizamut lands and the preparation of the record of rights in them, undertaken under the orders of the Government of India, were almost completed during the year 1883. The work was carried out by a Deputy Collector who was appointed under the Bengal Survey Act V of 1875. The total area found on survey in the district of Moorshedabad, in which the work was commenced, was 143,758 bighas, of which 78,356 bighas belong to putni tenures, lakhiraj holdings, &c., leaving 65,402 bighas which are under the direct management of the Nizamut. The result of the survey in districts other than Moorshedabad shows that the lands cover an area of 36,547 bighas and 12 cottahs. This is exclusive of a portion of turruf Sumbulpore, measuring more than 35,000 bighas, which was not surveyed, being under litigation at the time. Of the area surveyed, 204 acres 3 roods 33 poles are held khas by Government, being occupied by public roads, rivers, &c.; 261 acres and 1 rood are held by ryots as petty lakhiraj tenures; 842 bighas and 4 cottahs are said to have passed out of the possession of the Nizamut; and 23,035 bighas and 6 cottahs are let out on permanent leases. Boundary marks consisting of stone pillars in the Moorshedabad district, and of mud pillars with a tree planted in the middle in the other districts, were erected at trijunction points; 560 maps were prepared, and the details of each estate, tenure, and mehal were entered in registers prepared for the purpose.

The cost of the survey in the Moorshedabad district, including the preparation of the record of rights, was Rs. 46,633-9-10, while the expenditure incurred in the other districts amounted to Rs. 11,610-4-0.

Settlements.

SETTLEMENTS.

THE financial results the settlement operations of each district are shewn in the following statement :—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RE-SETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.			SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1882-83 ...	260	38,472	1,023	1,23,989	31,968	56	27,331	1,032	6,506	7,78,548
1883-84 ...	189	34,954	297	1,13,009	24,210	134	48,292	5,315	1,413	5,98,221

There were 620 settlements in all, including 189 original and 134 summary settlements, and 297 re-settlements. The net revenue obtained was Rs. 1,96,255. The net increase was Rs. 64,479, viz. Rs. 34,954 from original settlements; Rs. 24,210 from re-settlements, and Rs. 5,315 from summary settlements. The number of cases remaining at the close of the year was 1,413, with an estimated demand of Rs. 5,98,221. Rupees 90,000 were allotted by Government for the work and Rs. 79,842 were actually expended during the year, as stated by the Accountant-General.

Burdwan Division.

The settlements of this division, which are not of much importance, being chiefly in connection with resumed pharidari holdings, yielded a net increase of Rs. 1,541. The difficulties connected with the Majnamuta and Jalamuta settlement were nearly overcome, except as regards the correction of errors of classification and measurement. The 132 appeals preferred by the ryots before the High Court against the assessments in these two estates, referred to in the previous year's report, were still pending.

Presidency Division.

In the Presidency Division there was a net increase of Rs. 7,525, mostly from lands brought under assessment in the Sunderbuns. The proceedings in the 82 pending cases were well advanced.

Rajshahye Division.

The operations in the Rajshahye Division gave a net increase of Rs. 1,215. The most important settlement was that of Mircha Diar in Rajshahye. About 40,452 bighas were measured up to the 31st March last at a cost of Rs. 2,228. The settlement officer disposed of many objections to the management of the chur by Messrs. Robert Watson & Co. The important settlement of Mirkutia in Pubna was nearly completed.

Dacca Division.

In the Dacca Division the net increase was Rs. 14,359. Most of the pending cases in Dacca and Backergunge were ready for disposal. There were 120 Dearah settlements, which yielded a net revenue of Rs. 14,067, more than half being derived from Furreedpore. Dacca and Backergunge were the other districts principally concerned.

Chittagong Division.

In Chittagong there was a net increase of Rs. 8,568, secured mostly in Noakhally. In Chittagong, the main question of importance in this branch of administration was the effect of the recent re-settlement of noabad and previously unsettled lands, and the mode in which the proceedings were to be revised. The Commissioner

reported that one of the results of the recent settlement was to "increase largely the number of civil suits to which Government has been made a party."

To enable Government to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion regarding it, a special officer has been deputed to Chittagong to collect material information from the records of those cases; and, pending decision of this intricate question, final orders have been deferred.

The settlement work in Noakhally made satisfactory progress. Of the 73 settlements instituted, 55 referred to roadside and other lands that are summarily settled yearly. There were 18 detailed settlements on the file, of which six were disposed of, namely, Sulukia, Mehsr, Badu, Lakhi, Beaconsfield, and Goalgaon. There were six other old pending settlements of the same difficult type, which were in various stages approaching completion. The rates were accepted; the ryots signed the jamabandi; and in some cases final reports have been sent up. There remained therefore only five settlements which may be strictly said to be pending, the most important being Nalchira, in which the talukdars claimed to be assessed without any record of tenants' right, basing their claim on an ancient lease and some letters which throw light on the terms of the lease. The question was decided against the talukdars in 1872, but as the latter intend to apply for revision of the orders, the settlement proceedings were delayed.

In Tipperah, 12 re-settlements were made by the Collector and 16 by the district authorities, and 16 cases by the Dearah Survey Department. There were 53 cases instituted during the year, and 93 remained pending. Many settlements have been put off until the settlement of the Baldakhal taluks is finished. Among the completed settlements were those of Chur Hime and the two Churs Krishnapara. In the first a ryotwari settlement was made, and in the other two a complete survey effected.

Patna Division.

The settlement resulted in a net increase of Rs. 18,863, of which more than three-fourths belonged to the district of Gya. The cases disposed of were not of great importance.

Bhagulpore Division.

The net increase derived from the operations was Rs. 10,779, of which Rs. 9,327 came from re-settlements, the largest being that of estate Shergurh Panchanandpur, the property of private individuals in Maldah.

Chota Nagpore Division.

There were eight settlements, all in the Hazaribagh district, producing a net revenue of Rs. 1,624.

Orissa Division.

There were two petty summary settlements in Balasore.

Government Estates.

Government estates are divided into two classes—(1) estates the property of Government under its direct management, and (2) estates the property of private individuals, but managed direct on account of the owner's refusal to agree to a settlement.

During the last year 1,323 estates, with an annual demand of Rs. 27,50,451, were managed direct at a cost of Rs. 1,79,979, or 6·5 per cent. on the rental, against 6·9 in the previous year. There had accrued at the beginning of the year an arrear balance of Rs. 12,08,029. The gross demand was, therefore, Rs. 39,58,480, out of which Rs. 26,45,546 were realized, or 96·1 per cent. on the current and 66·8 on the gross demand. The following table summarizes the financial results of the management of the estates in each division:—

Division.	Number of estates.	Gross demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage on gross demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on current demand in 1882-83.	Cost of management.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Burdwan ...	147	9,09,360	5,42,430	6,68,026	73·4	123·1	140·7	60,216
Presidency ...	145	3,01,775	2,13,119	1,91,553	66·1	89·8	106·2	3,703
Rajshahye ...	162	4,89,702	4,31,684	3,93,850	80·4	82·1	100·4	28,863
Dacca ...	407	3,72,549	2,93,035	2,96,205	79·5	101	101·6	13,843
Chittagong ...	232	6,86,807	4,48,552	4,42,959	64·4	99·4	102·2	33,943
Patna ...	99	2,30,380	1,82,221	1,74,532	75·7	95·7	97·5	16,625
Bhagulpore ...	70	1,37,764	1,11,104	1,07,688	73·8	91·5	118·2	8,110
Orissa ...	30	7,38,335	4,45,250	2,82,395	38·4	63·5	93·3	13,347
Chota Nagpore ...	31	91,808	83,100	88,338	96·2	106·2	99·	1,396
Total ...	1,323	39,58,480	27,50,451	26,45,546	66·8	96·1	108·8	1,80,046

Financially, the management has not been very successful, the results indicated being not only poorer than last year's results, but below the standard which they should have reached. In the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore Divisions only the collections exceeded the current demand. The highest percentage obtained, amounting to 123·1, was in the Burdwan Division, and the lowest in the Orissa Division. The annual rental exceeded that of the previous year by nearly one and a quarter lakhs, the increase being in all the divisions except Burdwan.

In the Burdwan Division the heavy arrears were due from the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates; but the balance was reduced from Rs. 3,19,536 to Rs. 1,79,118, being 36·2 per cent. on the current demand, against 66 in the previous year. In the Presidency Division the realizations fell off in every district, and considerably in Jessore and Moorshedabad, where the percentages on the gross demand were as low as 48·2 and 58·4 respectively. The balance left for realization at the close of the year was Rs. 1,04,945, of which Rs. 88,060 belonged to the 24-Pergunnahs alone. In the Rajshahye Division the collections fell off by about 3 per cent. on the gross demand, and the outstanding balance rose from Rs. 64,732 to Rs. 76,355 at the close of the year. In the Dacca Division the total demand was Rs 3,72,549, of which Rs. 2,96,205 were collected and Rs. 7,678 remitted, the balance left at the close of the year being Rs. 68,666. The general results in the Chittagong Division were not satisfactory. The realizations fell short of the current demand, and the year closed with a larger balance than that with which it had opened. The failure

was in the Chittagong district only, where there is hardly any village in which collections are not made directly from the ryots. Both in Noakholly and Tipperah the collections were fair. In the Bhagulpore Division the collections showed a falling off in all the districts, which is attributed to short crops from deficient rainfall. The percentage on the current demand was 91·5 against 118·2 in the previous year. In the Orissa Division the total demand amounted to Rs. 7,38,335, of which Rs. 2,82,395 were collected and Rs. 11,802 remitted. The balance left outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 4,44,138, of which the realization of Rs. 1,48,000 in Pooree was suspended pending adjustment of the Khorda ryots' accounts in accordance with the recent orders reducing the rates by 20 per cent. The collections in Balasore were satisfactory, having exceeded 90 per cent. The Chota Nagpore Division continues to show favourable results, the percentage of collections on the current demand rising from 99 in 1882-83 to 106·2 in 1883-84.

Agency and mode of management and improvement.

The systems of management were the same as in the previous year. There was no management properly so called, beyond the endeavour to collect the rents punctually, and no organized system of land improvement. The most that could be said is that the cost of collections was low, and that the local officers did their best for the people with the means at their disposal, to be met in some cases with distrust and suspicion and in others by open opposition. The zemindars, from whom the most effectual aid might be expected in the introduction of new and remunerative staples, apparently take little interest in the matter. The policy on the question of land management and land improvement was indicated in the last year's Resolution on the Board's Land Revenue Report, which they accepted. Such steps as were possible were taken to give effect to it, but much could not be effected in this direction pending the Secretary of State's approval of the proposals made by this Government in connection with the formation of an Agricultural Department, and, still more, pending the passing into law of the Tenancy Bill.

Wards' Estates.

The number of wards' estates under management during the year was 113, while the number of attached estates was 93. The former number was less by four, and the latter greater by two, than the corresponding numbers of the preceding year. The year opened with an arrear demand on account of rent and cesses, from both wards' and attached estates together, of Rs. 57,26,136. The current demand for the year was Rs. 57,65,675, thus making a total demand of Rs. 1,14,91,811. Of this sum Rs. 53,73,690 were collected and Rs. 4,29,408 remitted. The outstanding balance was thus Rs. 56,80,615.

There was a falling off in the percentage of collections, the unfavourable result being attributed to the bad harvests and to the fact of some estates with bad arrears and excessive rentals having recently come under management. Financial results are not the only test of successful management, nor are they always a good test.

During the year, 12,608 certificates were filed for the recovery of Rs. 3,56,137. Having regard to the extent of the demand, this number is not sufficient to justify a conclusion that the procedure of the Public Demands Recovery Act is unduly resorted to by managers of estates generally.

The total liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 45,85,374, out of which Rs. 6,53,627 were paid and Rs. 16,943 reduced by compromise. The unpaid balance amounted, therefore, to Rs. 39,14,804, but nearly 1½ lakhs of this was disputed, while over 4½ lakhs were a nominal debt shown against the Port Canning Estate which Government had recently purchased. In wards' estates the balance was largest in the Presidency Division, and in attached estates in the Chota Nagpore Division.

The management charges were still high in Rajshahye, but the general incidence of those charges, 10 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses, was not above what the Government had declared to be reasonable. It was arranged with the Accountant-General for a periodic audit of the accounts of all the more important estates in the province, the maximum audit fee agreed upon being 6 annas per cent. of the current rent demand.

The year began with a cash balance of Rs. 17,78,237, and with investments valued at Rs. 21,05,030, and the receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 62,69,133. The disbursements during the year were Rs. 62,90,102, and the year ended with a cash balance of Rs. 17,57,268, and with investments valued at Rs. 22,64,014. The changes which, during the year, occurred in the estates under management—some being released and others brought under control—prevented one set of figures agreeing with the other.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on works of improvement during the year:—

Divisions.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property, and benefit of ward.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	4,596	6,039	23,546	22,853
Presidency	8,714	2,832	28,084	46,594
Rajshahye	3,761	5,256	6,985	9,415
Dacca	564	120	700	134
Chittagong	768	653	3,013	4,996
Patna	14,752	3,180	6,825	5,071
Bhagulpore	2,183	242	11,331	12,972
Orissa	1,725	594	504	9,486
Chota Nagpore	2,926	529	9,443	8,972
Total for 1883-84 ...	39,989	19,445	90,431	1,20,493
Total for 1882-83 ...	34,478	16,252	1,23,593	72,576

The education of the minors progressed satisfactorily. Three minors—the Kumar of Nuddea, the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, and his brother—were under the care of English tutors, and are making favourable progress. Miss Courjon, the proprietress of a valuable estate in Noakholly, was in France with her uncle and guardian, M. Eugene Courjon. The other minors were either being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or are attending colleges or schools.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE principal feature in the work which occupied the attention of the Legislative Council in the year 1883-84 was the passing into law of a measure introduced before the close of the preceding Session, and now known as the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884. Five new Bills were also introduced, of which four passed through all their stages; the fifth, a Bill to provide for filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta, was introduced and referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report. Of two Bills, legacies from the last Session, the Local Self-Government Bill remains over for further consideration, while the Estates Partition Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

Act No. I of 1884. An Act further to amend Bengal Act IV of 1871. (The Pooree Lodging House Act.)

The operation of the Pooree Lodging House Act was, at the time it passed into law, strictly confined to the town of Pooree itself. Its provisions, however, by a subsequent Act (Bengal Act II of 1879) were extended to other places to which pilgrims resort and through which they would have to pass while on their journey. It was discovered that the words of section 7, which provided a penalty against the reception of lodgers in unlicensed lodging-houses at night, were not ample enough to meet cases where unlicensed owners of houses along the routes leading to the various shrines were in the habit of receiving lodgers during the day only. The object of the present measure was to amend section 7 so as to prevent the continuance of this practical evasion of the law. The Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th January, and of the Governor-General on the 1st March, 1884.

Act No. II of 1884. An Act to amend the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.

The object of this Act is to extend the operation of the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880, to such portions of the town of Calcutta as do not lie within the local limits of municipal jurisdiction. By section 3 the regulation, management, and control of all tramways constructed over routes lying outside the municipal limits are strictly reserved to the Local Government. The Act is given retrospective effect in order to render valid steps which had been taken before the passing of the Act towards the construction of tramways over portions of the *maidan*. The Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th March, and of the Governor-General on the 22nd April 1884.

Act No. III of 1884. An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Leave to introduce this measure was obtained on the 16th December 1882, and on the 6th January 1883 the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The more important amendments suggested by that Committee will be found noticed in detail in the history given of this measure in the Administration Report of the past year. On the 21st March 1883, the Bill as amended was ordered to be published, and the measure was referred back to a Select Committee for further consideration and report. The Committee presented their subsequent report on the 12th January 1884. The principal changes created in the previous law by the present Act may shortly be stated as follows:—

The classification of Municipalities has been discarded, unions and stations have disappeared, and the operation of the present Act is limited to such towns as were considered to be fitted for the introduction of municipal institutions.

The elective system has been largely extended; the Act in fact confers the right of election upon all Municipalities except those mentioned in the first Schedule. The Government, however, still retains the right to appoint the

Chairman of each of the Municipalities specified in Schedule II of the Act. Power has been reserved to the Local Government of making separate rules as to franchise for each elective Municipality. A property-qualification implied in the payment of rates to the amount of 4 annas a month carries with it, nevertheless, an indefeasible right to an electoral vote.

The right to elect its own Chairman is now conferred on a large majority of the more advanced Municipalities. The Commissioners may, however, should they think fit, waive the power of election and ask the Government to nominate their Chairman. The approval of the Government is not now necessary to the election of a Vice-Chairman. No Municipality can under the present law be withdrawn from the operation of the Act except upon an application to that effect made to the Government by the Municipal Commissioners themselves. Greater freedom of action having been conferred on Municipalities by the present law, it necessarily became desirable to introduce such safeguards as would conduce to the rightful use of the liberty so accorded. This object is attained by a series of sections grouped together under the head of "*Control*," which in substance provides *first*, that the Magistrate shall have full opportunities of knowing what the Municipality is doing or resolving to do; *secondly*, power to restrain a Municipality from doing any specific act which may be dangerous to the public peace or injurious to the common interests; *thirdly*, that a Municipality may be compelled to perform any specific duty which it may have neglected to fulfil; and *fourthly*, that a Municipality which may show persistent neglect or incapacity shall be liable to be superseded for such time as the Government may direct. Part III of the Act refers to the Municipal Fund. Some change has been made in the method prescribed for ascertaining the annual value of a *holding*. When a rate is levied upon buildings, the value of any machinery contained in such buildings cannot now be included in the valuation, and if the cost of erecting the buildings can be ascertained or estimated, the valuation is not to exceed seven and a half per cent. on such cost, together with a reasonable amount on account of ground rent; and in respect of those cases where the actual cost so ascertained shall exceed one lakh of rupees, the percentage on the annual value to be levied in respect of so much of the cost as is in excess of one lakh of rupees shall not exceed one-fourth of the percentage fixed by the Commissioners as the rate payable on the annual value of holdings in the Municipality. Part IV, which refers to municipal taxation, contains very little variation from the old law on the subject. Parts V and VI consist very largely of municipal regulations of a sanitary and conservancy character: the former contains provisions which are generally in force in all Municipalities, while the latter provides special regulations which can only be extended to a Municipality on the application of the Commissioners themselves. Part VII refers to the water-supply, and is mainly taken, with certain alterations which seemed necessary to adapt it to the circumstances of a Mofussil Municipality, from the existing Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876. Part VIII refers to lighting with gas, and is taken from Bengal Act V of 1873. Part IX, which refers to the construction and cleansing of latrines, is a reproduction, with certain alterations, of Bengal Act VI of 1878. The Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th April, and of the Governor-General on the 15th April, 1884.

Act No. IV of 1884. An Act to enable the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta to contribute towards the cost of the Police employed in those Municipalities.

Mofussil Municipalities have now, under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, been relieved of the obligation to make any contribution towards the cost of their Police. It was not, however, deemed advisable that this general exemption should extend to the Suburbs of Calcutta or the Town of Howrah. It therefore became necessary to pass this Act with the object of legalizing the payment in those Municipalities of a portion of the police charges from the Municipal Fund. The Act authorises the application of the Municipal Fund in Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta to the payment of the Police in those Municipalities, but provides that the expense so to be borne by each Municipality shall not exceed two per cent. of the total value of holdings situate within their respective limits, and shall in no case exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the estimate of the extra police charges as approved by the Local Government. The Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th April, and of the Governor-General on the 22nd April 1884.

The object of this measure is to give power to the Supreme Government to authorise the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality at any time to contract loans out of India and in other than Indian currency. The Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th April, and of the Governor-General on the 2nd May, 1884.

Act No. V of 1884. An Act further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876.

Leave to introduce this Bill was obtained on the 20th January 1883. The Bill was introduced on the 24th February, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 10th March of that year. The orders of the Secretary of State communicated in the Government of India letter No. 1009, dated 30th July 1883, which among other matters negatived the proposal to appoint a Central Board, rendered it necessary to recast the provisions of the entire Bill. In keeping with the instruction so imparted, the principle that has been adopted in framing the amended Bill has been to take the District Board, as the first unit, to be an administrative body when there are no Local Boards, and to be either wholly or partly a controlling body where there are such Boards. The scheme of the Bill is that a District Board shall be established in every district, that a Local Board as far as possible upon a representative basis may be constituted in any sub-division or sub-divisions, and must be constituted in any sub-division in which the subordinate system of Union Committee has been introduced, and that the District Board or the Lieutenant-Governor may transfer to the administration and control of a Local Board all or any of the matters entrusted under the Bill to the District Board, subject to the general control and responsibility of the latter authority. The Union Committees remain, as in the original Bill, the agents of the Local Board for the discharge of the duties laid upon them.

A Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

The Bill further provides that the District Board shall consist wholly of nominated members where there is no Local Board, and that where Local Boards exist, each Local Board shall be entitled to send a delegate or delegates to the District Board, and that where the whole area of a district is under Local Boards, one-half at least of the members of the District Board shall be delegates from the Local Boards. It is also provided that in no case shall more than half the nominated members be persons holding salaried offices under Government. Under section 5 the whole of the District Board may, should the Lieutenant-Governor so direct, consist of elected members, and under section 14 the Chairman might, under a similar direction, be elected by the members of the Board from among their own number.

It is further provided that where Union Committees have been established, the Local Board shall be constituted upon an elective basis, not less than two persons being elected from each thanna in which such Committees exist. Power has been given to the Lieutenant-Governor to frame rules for the election of members of all Local Boards. A proviso has been introduced that when once the elective system has been put in force in regard to any Local Board, it shall not be replaced by the system of nomination, unless a majority of electors declare that they so desire, or the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proceeding. Following the lines of the original Bill, the amended Bill restricts the proportion of appointed salaried officers of Government as members of a Local Board to one-third, except in special cases where the departure from the rule is to be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. The members of the Local Board, as in the original Bill, may elect their Chairman subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and their Vice-Chairman absolutely. No change has been made in the provisions for the constitution of Union Committees, except that the qualifications of the electors are to be fixed by rule and not by specific provision of law. The miscellaneous sections relating to the conduct of business have been replaced by a single section giving the Lieutenant-Governor, and, subject to his direction, the different Boards, power to make rules to regulate the various matters connected with the subject. Two important points have been specified: the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given, and the means of securing due record of dissents and discussions.

On the subject of finance, the Bill provides that the rate of road-cess in force at the time of the passing of this measure shall not be reduced until a resolution in favour of a lower rate shall have been carried by

the votes of not less than two-thirds of the whole Board. Estimates of the District Board are to be submitted to the Commissioner through the Magistrate of the District, and when the last-named officer is not Chairman of the Board, power is given to him to return the estimates for re-consideration if he considers them faulty in any respect. The estimates of the Local Board are left at the disposal of the District Board subject to the orders of the Commissioner on the District Board estimate. Those parts of the Bill which treat of the duties and powers of local authorities are, with a minor exception, merely a reproduction of the corresponding provisions of the original Bill. The provisions under the head of *Control* are based upon the principle that, when the Magistrate of the District is Chairman of the District Board, he will, as such, have sufficient controlling authority to render it unnecessary to vest him with special powers of this nature. When he is not Chairman of the District Board he will have special power to inspect books, to suspend work, and to provide in cases of emergency for the execution of work; when the Magistrate is Chairman, these powers are to be exercised by the Commissioner. The Commissioner will further have power to provide for the performance of duty in case of default. Power, however, is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor to modify or rescind any order made by the Commissioner or Magistrate under these provisions. The District Board is given similar coercive powers over Local Boards. The amended Bill embodying the provisions herein described was submitted to the Council by the Members of the Select Committee on the 29th March 1884, and was, by order of the President, published for general information on the 2nd April following.

A Bill to provide for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

This Bill was introduced on 15th December 1883 with the object of providing special arrangements for a supply of filtered water to the Suburbs of Calcutta, which could not be conveniently inserted in the general Municipal Act passed in the same Session of the Council, viz. Bengal Act III of 1884. The Bill is, for the most part, based upon Chapter VII of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (B.C.), 1876. It declares that the water-supply shall be provided by the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, but it is intended that the distribution of the water within the Municipality shall be undertaken by the Commissioners of the Suburbs. It specifies the purposes to which the water-rate, which is not to exceed six per cent. on the annual value of houses and lands, shall be applied, and declares that after the cost of collection is defrayed, the next charge on the rate shall be the re-payment to the Calcutta Corporation of the cost of the water supplied. Provision is also made for the settlement by arbitration of any disputes which may arise regarding the cost of the water supplied, and in respect of any other matter connected with the water-supply. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 1st March, 1884.

A Bill to amend the Estates' Partition Act, 1876.

This Bill was introduced on the 16th December 1882, and after passing through several stages in Council, was withdrawn on the 23rd February 1884.

Police.

Cost of the Police.

THE police budget grant, including contributions to the Municipal and Railway Police, and the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police, was Rs. 43,56,518. The actual expenditure only amounted to Rs. 41,70,698, or Rs. 1,85,820 less than the estimates. The difference was due chiefly to large savings under the headings of clothing allowance, of pay of executive police, and of ordnance stores due to a decrease in the issue of Snider rifles. The actual cost of the police in 1882 was Rs. 39,63,251; consequently there was an apparent increase of Rs. 2,07,447 in the year under review. The sum, however, shewn as expended in 1882 did not include the whole cost of the Municipal Police taken over in that year, while in 1883 the cost of amalgamation was fully entered. The total sanctioned strength of the police force on the 31st December 1883, including the regular police and the frontier and civil force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but exclusive of the Government Railway Police and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, consisted of 76 superior officers, 3,527 subordinate officers, and 20,296 constables and privates; but the numbers actually employed on that date were 76 superior officers, 3,451 subordinate officers, and 20,113 constables and privates. The introduction of the new fifth grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, created with a view to secure a better class of officers than the head-constables hitherto employed for the investigation of crime occurring within the jurisdiction of outposts, which had originally been sanctioned as an experimental measure in five districts, was during the year extended to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces, with the exception of those in the Orissa Division. The change appears in most districts to have worked satisfactorily, and to have met on the whole with decided success. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was approximately Rs. 26,35,386, or 7·6 pies per head of total population. In Bengal (including the Chittagong Hill Tracts) the cost was 8·5 pies per head, in Behar 6·0 pies, in Orissa 8·4 pies and in Chota Nagpore 8·5 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·4 square miles in Bengal (inclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts), 1 to 7·1 in Behar, 1 to 6·9 in Orissa, and 1 to 18·1 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was in those provinces 1 to 2,950, 1 to 3,754, 1 to 2,680 and 1 to 2,836 respectively.

Enlistment of Police.

The difficulty felt in former years in enlisting suitable recruits in Bengal districts continued during the year under review. In 1880 sanction was given to the grant of batta of Re. 1 per mensem to constables of the 3rd and 4th grades employed in the reserve in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad and Midnapore, and the grant of batta was afterwards extended to the reserves in Jessore and Dacca. Judged by the number of resignations and desertions before and after the grant, the concession seems to have had no effect in Dacca, and very little in the 24-Pergunnahs; while very good effects resulted from it in Moorshedabad, Jessore, Midnapore and Howrah. The effect of the grant of batta in the improvement of recruiting has been to some extent neutralized by the amalgamation of the town with the regular police. The stricter discipline exacted from, and the supervision exercised over, the police in towns renders the work distasteful to the regular force. It might be expected that capable Bengalis, with a preference for town duties, would be found willing to enlist and work in the districts in which they are inhabitants; but experience has shown that this is not the case. Of the Bengali applicants

for enlistment, a large proportion are rejected on medical examination, and those hard-working, active men who would be of use in the police do not apply, as they are able to earn much more by manual labour.

Police not subject to the rules of the regular police force.

The number of town and village police not subject to the rules of the regular police was 172,135, and the average annual emoluments of each man were estimated at Rs. 29·9. The accuracy of the estimates regarding the profits derived from service lands is, however, doubtful. The return of arrears of pay of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.), 1870, shows that these officers were undoubtedly paid more regularly than formerly. Generally, there appears to have been a slight improvement in the working of the Chowkidaree Act during the year. The payment of the chowkidars was more punctual; in a good many districts they received rewards for good service, and cases of punishment decreased.

Railway Police.

The railway police force remained at the same strength as in the preceding year. The arrangements proposed for the police of the East Indian Railway were still under consideration at the close of the year, and a scheme similar to that proposed for introduction on the East Indian Railway was also under consideration for the other railways in Bengal.

Punitive Police. Police reserve. Fairs.

Punitive police were quartered on villages in three districts—in Backergunge and Mymensingh to repress disturbances; in Rungpore on account of obstructions placed on the line of the Northern Bengal State Railway. The Dacca reserve employed in the preceding year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts suffered, as usual, from fever. At the Exhibition in Calcutta, men from the Doomka special reserve and the Dacca and Bhagulpore forces were employed on duty. In December, 80 men were sent from the reserves then at Calcutta to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, owing to rumours of raids which ultimately proved unfounded. One hundred and sixty-six fairs, attended by over 3¼ millions of people, were guarded by the police. The value of the property stolen at the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 1,081, of which Rs. 611, or over 56 per cent., were recovered by the police.

Education. Armament.

The percentage of educated men among the inspectors was 98·2, sub-inspectors 94·7, head-constables 80·4 and constables 27·9. The percentages but slightly vary from those of the preceding year. Little could be done towards the education of the force, owing to the numbers at head-quarters being small. During the year under review the Government of India held that, while there is some reason for giving a superior armament to special bodies, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts police or the Assam frontier police, which are placed on a quasi-military footing, and are engaged on duties for the protection of our frontier, the same circumstances do not exist in the case of the ordinary police of the Province, which can rarely have occasion to act with the frontier police. It has been decided not to arm the police with breech-loaders except when they are likely to be opposed by arms of precision. The body of police employed by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore from his own division to capture a band of Karwa dacoits is reported to have been badly led and to have failed. The work was finally done by 80 men from the Doomka and Patna reserves.

Casualties.

The total casualties in the police amounted to 3,412, or 14·1 per cent.—slightly below the average of the preceding five years. In 1882 the number was 3,949, or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force. The death-rate was 2·2 per cent. against 2·4 in 1882. Fewer men deserted or were dismissed or discharged, but the number of resignations increased from 1,282 to 1,421 as compared with the preceding year. The greatest increase of resignations took place in Hooghly and Dacca, and is attributed to the unpopularity of municipal service. The difference in the percentage of resignations in Behar and Bengal is very great, being 8 per cent. in the latter and only 2 per cent. in the former. As usual, the Chittagong Hill Tracts show by far the highest percentage of admissions into hospital. During 1883 this percentage was 307·7; but the death-rate was considerably lower than in several of the other districts of Eastern Bengal.

Offences committed by Police.

In ten cases police charged with torture or threats to torture, or with extortion, were convicted judicially. Most of these charges were of a petty description, but some appear to have been serious. In Mymensingh a head-constable was charged with beating a man to extort money from him. The man, who was suffering from fever at the time, died shortly after the beating. The head-constable was convicted by the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 323, Indian Penal Code. In Chittagong a head-constable and a constable were convicted of extorting Rs. 450 from a man charged with murder, by threatening to maltreat the women of his family, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 respectively. In Noakholly three constables were convicted in one case of extortion; one was sentenced to two years and the other two to three months imprisonment. In Balasore a sub-inspector, a constable and a chowkidar were charged with beating seven persons—six male and one female—to procure evidence in a theft case. The sub-inspector forfeited his bail and absconded; the constable was sentenced to six and the chowkidar to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Besides the cases in which convictions were obtained, there were some in which, although the police charged were on trial acquitted, they were dismissed from the force on account of the strong suspicion against them. The number of judicial punishments in 1883 under the Penal Code was 449; under Act V of 1861, 294. There was an increase of 68 in the former and a decrease of 6 in the latter compared with the figures for 1882. The percentage of officers departmentally punished was 53. An allowance of Rs. 15,704 was received by 8,770 men for good-conduct stripes. The allowance, and the number of men receiving it, have been steadily increasing for some years.

Crime.

The total crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported was 214,985 cases, showing an increase of 4,314 as compared with 1882. There was a large decrease of crime in the Chittagong Division and a smaller decrease in the divisions of Orissa and Chota Nagpore. There was an increase in all the other six divisions. There is a wide difference between the proportions of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in Bengal and Behar. In Behar cognizable exceeded non-cognizable cases by about 12 per cent., while in the more peaceable but more litigious Bengal Proper, non-cognizable crime exceeded cognizable in about the same ratio. The transfer of hurt cases under section 323 and section 334, Indian Penal Code, by the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code, from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class, effected a nominal reduction in the total number of cases under the former class. Deducting the numbers of cases under those two sections from the total numbers of cognizable offences in 1881 and 1882, there was in 1883 an increase of 8,740 cases as compared with the former, and of 5,289 cases as compared with the latter year. The total number of cognizable offences reported in 1883 was 104,454. Cases of offences against property increased by 2,312, against public tranquillity by 165, and other cases by 2,398. The percentage of increase in cases against property was 3·7. Considering the character of the season and the high prices which prevailed, this percentage was on the whole not so great as expected, and the number of such cases was actually less than in 1881. The increase under the head of "Other offences" was due to the number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances exceeding that of the preceding year by 2,504.

False charges.

The number of cognizable cases declared by Magistrates to be false and never to have occurred, shows a decrease of 289 as compared with the year 1882. In 1876 they amounted to 21,812. In the succeeding years, up to and inclusive of the year 1880, there was a continued and marked decrease. Since that year, however, the variation has been slight. In the year under review the percentage of prosecutions to false cases was 20 against 18·6; but increase in prosecutions was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of convictions following them from 34 to 31·2. The percentage of cases declared false to those declared true was 7·1, as in the preceding year.

Police enquiry.

Of the total number of cognizable cases reported to have occurred in 1883, and of pending cases of previous years, amounting to 105,868, the police enquired into 88,744, or 83·8 per cent. Of 21,301 instituted before the Magistrates directly, a police enquiry was ordered in 4,794 cases. The number of charges instituted before the police, in which enquiry was refused, was 704, or ·6 per cent., but of these 87 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate, and 64 were wrongly entered owing to a mistake of jurisdiction. The total number not enquired into was thus only 553. The percentage in 1882 was 3·6. The apparent decrease in 1883 is owing chiefly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class. Excluding charges under those sections, the percentage of cases in which enquiry was refused was in 1882 only ·7. Of 76,111 cases enquired into by the police, and reported true, convictions were obtained in 41,250. The percentage of convictions to cases enquired into was 47·7 in 1882, and in the year under review 46·4. There has been little variation for the last three years in this percentage.

Arrests and convictions.

There were 99,849 persons arrested in the year. In the preceding year they numbered 103,678. Of 97,309 persons actually appearing before the courts, 92,886 were actually tried and 60,827, or 65·5 per cent. of them, were convicted. In 1882 the percentage was 66·5. As in the preceding year, the districts of Darjeeling, Patna, Howrah and Singhbhoom show the highest percentages of persons convicted to persons tried; while in Mymensingh, Midnapore, Noakholly, Jessore, Pubna and Furreedpore these percentages were low, being all under 50. The general percentages of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial and of convictions to persons actually tried, show a marked decrease as compared with the preceding year in classes II (serious offences against the person), III (against person and property or against property only), IV (minor offences against the person), and V (minor offences against property). The number of acquittals was greater both of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* and those arrested by order of the Magistrate, but the percentages show but slight decrease in the former and considerable decrease in the latter. The low percentage of convictions during the past year is attributed to the additional facilities for compromise given by the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the fact that under the new provisions contained in section 495 of that Code no officer of police below the rank of an inspector can be permitted by the Magistrate enquiring into or trying a case to conduct the prosecution.

Results of commitments to Courts of Sessions.

The result of sessions trials was again unsatisfactory. The percentage of convictions decreased from 59·1 in 1882 to 57·5. Twenty-one districts show percentages of acquittals under 40, twenty-three of and above 40. The total number of convictions by the Sessions and High Court was 1,237, and of acquittals 912. Of the latter, 485, or 53·1 per cent., were of accused charged with serious offences against the person. In the Burdwan district, where in 1882 the percentage of acquittals was 50·8, in the year under review it was only 25·4, and the Commissioner attributes this result to the proper preparation of cases and to good supervision over magisterial work. In Julpigoree the improvement was also marked, but the number of sessions trials held there is small. The Presidency Division also, as a whole, showed a satisfactory improvement; but in the Dacca Division the Dacca district was the only one in which convictions exceeded acquittals. In Mymensingh 62 persons were acquitted to 52 convicted; in Furreedpore there were 31 acquittals to 22 convictions. In the chief jury districts, however,—Howrah, Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna and Burdwan,—the number of convictions was 201 and of acquittals 131. The result of the jury system in these districts shows a very marked improvement compared with that of 1882, when the number of persons acquitted was 97 and of those convicted only 44.

Value of property stolen.

Property amounting to Rs. 9,57,779 was stolen in 32,978 cases. In the preceding year the figures were Rs. 8,80,388 and 32,032 cases respectively. The value of the property recovered in 15,456 cases amounted to Rs. 2,79,823. The percentage of

recovery to loss was slightly better than in the year 1882, being 29·2. In 1882 the amount recovered was Rs. 2,45,803 and the percentage of recovery 27·9. The number of true cases of burglary for the whole Province was 17,643. In the preceding year the number was 16,682; but the percentage of the cases in which property was reported to have been taken is stated to have decreased from 60·6 to 58·4.

True cases of cognizable crime.

The number of true cases under each of the six different classes, for the last five years, is shown in the following statement:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,840	2,639	2,427	2,508	2,639
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267	4,684
„ III.— Ditto ditto person and property or against property only	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813
„ V.— Ditto property	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301	37,690
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above	18,694	24,086	24,056	27,181	29,554

There was thus an increase compared with the preceding year under all classes except class IV, and in that the decrease was due to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class. Under class I there was a total increase of 131 true cases. There were 63 true charges of riot, and 102 of resistance to arrest or escape from custody, more than in 1882. The percentage of cases ending in conviction increased from 47·5 to 49·2, and of persons convicted from 56 to 56·3. The police investigated a slightly larger proportion of the charges with slightly better results than in 1882, but there were a few more arrests of persons against whom there was no proof. The result of trials of offences under this class in the court of sessions was worse than in 1882, and of 502 persons on trial, only 103 were convicted. In the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions not a single person was convicted by the court of session. The increase in the total charges of rioting was due to an increase of 33 cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, owing to land disputes in the south of the district; of 29 cases in Bogra, mainly owing to disputes between the zemindars of Jopeshaye and their ryots; of 21 cases in Rungpore, of 15 in Dacca, chiefly in the Naraingunge sub-division, where two rival zemindars quarrelled; and of 33 in the different districts of the Bhagulpore Division. In Backergunge there was a reduction of 27 in the number of charges of riot—a description of offence for which this district was formerly notorious. There was a decrease of 31 riot charges in Mymensingh, probably due to the increased employment of police, the percentage of cases enquired into by the police in this district having risen from 54·8 to 72·9. The only riot attended by loss of life, which occurred on account of religious quarrels, took place at Bhagulpore, where a number of Mussulmans committed riot under the apprehension that one of their mosques would be pulled down by Hindoos. Twenty-four persons were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor subsequently remitted the unexpired sentences of ten of those convicted in consideration chiefly of the fact that the Mussulman community made a *bonâ fide* effort to settle the matters in dispute in a proper manner.

Serious offences against the person.

In class II, serious offences against the person, there was a total increase of 417 true cases. There was a decrease under the headings of murders, unnatural offences, exposure of infants, attempt at suicide, and disposing of a minor for prostitution. Under other headings there was an increase in culpable homicide of 10 cases; rape 31 cases; hurt for purposes of extortion, &c., 11; kidnapping 30; criminal force to a public servant or to a woman 77; grievous hurt 97; hurt by dangerous weapons 166 cases. The total increase was due chiefly to increases under the last three headings. The increase of 336 cases under these headings is attributed partly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334 from the cognizable to the non-cognizable category, and a certain number of charges, which would formerly have been reported as hurt, appear to have been reported under the more serious heading in order to

make them cognizable. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was 43·4—a result worse than in the year 1882, when the percentage was 46, or in any of the previous three years. Before courts of sessions the percentage of convictions was 43·3. The total number of murders of all kinds was 264—a number less than in any of the preceding seven years, notwithstanding the fact that only 24·4 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and that this proportion has for some years past been steadily decreasing. Seven of the murders were committed by robbers; 11 by means of poison.

Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Offences under class III, of serious crime against property, increased from 18,520 in 1882 to 19,609—a total larger than in any year since 1879, when the number was 20,602. There was a slight decrease in the offences of dacoity and receiving property stolen in dacoity, and in robberies by drugging. There was an increase under the head of house-breaking of 974 cases, under robbery of 50, serious mischief and cognate offences of 55, house-trespass of 15 cases. There was a decrease of three in the total number of dacoities. In 13 districts no dacoity took place; 13 show one each, four return two, three return three, and six four. Five dacoities occurred in each of the districts of Dacca and Hooghly, seven in each of the districts of Gya and 24-Pergunnahs, 12 in Dinagepore and Rungpore respectively, and 17 in Midnapore. In the last-named district, however, the majority of the cases were, it is stated, petty. The decrease in Hooghly, Beerbhoom, Howrah and Burdwan amounted to nine. In the Presidency Division there was an increase of five true cases of dacoity. It is satisfactory to learn that since the close of the year a Calcutta gang of dacoits has been traced, arrested and convicted; and their arrest has been followed by a cessation of fresh cases. Another gang was also arrested in the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Thirty-five true cases occurred in the Rajshahye Division against 32 in 1882; but out of 146 persons sent up for trial, only 28 were convicted. The total amount of property stolen in the commission of dacoities was Rs. 61,460, of which Rs. 8,858 were recovered. In 1882 the figures were Rs. 53,490 and Rs. 7,358 respectively.

The value of the property stolen in the commission of robberies increased from Rs. 3,504 to Rs. 11,005. The increase in robberies extended over all the divisions except Chota Nagpore. There were two mail robberies in the Dinagepore district, one in Hooghly and one in Lohardugga.

Minor offences against the person.

Of minor offences against the person under class IV, 2,813 were reported true. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 34·7. Except a large and unexplained increase in the Presidency Division, there was but slight fluctuation in the offences in this class. No less than 371 were compromised.

Minor offences against property.

In minor offences against property there was an increase of 1,389 true cases, the total number being 37,690 against 36,301 in 1882. All the headings, except those of criminal breach of trust and breaking a closed receptacle, in which there were small decreases, show an increase. In lurking house-trespass there was an increase of 38 offences, in cattle-theft of 87, in ordinary theft of 339, in receiving stolen property of 42, in criminal trespass 925. Including the increase under the headings of house-trespass and house-trespass with intent to commit an offence, amounting to 989 cases, the increase was 2,378 cases. The increase in the number of burglaries was out of all proportion to that of thefts.

Other offences.

The offences reported to have been committed during the year under class VI of other offences, and those cognizable under special and local laws, amounted to 29,645. In the previous year the number was only 27,248. Excise cases show an increase of 140; vagrancy and stamp offences a slight decrease. From a statement given in the report of true cases in every year since 1877, it appears that there has been a very large increase in the number of offences under this class. In 1878 the total of offences was 14,996, of which 9,068 were offences of public and local nuisances. In the year under review the total number of true cases was 29,554, of which 22,071 were of nuisances. The total increase in six years was thus 14,558, and of nuisances 13,003. The latter class of offences will probably continue to increase.

Vagrancy.

The number of true vagrancy cases decreased from 1,121 to 1,082. There was considerable delay in the disposal of bad-livelihood cases, due to the rule which requires inquiries into charges of bad-livelihood to be made by the Magistrate himself in the neighbourhood of the residence of the accused. Ten districts show an average duration of two months and over, and Khoolna, Rungpore, and Noakholly of over ninety days in disposal. It is satisfactory to find that the number of persons under surveillance was reduced from about 59,000 to 48,269, and the police relieved of much unnecessary work. Probably even the present number admits of very considerable reduction without any relaxation of proper supervision over professional criminals. During the past year the number under surveillance of the police was actually more than three times the average jail population in the same period.

Offences against the excise laws, &c.

There was an increase of 109 excise cases, under the head of illicit possession of ganja, over the number in 1882, and of 284 cases over the number in 1881. In Bengal there were 1,437 salt cases, an increase of 151 compared with the preceding year. In Behar, under the North-Western Provinces' excise authorities, the number was 903. There were 1,082 offences under the Arms Act, of which 285 were in the Bhagulpore Division.

Criminal tribes.

The efforts made to induce the Mughya Domes in Chumparun to settle down to an honest life were continued during the year under review with considerable success. The outturn of the crops was very unfavourable, and the people were put to considerable straits. The Domes were, however, very properly made to understand that they must support themselves, and that no gratuitous aid would be given them. Some conservancy work was found for them, and they were enabled to earn their own living and support themselves till the prospects of the crops brightened and a good demand for agricultural labour set in. At the time the report for the second year of the settlement was written, there were 175 Domes at the Bargaon settlement cultivating 39 local bighas—about 50 acres. Forty-four persons, including women and children, had left the settlement. Nearly all of those that remained in the district were apprehended for theft and lodged in jail. At the Futtehpore settlement there were 95 persons cultivating 13½ bighas. Twenty-two persons left the settlement during the year. The settlers have some cattle, pigs, goats and fowls. They now actually realize that they have to depend solely on their own exertions, and it is hoped that the experience of the past year may have some effect in making them self-reliant and provident. Of the contribution of Rs. 1,050 made by Government in the preceding year for assisting the settlers, Rs. 728-4 were expended chiefly in the purchase of bullocks and in roofing and tiling the houses.

Habitual offenders.

The number of re-convictions was 1,159. In 1882 the number was 1,397. The decrease appears to be real, and it indicates that the increase in offences against property during the year was not due to an increase in the number of crimes committed by habitual offenders. The decrease is probably due to the severity with which re-convicted offenders are now generally treated. The number of habitual criminals photographed during the year was 170, 90 being Burwars, 46 Bedias, Kayests and Mochies, and 34 poisoners: 11 men were recognized by their likenesses. The result of the enquiry regarding the inexpensive method of photography, referred to by the Inspector-General in his report of the preceding year, was not favourable to its adoption. The employment of a photographer for the express purpose of photographing criminals has been sanctioned.

Offences on railway premises.

Offences occurring on railway premises are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur, and only require notice as showing the working of the East Indian Railway Police. There were 694 cognizable offences declared true, showing an increase of 100 as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted was 74·8, and of recovery of property 52. Most of the charges were for theft. The number of non-cognizable cases enquired into was 372, of which 94 were of cattle-trespass. Previous convictions were proved against 21 persons. In 1882 the number was 34. In

one case, a man who was travelling in the same carriage with a Jeypore merchant, changed to the next compartment, and there rolled about on the floor feigning illness. He contrived in doing so to steal money and jewels from the complainant's bag by putting his arm through the bars, but was detected and arrested. He then tried unsuccessfully to prove that another passenger was the thief. Subsequently ten previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Railway accidents.

The total number of railway accidents increased from 114 to 151; petty collisions from 12 to 19, accidents in which death was caused from 52 to 70, and those in which only wounds were received from 34 to 56. In the 70 accidents resulting in death, 76 persons were killed, and of these 30 were railway servants. Of the 46 other persons, 11 committed suicide. The only very serious accident, which occurred to a special train, was near Muraroe. The train left the line on a girder bridge; 14 passengers and the guard were injured. The accident resulted in one death. The number of cases of obstruction on the line decreased from 20 to 12. Three boys and a girl were convicted in petty cases. Thirteen cases of theft of rail-spikes were reported true. Only three persons were convicted of thefts in running trains.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable offences taken up by the Magistrates of their own motion was 7,374, and 103,157 were instituted by complaint during the year. The total for the year was thus 110,531. In 1882 the total was only 101,691, but the increase is chiefly due to the transfer to the non-cognizable class of offences under sections 334 and 323, Indian Penal Code, numbering in the year under review 8,151. Offences against public justice increased by 428, offences of false evidence by 238. Charges of petty offences and of riot not cognizable by the police decreased by 48. There was a decrease of 1,585 cases under the head of criminal force, and of 1,664 under the head of hurt. The decrease in petty cases generally accompanies any rise in the price of grain owing to failure of crops, as the people are thus less able to afford to spend money in litigation. There was a considerable increase in offences against the marriage laws, in offences of criminal intimidation, and of cases under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code, but of these the Report does not give any clear explanation. The police were employed to enquire into 6·4 per cent. of non-cognizable charges, and 1,908 of the charges were of minor offences against the person. Process issued in 83,769 cases against 78,325 in 1882. The number of persons against whom process issued was 118,860, and 44·7 per cent. of these were convicted.

Conduct of the Police.

The conduct of the police is reported to have been fairly good in most districts. In Bogra, however, the honesty of several members of the force was considered questionable, and the giving of nuzzers by complainants was stated to prevail in a more or less degree. The conduct of the Rungpore police was also unfavourably reported on, and it is stated that they became so demoralized owing to lax supervision some years ago, that it will be a matter of time to set them again in order. The complaint of want of detective ability in the police continued during the year.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The total number of cases reported during the year 1883 was 4,344 more than in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 535 in the number of cognizable cases, those in the town having diminished by 160, those in the suburbs by 375. On the other hand, the non-cognizable cases largely increased, having risen in the town from 18,716 to 20,871, and in the suburbs from 3,042 to 5,766, an increase of 2,155 and 2,724 respectively. The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in both town and suburbs during the past five years:—

		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code	5,537	4,644	4,476	5,118	4,546
	Miscellaneous	13,112	14,330	15,602	12,962	12,999
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code	7,843	7,688	8,886	9,544	11,523
	Miscellaneous	15,141	15,499	18,308	12,214	15,114
	Total ...	41,633	42,161	47,272	39,838	44,182

The decrease in the number of cognizable cases is partly attributable to the fact that offences under sections 323 and 334 of the Indian Penal Code of simple hurt became last year non-cognizable. The number of such offences in the town and suburbs reported in the preceding year had been 428. The increase in the number of non-cognizable cases was very large, and though partly due to the change in the law just referred to, was chiefly caused by a stricter enforcement of municipal laws. In the town, there was an increase in the number of cognizable serious offences against the person from 237 to 294; of miscellaneous cognizable cases from 10,986 to 11,408; in non-cognizable cases, an increase in miscellaneous offences from 16,194 to 18,490, due chiefly to the large number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances. There was a decrease, on the other hand, in the number of cognizable serious offences against person and property from 165 to 142; of minor offences against the person from 358 to 52; of minor offences against property from 2,962 to 2,663; and in non-cognizable cases a decrease in minor offences against the person from 1,919 to 1,893, and in minor offences against property from 384 to 281. In the suburbs there was in cognizable cases an increase of serious offences against the person from 47 to 115; of serious offences against person and property from 55 to 85; and a decrease from 2,339 to 1,918, chiefly in street offences, among miscellaneous cases. In non-cognizable cases the institutions rose from 3,042 to 5,766, those under the Conservancy Acts alone increasing from 836 to 3,117. On the whole, the crime statements for the year may be considered satisfactory. The decrease in the class of serious offences against person and property, and in minor offences against property in the town, and the increase of prosecutions for nuisances, indicate a more active police administration. During the year under review 47,987 persons were arrested for all classes of offences, the number being 7,517 more than in 1882. This increase was the result of more frequent prosecutions in the town for public nuisances and street offences, and in the town and suburbs for conservancy offences. In cognizable offences under the Penal Code, however, in both town and suburbs, arrests and convictions somewhat decreased. The percentage of convictions was, in cognizable offences under the Penal Code, 56, in miscellaneous cognizable offences 91·08, in Penal Code non-cognizable offences 79·88, in miscellaneous non-cognizable offences 87·45. There were 40,363 persons convicted of all kinds of offences, out of 47,987 arrested. Thus in 84·11 out of every 100 arrests the action of the police was justified by the result of the trials. In all cognizable crime there were convicted in the town 1,031 Hindus, 690 Mussulmans, 151 Christians, and 3 Jains, and in the suburbs 276 Hindus, 265 Mussulmans, and 3 Christians. Both in the town and the suburbs the Mussulmans committed, as in previous years, more serious crimes in proportion to their number than any other class of the population. As usual, there was no crime among the Brahmos and Sikhs. The percentage of false to true cases shows a satisfactory decrease from 2·07 in 1882 to 1·35 in 1883. The following statement gives the return of cases reported during the years 1882 and 1883, and the number of cases shown as false:—

	Town.	Suburbs.	Percentage of false crime to true crime.
1882.			
Cases reported ...	33,477	6,361	2·07
False cases ...	783	43	
1883.			
Cases reported ...	35,472	8,710	1·35
False cases ...	510	87	

The total net decrease in false cases was thus 229, there being a decrease of 273 in the town and an increase of 44 in the suburbs. Of the total number of prosecutions for laying false charges in the town and suburbs, the complainants were imprisoned in 4 cases, in 80 they were fined, in 73 compensation was awarded to the persons falsely accused, in 24 the complainants were discharged. In 294 cases the charges were not laid against any person by name, and there was no evidence on which a prosecution could be based.

In the remaining cases the charge was merely false through mistake of law or fact.

Property stolen and recovered.

The following table shows the value of the property stolen and recovered during the past three years:—

		Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1881	Town	1,26,045	78,800	62·51
	Suburbs	11,582	8,654	74·71
	Total	1,37,627	87,454	63·54
1882	Town	97,900	58,307	59·55
	Suburbs	13,936	5,682	40·77
	Total	1,11,836	63,989	57·21
1883	Town	1,38,739	76,714	55·29
	Suburbs	23,736	7,351	30·96
	Total	1,62,475	84,065	51·74

Although the number of cases in which property was stolen was 128 less, the value of the property stolen was Rs. 50,639 more than in the preceding year. In the suburbs, in a single burglary case, Rs. 7,000 were stolen and not recovered; and the percentage of recoveries in the suburbs was, in consequence, considerably lowered.

Cognizable crime in the town.

The number of true cognizable cases in the town slightly increased as compared with the number in 1882, but was considerably smaller than that in 1881, the figures being 16,882 for 1881, 13,978 for 1882, and 14,091 for 1883. There was a decrease of four cases in offences against the State, of 18 in serious offences against person and property, of 289 in minor offences against the person, and of 94 in minor offences against person and property. There was an increase of 79 in serious offences against the person, of 410 in other offences, and of 29 in offences against special and local laws. The increase from 190 to 269 in serious offences against the person is explained as chiefly due to the police taking cognizance under section 324, Indian Penal Code, as cases of causing hurt by dangerous weapons, of offences which would formerly have been shown as cognizable cases of simple hurt under section 323, or of hurt on grave and sudden provocation under section 334; and there has accordingly been a diminution, partly accounted for by this procedure of the police, in the number of cases under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, from 280 to 116. One of the causes of the increase in cognizable cases was an increased activity in enforcing the provisions of the Stage Carriage Act, the offences under this head showing a rise from 650 to 1,056. The increase in miscellaneous street offences was 1,142. There was a decrease from 479 to 53 of offences under the Police Act. The Contagious Diseases Act having been repealed during the year, only 76 cases are shown compared with 369 in 1882. Offences under the head of cruelty to animals fell from 2,928 to 2,493—a decrease of 435, though the numbers under this head in the suburbs show an increase. There were seven cases of offences relating to coin and stamps more than in 1882, the figures being 15 in 1883, 8 in 1882, and 17 in 1881. There were six murders in the town against seven in 1882; the attempts at murder were two as in that year; and culpable homicides increased from three to four. Two of the six were cases of murder of women by their paramours, the child of one of the women being also killed; one of a new-born child; one of a gunny-bag dealer in the course of a robbery; one of a paramour by a jealous husband; and one of a prostitute for her jewels. One of the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, one committed suicide, and the remainder were discharged on the evidence. In the attempts at murder both accused were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In three of the four cases of culpable homicide the accused were convicted; in the fourth the accused absconded and evaded arrest. The cases of grievous hurt are shown as having risen in number from

22 in 1882 to 45. In one of these cases a coolie under arrest struck the constable in whose custody he was with a *dao* on the head; in another a prostitute was wounded by her paramour; and in the third a Hindoo was attacked by some milkmen for remonstrating with them against the practice of *phooka*, or the injection of salt into cows. There was, as in the preceding year, only one case of administering stupefying drugs, in which the accused, an up-country Hindoo, was charged with administering opium in some sweetmeats to a carter, and was, on conviction by the High Court, sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Kidnapping or abduction cases were 15 against 18 in 1882, and convictions were obtained in 3 of them. There were 14 cases in which death or grievous hurt resulted from the doing of rash acts against 10 in 1882. Ten resulted in death and 4 in grievous hurt. One tramcar driver was sentenced to 3 months' and 1 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and six other servants of the Tramway Company were fined for rash driving.

Offences of burglary and lurking house-trespass in the town decreased from 149 in 1882 to 130, of which 46 per cent. were detected. The percentage of detections was the same as last year. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 17,122—an amount greater than has been stolen in any one of the last ten years, but the percentage of recoveries was slightly better than in the preceding year. The true cases of theft fell from 1,839 in 1882 to 1,712; but the value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 89,481 to Rs. 1,21,411. Of this amount only Rs. 65,928 were recovered: 282 of the thefts were of property above Rs. 50 in value, amounting to a total value of Rs. 1,07,800. During 1883, 403 thefts were attributed to servants, and the amount stolen by them at 48·03 per cent. of the total value stolen. A remarkable instance of the carelessness of owners of property occurred during the year under review. A native gentleman, on going hurriedly from his town to his country residence, left his cash-box, containing notes and valuables to the amount of Rs. 24,000 on the floor of his sitting-room. The door was merely fastened by a common lock. Next morning the box was found lying forced open in a passage leading to the backstairs of the premises. There is little doubt that some of the servants in the house were the culprits.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

The cognizable crime in the suburbs decreased from 3,276 to 2,857 cases. There was a remarkable increase in serious offences against the person, the number of which rose from 44 to 115—an increase of 71. The attempts at, and abetments of, suicide rose from 3 to 16; cases of hurt by dangerous weapons from 1 to 12; of grievous hurt from 12 to 38; offences under sections 353 and 354, Indian Penal Code, from 12 to 29. The explanation of the increase in cases of hurt by dangerous weapons is probably the same as that for the similar increase in the town. Serious offences against person and property also largely increased, the numbers being 49 for 1882 and 81 for 1883. The increase in house-breaking alone was 32, the total number being 80. In only 37 of the 80 burglaries was property stolen. The value of the property stolen, however, amounted to Rs. 11,463, of which Rs. 7,000 were stolen from the regimental *bania* in the Ballygunge Cavalry Lines. Of the total amount stolen, only Rs. 1,458 worth were recovered. The number of thefts was 450, or 20 more than in 1882. The amount stolen was, however, Rs. 12,273, or slightly less than in the year preceding. The amount recovered rose from Rs. 4,719 to Rs. 5,893. The decrease in the total number of cognizable offences in the suburbs is chiefly accounted for by a decrease of 54 in cognizable offences under excise laws and of 417 in miscellaneous street offences.

Non-cognizable offences in the town.

The number of non-cognizable offences in the town shows a large increase from 18,716 in 1882 to 20,871 in 1883. Of these, 9,313 were under the Penal Code and 11,558 under local Acts. There was a decrease in minor offences against the person and against property. Cases of public and local nuisances were 1,805 more than in the year preceding.

Non-cognizable offences in the suburbs.

The non-cognizable crime in the suburbs increased from 3,042 in 1882 to 5,766. Part of this increase was due to the change in the law, which rendered hurt cases non-cognizable; but the chief cause was a large

increase in the number of prosecutions under the conservancy laws, which numbered 3,117 against 836 in the preceding year.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

There were 60 suicides in the year under review as compared with 45 in 1882. The average of the five preceding years was 56. In 25 of these cases the suicide was by hanging; in 15 by opium. The number of inquests held by the Coroner was 200. Accidental deaths decreased from 283 to 269, and of these 105 were by drowning, 58 by falls from trees and buildings, eight by snake-bite, 13 by carriage and horse accidents, 85 by other causes. Deaths by carriage and horse accidents were six less than in the preceding year. Two steamers, 16 cargo-boats, two passenger boats, and one private boat collided with the Hooghly Bridge, and of these nine sunk. No lives were lost.

Arms Act.

The following table shows the quantity of arms and ammunition imported through the port of Calcutta in the past seven years:—

Years.	Sporting rifles.	Double and single barrel sporting guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	No.
1877	186	716	438	84,560	28,586,700
1878	174	366	306	80,000	11,234,000
1879	23	69	341	88,050	10,660,500
1880	116	135	356	43,200	14,881,000
1881	60	180	252	81,694	19,320,000
1882	201	196	259	84,099	20,565,250
1883	248	254	177	64,675	15,917,036

The total number of fire-arms sold in Calcutta was 985. The bulk of the trade is said to be in the hands of five or six firms. There were only two prosecutions under the Act during the year, both petty.

Vagrancy.

Six vagrants were in the Workhouse at the end of 1882, and 46 were admitted during the year under report. Of the 52 vagrants, 26 were discharged on finding employment, 8 were released who failed to procure work, 2 were deported, 1 imprisoned, 1 transferred to the lunatic asylum, and 14 remained in the Workhouse at the end of the year. Rupees 2,871 were spent in the maintenance of the vagrants at the Workhouse, and Rs. 378 in deporting vagrants from India.

Fire-brigade.

Act V (B.C.) of 1879 was repealed during the year by the new Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act IV of 1883. The chief changes were in the extension of the provisions to the Municipality of Howrah, and in the application of funds. Twenty per cent. of the fees and penalties received must, under the new Act, be applied by the Municipal Commissioners to the cost of inspection, and the remaining 80 per cent. to the cost of the Fire-brigade. The number of fires attended by the brigade in 1883 was 26. Of these seven were in the town and 19 in the suburbs. In 1882 the number of fires was 36. The value of the property destroyed was Rs. 1,29,069 against an ascertained value of Rs. 16,87,523 destroyed in 1882. It is satisfactory to notice that there were no extensive jute fires in 1883, nor was any fire attended with loss of life. Damage estimated at a lakh of rupees was caused by a fire in Section G, Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, during October last. Seventy kutcha buildings used as store-houses and timber yards, containing large quantities of tar, rope, kerosine oil, and timber, were burnt. The fire is believed to have originated in some sparks which fell from a blacksmith's shop on to some tar. A new steam fire-engine was procured from England during the year, and is reported to have worked well.

Police.

The strength of the police was the same as in the preceding year, with the exception that 21 additional native officers were employed for regulating traffic on the Strand. In the town the total cost was Rs. 4,16,065 against Rs. 4,23,896 in 1882. Of this, Rs. 2,69,453 was paid by the municipality, Rs. 89,818 was the

Government contribution, and Rs. 56,794 were realized in fees and fines. In the suburbs the cost of the police was Rs. 1,48,558 against Rs. 1,53,743 in 1882. The cost of the River Police was Rs. 30,122, of the Government guards Rs. 46,685, of the Fort Police Rs. 4,451, of the lock-up guards Rs. 3,784, of the salt pass-station Rs. 3,006, of the (now abolished) Preventive Service Rs. 1,846, and of additional constables Rs. 30,080. The number of up-country men employed at the police-stations in the town and suburbs was 1,866, of whom 91 were native officers. Of 230 Bengalis employed, 148 were constables and 82 native officers. In 1882 the strength of the Bengalis was 278, of whom 85 were native officers and 193 constables. It is stated that, owing to the discipline enforced in the service, coupled with the fatigue and exposure of the duty required, Bengali recruits will not come forward for enlistment.

Loss of human life by noxious animals.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes was less than that in any of the preceding four years. The subjoined table gives the figures for the past five years :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Killed by wild animals	1,264	1,295	1,367	1,267	1,302
„ by snakes	9,515	10,064	9,268	9,191	9,153
Total ..	10,779	11,359	10,635	10,458	10,455*

* Adults ... ... 7,239 | Children 3,216

The Patna Division shows the greatest number of deaths (2,685); the Chittagong Division the least (191). In Calcutta only 9 deaths were reported during the year, and all of these were caused by snakes. In the Dacca Division the number of deaths was nearly the same as in the previous year, being 776 in 1883 against 775 in 1882. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths in each of the other divisions, except the Presidency and Bhagulpore Divisions, where the numbers fell from 2,092 and 1,276 in 1882 to 1,890 and 1,215 respectively in 1883. The decrease in loss of life in the Sonthal Pergunnahs through wild animals is attributed to the destruction of two man-eating tigers last year in the Damin-i-Koh. In the Gurjhat mehals and in the Hazaribagh district the number of persons killed by tigers rose from 7 in each of the districts in 1882 to 29 and 24 respectively in 1883. In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of persons killed by wolves fell from 8 in 1882 to 1 in 1883, and in the Patna Division from 31 to 12. The number of persons killed by wolves in the whole province fell from 62 in 1882 to 19 in 1883, while the number of deaths caused by "other animals" rose from 661 in 1882 to 737 in the past year. These figures, however, under the head "number of persons killed by other animals" include in certain cases deaths caused by domesticated animals. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked carefully to exclude such deaths from future returns.

Deaths of cattle from the same cause.

The number of cattle killed during the year was 11,710 against 8,560 in 1882 and 8,577 in 1881. There was an increase in all the divisions except Orissa. The increase is most noticeable in the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the numbers rose from 2,030, 1,879, and 2,015 in 1882 to 3,833, 2,536, and 2,475 respectively in 1883. The difference in the figures for the past two years in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions is said to be due to improved registration. No explanation is given of the increase in the Chota Nagpore Division. In the Orissa Division the number of cattle killed fell from 506 in 1882 to 408 in 1883. The Patna Division shows the least number of cattle killed, viz. 143, though the number was greater than that in either of the preceding two years. The returns for the districts of Howrah, Durbhunga, and Chumparun are blank, while those for Patna, Mozufferpore, and Sarun give 4, 3, and 1 respectively as the number of cattle killed in those districts. The largest number of cattle (5,535) was destroyed by leopards and panthers. About half of this number, viz. 2,718, was killed in the Nuddea district alone, against 1,079 in 1882. This increase is so large that the attention of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been called to

it with the view to his taking some steps by importing shikarees, or holding out greater inducements to those already in the district to reduce a destruction which is rapidly assuming the proportions of a scourge.

Destruction of wild animals.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,653 during 1883, against 5,867 in 1882 and 4,213 in 1881. The difference in the figures for 1882 and 1883 is chiefly due to the number of tigers and wolves killed having fallen from 574 and 1,231 in 1882 to 436 and 1,187 respectively in 1883. There was an increase in the number of animals destroyed in five, and a decrease in the remining four, divisions of Bengal. The large increase in the Burdwan Division, as compared with 1882, is said to be due to the inclusion, under the head "other animals," of 419 dogs killed in the Midnapore district. Only one tiger was killed in the division, for which no reward was given, as it was not presented before any magisterial officer for reward. In the Presidency Division the number of animals destroyed rose from 230 in 1882 (excluding 879 pariah dogs killed in Barrackpore) to 283 in 1883, while the number of tigers killed fell from 38 to 16. In the Patna and Dacca Divisions the number of animals killed was 744 and 316, against 463 and 131 respectively in 1882. It is satisfactory to notice that among the animals killed in these divisions, 69 and 180 tigers were destroyed as against 6 and 57 in 1882. The number of wolves killed in the Patna Division also rose from 416 in 1882 to 636 in the past year, more than half of this number, viz. 320, being killed in the Shahabad district alone. The decrease in the number of animals destroyed was greatest in the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions, where the numbers fell from 1,350 and 782 in 1882 to 777 and 561 in the past year. The decrease in the Rajshahye Division is most noticeable under the head "tigers," the number of these animals destroyed having fallen from 313 in 1882 to 68 in 1883. The decrease in the Bhagulpore Division is accounted for by the fact that, greater care having been taken in the examination of wolves and wolf cubs before ordering payment of rewards, a very small number of these animals was found to have been destroyed in the districts of Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs as compared with the figures for 1882. In the Maldah district several tigers and leopards, besides those shewn in the statement, are said to have been killed during the year, but no reward was either applied for or paid on account of them. The number of animals destroyed in the Chota Nagpore Division fell from 1,178 in 1882 to 1,050 in 1883. The falling off is most marked in the Lohardugga district, and is accounted for partly by the fact that shikarees were not very active during the year, and partly by the fact that wild animals are steadily getting scarcer year by year. The number of leopards and panthers killed during the year in Bengal was 925 against 890 in 1882. In the Mymensingh district the number of leopards and panthers killed rose from 6 in 1882 to 56 in the year under report, while in the district of Julpigoree there was a marked decrease in the number of these animals killed as compared with 1882.

No special measures for the destruction of wild animals were adopted in any of the districts in the Presidency division, except in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea. In the former six free licenses were granted to the shikarees for the destruction of wild animals. In the latter also some free licenses were granted and perwannahs for jungle-cutting were issued to owners of jungles throughout the district. A few zemindars of Dinagepore and Bogra killed wild beasts for sport during the year, but no zemindars or farmers, &c., in those or the remaining districts of the Rajshahye Division took any other steps for the destruction of wild animals. In the Bhagulpore Division the order regarding the payment of rewards and the issue of free licenses under the Arms Act were widely made known in almost all parts of the division. Special orders were also issued to the police to make it generally known that free licenses could be obtained by cultivators and others for the protection of their cattle and crops in the parts infested by wild animals. In November last an application to be permitted to work elephant kheddahs in the Dooars were received from the Maharajah of Durbhunga, which was submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for the necessary permission. This application having been duly sanctioned by the Government of India, a license was given to the Maharajah for the year 1884. Similar permission has also been granted to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. The experience gained was not, however, favourable to

private kheddah operations in the tract, as in March last jungle-fires were on two occasions started by the men engaged in the kheddahs, to the great peril of the Government reserved forests.

Destruction of venomous snakes.

The number of snakes shown as destroyed was 38,856 against 32,187 in 1882 and 19,282 in 1881. There was an increase in all the divisions except the Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa. The most marked increase was in the Burdwan, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the number of snakes killed rose from 1,674, 16,944, 4,747, and 1,082 respectively in 1882 to 2,255, 19,743, 7,542 and 2,971 in 1883. The return for Calcutta is, as usual, blank. The districts of Patna, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, Monghyr and Purneah show the largest number of snakes killed, viz. 2,107, 5,334, 2,844, 4,360, 2,356, and 3,178 respectively against 3,222, 6,992, 1,881, 1,498, 2,273, and 671 in 1882. No explanation is given regarding the decrease in the number of snakes killed in the Patna district as compared with 1882. The decrease in the Mozufferpore district is accounted for by the fact that most of the roads in the Seetamarhee and Sudder sub-divisions being inundated with water, the people were prevented from taking the snakes killed by them either to the police-stations, or to the indigo-planters authorized to grant rewards, or to the head-quarters of the sub-divisions for rewards. The increase in Sarun is on account of less rainfall and more prompt payment of rewards. In the district of Lohardugga the number of snakes killed rose from 580 in 1882 to 1,409 in the past year. This is said to be due to the fact that people are becoming better aware of the rewards offered by Government for the extermination of venomous snakes. In Howrah, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Darjeeling, and Pooree only 20, 4, 19, 3, and 4 snakes respectively were destroyed as compared with 48, 1, 21, 1, and 145 in 1882. Only two snakes were killed in the Gurjhat Mehals. In the 24-Pergunnahs snake-catching is said to have become quite a profession with certain classes. One man in that district was reported to have got Rs. 150 for the snakes he brought on two occasions. In the Jessore district, though the offer of a reward to killers of snakes was widely published, there was an expenditure of only twelve annas for 144 snakes killed at the sudder station of the district and none for 72 and 47 snakes killed at Narail and Magoorah respectively. In the Rajshahye Division the disproportion between the number of snakes destroyed and the amount paid in rewards was attributed to the fact that an agriculturist who killed a snake in the interior seldom thought it worth his while to undertake a long journey for the sake of a small reward. In Noakholly and Rungpore, where 503 and 258 snakes respectively were killed, no rewards were given for their destruction, apparently because none were claimed. In the district of Julpigoree, where only 74 snakes were destroyed during the year under report, the Deputy Commissioner recommended the employment of professional snake-killers by Government. The scheme for the payment of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes on the authority of certificates signed by indigo-planters, which is said to have worked very satisfactorily in Mozufferpore, was recently extended as an experimental measure to the districts of Durbhunga and Monghyr. The question of its further extension to the other districts of the Bhagulpore and Patna Division is still under consideration, and will depend upon the success of the measure in those districts into which it has recently been introduced.

Rewards.

It appears from the local returns that rewards for the destruction of snakes were offered by municipalities in all the divisions of Bengal. In the Burdwan Division, the Culna, Bankoora, Bishenpore and five other municipalities paid rewards amounting to Rs. 48-6-6 against Rs. 74-3 in 1882. In the Presidency Division rewards aggregating Rs. 7-12 were paid by two municipalities in the Moorshedabad district, and in the district of Khulna a sum of Rs. 48 was paid from municipal funds as rewards for the destruction of snakes. Rewards were also paid for the purpose by municipalities in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea. In the Rajshahye Division, the Dinagepore, Rampore Beauleah, Pubna, Serajgunge, and Bogra municipalities paid rewards amounting to Rs. 33-10* as against Rs. 22-6 in the preceding year, and in the Dacca Division rewards aggregating Rs. 25-11

* Includes rewards paid by the Rampore Beauleah municipality for the destruction of two leopards and 14 dogs.

were paid by municipalities as against Rs. 31-11 in 1882. Rupees 13-8 were paid by the municipalities of Chittagong, Comillah, and Brahmanberiah in the Chittagong Division. As in the preceding year, the amount paid in rewards by municipal bodies in the Patna Division (Rs. 1,527-5-3) considerably exceeds that paid in any other division, though there is a slight decrease as compared with the amount paid in 1882 (Rs. 1,562-5). In the Bhagulpore Division a sum of Rs. 523-1 was paid against Rs. 416-8 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 40-10 was paid by the Pooree, Cuttack, Kendrapara, and Jajpore municipalities in the Orissa Division against a total of Rs. 35-5 in 1882. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the Hazaribagh and Chattra municipalities paid rewards aggregating Rs. 22-9 as compared with Rs. 23 in 1882. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 7,095-10-3 in 1883 against Rs. 6,417-13 in 1882, of which municipalities paid the sum of Rs. 2,290-8-9 nearly in 1883, and Rs. 2,207-6 in 1882. Though these results show a slight improvement as compared with those of 1882, they are still far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped that by the payment of rewards systematically year after year, a greater measure of success will gradually be obtained.

The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 27,976,6-8 against Rs. 32,453-14 in 1882. Of this sum, Rs. 20,880-12 were paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs. 26,036-1 in 1882. The difference is chiefly due to the falling off in the number of tigers and wolves killed during 1883, and the consequent diminution in the amount paid as rewards for their destruction. No reward was paid in the suburbs of Calcutta. In the Hooghly, Howrah and Noakholly districts and in the Gurjhat Mehals the amount paid as rewards was Rs. 4-12, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 12-8 respectively. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Patna Division, where a sum of Rs. 4,765-4 was paid on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in Bengal with the

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of persons killed by—									Number of cattle killed by— Buffaloes, oxen, and horses (including ponies).									Number of animals				
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards and panthers.
																					Rs.		Rs. A.	
Presidency.	Calcutta { Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Calcutta { Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	131	137	...	...	60	...	46	...	3	6	115	...	...	...	.....	6
	Bankoora	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	123	130	...	...	67	...	...	54	1	...	122	...	...	...	.....	6
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	93	...	11	2	...	2	1	7	2	25	...	...	...	.....	...
	Midnapore	...	1	7	...	5	3	...	22	545	543	...	48	8	...	54	35	28	198	...	...	1	.....	8
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	145	159	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	1
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	66	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Total	...	1	7	6	7	3	1	(b)62	1,059	1,146	...	59	146	...	108	90	39	33	475	...	...	1	.....	21
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	31	12	...	...	...	40	322	405	...	71	14	...	...	...	11	3	99	...	...	4	50 0	5
	Nuddea	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	125	412	568	...	...	2,718	...	...	...	14	43	2,775	...	...	...	.....	45
	Jessore	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	41	279	327	...	17	256	...	...	...	22	22	317	...	...	...	.....	23
	Moorshedabad	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	30	296	328	...	54	61	...	64	6	1	1	187	...	...	1	5 0	1
	Khoolna	...	...	104	1	...	...	...	11	146	262	...	195	250	...	...	...	3	7	455	...	...	11	175 0	19
	Total	...	...	136	51	...	1	...	(c)247	1,455	1,890	...	337	3,299	...	64	6	51	76	3,833	...	...	16	230 0	93
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	8	299	325	...	238	602	...	...	...	...	9	849	...	...	6	175 0	10
	Rajshahye	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	33	294	333	...	122	35	...	80	71	25	1	334	...	...	6	117 8	47
	Pubna	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	54	195	254	...	70	148	...	...	...	...	9	227	...	...	...	.....	42
	Bogra	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	178	189	...	145	15	...	23	47	2	4	236	...	...	6	.....	27
	Rungpore	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	61	206	274	...	94	28	...	17	...	5	5	149	...	...	34	625 0	45
	Julpigoree	...	...	7	...	5	1	...	3	21	37	...	383	146	...	30	3	48	7	617	...	...	15	275 0	13
	Darjeeling	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	9	...	97	21	5	1	...	...	...	124	...	...	1	25 0	...
	Total	...	...	27	19	5	1	1	(d)160	1,199	1,421	...	1,149	995	5	151	121	80	35	2,536	...	...	68	1,217 8	184
Dacca.	Dacca	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	146	165	...	283	53	...	...	...	1	...	337	...	...	29	50 0	27
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	145	155	...	...	9	...	...	...	15	2	26	...	...	...	.....	15
	Backergunge	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	146	188	...	48	54	...	4	2	2	4	114	...	...	6	135 0	10
	Mymensingh	...	...	42	5	1	1	...	13	206	268	...	69	19	...	8	...	...	...	96	...	...	95	1,200 0	56
	Total	...	...	48	6	1	1	...	(e)77	643	776	...	400	135	...	12	2	18	6	573	...	...	130	1,385 0	108
Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	5	1	...	...	.....	...	61	68	...	366	18	...	...	...	...	1	385	...	...	22	487 8	12
	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	46	54	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	8	75 0	15
	Noakholly	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	57	61	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	4	.....	2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	79	10	...	10	...	...	...	99	...	...	8	200 0	6
	Total	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	(f)14	164	191	...	461	53	...	10	...	...	2	526	...	...	42	762 8	35
Patna.	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	274	275	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	...
	Gya	...	1	7	1	6	1	...	.....	372	388	...	14	27	...	17	...	...	...	58	...	...	63	1,287 8	16
	Shahabad	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	187	190	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	68	77	...	...	3	100 0	3
	Mozufferpore	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	727	743	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	.....	...
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	404	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	301	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	1
	Chumparun	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	.....	376	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75 0	...
	Total	...	4	8	3	6	12	...	(g)11	2,641	2,685	...	18	30	...	18	...	1	70	148	...	...	69	1,462 8	20
Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr	...	1	21	3	1	...	...	3	395	424	...	14	18	...	9	...	...	2	43	...	...	5	112 8	38
	Bhagulpore	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	291	299	...	79	13	...	...	...	33	1	126	...	...	8	112 8	7
	Purneah	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	20	172	200	...	102	67	...	...	27	8	2	206	...	...	3	75 0	5
	Maldah	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	8	127	154	...	88	200	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	8	50 0	40
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	132	138	...	3	16	1	32	22	3	1	78	...	...	...	.....	34
	Total	...	4	38	14	2	...	6	(h)34	1,117	1,215	...	286	314	1	41	49	44	6	741	...	...	24	350 0	124
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	93	235	331	...	48	4	...	...	...	17	6	75	...	...	3	75 0	5
	Pooree	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	82	86	...	157	128	...	9	...	...	4	298	...	...	2	50 0	14
	Balasore	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	7	144	154	...	16	...	...	...	...	4	1	21	...	...	4	87 8	12
	Gurjhat Mehals	...	...	29	...	3	...	...	1	7	40	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	3
	Total	...	...	32	1	7	...	...	(i)103	468	611	...	232	135	...	9	...	21	11	408	...	...	9	212 8	34
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	8	24	...	3	...	...	5	88	128	...	495	176	...	35	33	86	16	841	...	...	1	25 0	39
	Lohardugga	...	3	20	...	6	1	...	10	198	238	2	742	188	4	193	54	72	7	1,262	...	...	73	1,812 8	205
	Manbhoom	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	3	52	68	...	28	20	...	121	30	2	1	202	...	...	...	.....	10
	Singbhoom	...	1	10	...	4	...	...	2	60	77	...	104	38	...	13	10	5	...	170	...	...	3	75 0	51
	Total	...	12	63	...	17	1	...	(j)20	398	511	2	1,369	422	4	362	127	165	24	2,475	...	...	77	1,912 8	305
	Grand Total	...	22	370	101	45	19	8	737	9,153	10,455	2	4,311	5,535	10	775	395	419	263	11,710	...	...	436	7,532 8	925

view of exterminating Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes during 1883.

AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNTS OF REWARDS PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number (excluding snakes destroyed).	Total amount of rewards, including rewards for snakes.
Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	(a)583	1,231 8	...	.....	583	1,231 8 0
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	583	1,231 8	...	.....	584	1,231 8 0
12 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	1 0	31	7 12 0	10	20 12 0
25 0	4	8 12	...	.....	4	5 0	...	.....	308	42 7 0	14	81 3 0
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,047	93 0 0	...	93 0 0
35 0	8	17 8	...	.....	6	12 0	505	28 6	817	16 4 0	528	109 2 0
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	32	4 12 0	5	4 12 0
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
72 0	12	26 4	...	.....	10	17 0	513	29 6	2,255	169 3 0	557	313 13 0
52 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	36	44 8	1,989	342 12 0	45	489 4 0
35 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	109	67 12	842	21 13 0	154	124 9 0
15 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	712	43 1 0	29	58 1 0
2 8	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	17	8 8	309	51 12 0	20	67 12 0
70 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	5	97 0	567	96 2 0	35	438 2 0
174 8	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	178	217 12	4,419	555 8 0	283	1,177 12 0
47 8	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	0 8 0	16	223 0 0
199 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	14	1 12	19	4 10 0	67	322 14 0
162 8	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	200	14 10 0	95	177 2 0
74 8	...	...	1	.....	11	.....	27	.....	235	3 12 0	72	78 4 0
175 0	...	...	12	.....	5	.....	341	.....	238	.....	437	800 0 0
60 0	2	...	1	.....	...	.....	48	.....	74	1 0 0	79	336 0 0
.....	10	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	0 12 0	11	25 12 0
718 8	12	...	14	.....	16	.....	483	1 12	793	25 4 0	777	1,968 0 0
.....	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	44	.....	199	5 4 0	101	55 4 0
22 8	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	84	9 0 0	40	31 8 0
47 8	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	10 0	134	33 8 0	17	226 0 0
107 8	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	2	.....	158	8 7 0	156	1,315 15 0
177 8	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	72	10 0	575	56 3 0	316	1,628 11 0
60 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	104	3 0 0	34	550 8 0
72 8	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	60	.....	89	3 8 0	83	151 0 0
7 8	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	53	.....	503	.....	62	7 8 0
30 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	59	0 4 0	14	230 4 0
170 0	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	115	.....	755	6 12 0	193	939 4 0
.....	...	...	58	387 8	...	.....	...	.....	2,107	612 3 0	58	899 11 0
70 0	3	6 4	46	530 0	5	8 0	...	.....	1,712	428 0 0	133	2,329 12 0
7 0	...	...	320	1,230 0	1	.....	2	.....	1,938	202 13 3	329	1,539 13 3
.....	...	...	46	236 0	...	.....	4	.....	5,334	1,104 4 0	50	1,340 4 0
.....	...	...	70	375 0	4	8 0	...	.....	2,844	810 10 0	74	1,193 10 0
5 0	...	...	21	55 0	...	.....	...	.....	4,360	432 15 0	22	492 15 0
.....	...	...	75	285 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,448	362 0 0	78	822 0 0
82 0	3	6 4	636	3,198 8	10	16 0	6	.....	9,743	3,852 13 3	744	8,618 1 3
185 0	16	36 4	87	640 0	12	21 0	...	.....	2,356	589 0 0	158	1,583 12 0
30 0	...	...	75	575 0	12	20 0	1	.....	1,181	261 3 0	103	998 11 0
25 0	...	...	82	625 0	...	.....	...	.....	3,178	792 10 0	90	1,517 10 0
90 0	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	38	5 2 0	54	145 2 0
152 8	22	45 0	72	485 0	28	49 0	...	.....	859	108 0 0	156	839 8 0
482 8	38	81 4	316	2,325 0	52	90 0	7	.....	7,542	1,755 15 0	561	5,084 11 0
25 0	1	2 8	...	.....	2	4 0	301	55 0	198	44 12 0	312	206 4 0
65 0	6	13 12	...	.....	24	48 0	205	25 0	4	0 14 0	251	202 10 0
52 8	2	5 0	...	.....	1	2 8	...	.....	439	124 12 0	19	272 4 6
10 0	2	2 8	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	12 8 0
152 8	11	23 12	...	.....	27	54 8	507	80 0	703	170 6 0	588	693 10 0
158 8	31	76 12	129	780 0	24	42 0	11	85 0	409	88 2 0	235	1,255 6 0
975 0	78	183 12	73	620 0	222	431 0	...	.....	1,409	352 4 0	651	4,374 8 0
50 0	15	37 0	13	67 0	18	37 8	3	0 6	90	22 8 0	59	214 6 0
255 0	23	55 0	...	.....	28	56 0	...	.....	163	40 12 0	105	481 12 0
1,438 8	147	352 8	215	1,467 0	292	566 8	14	85 6	2,071	503 10 0	1,050	6,326 0 0
3,468 0	228	490 0	1,187	6,990 0	409	744 0	2,473	1,655 12	38,856	7,095 10 3	5,653	27,976 6 3

REMARKS.

(a) Sharks.

(b) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Jackals ...	46	Bullock ...	1
Wild boars ...	7	Dogs ...	5
Stag ...	1	Crocodiles ...	2

(c) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Jackals ...	163	Buffaloes ...	3
Jackals and crocodiles ...	41	Horses ...	2
Alligators ...	33	Cow ...	1
		Wild boars ...	4

(d) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Buffalo ...	1	Bull ...	1
Wild boars ...	8	Crocodiles ...	2
Jackals and wild boars ...	9	Camel ...	1
Jackals ...	115	Horse ...	1
Dogs ...	2	Alligators ...	14
		Bears ...	15

(e) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Alligators ...	39	Jackals ...	20
Pigs ...	13	Buffaloes ...	5

(f) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Jackals ...	2	Wild buffalo ...	1
Crocodiles ...	4	,, boar ...	1
Dogs ...	2	Alligators ...	3
Wild bear ...	1		

(g) Jackals.

(h) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Wild boars ...	7	Alligators ...	2
Buffaloes ...	4	Jackals ...	21

(i) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Alligators ...	45	Dogs ...	15
Jackals ...	41	Wild boar ...	1
Bullock ...	1		

(j) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—

	Persons.		Persons.
Dogs ...	3	Koya ...	5
Horses ...	7	Either wild hog or koya	1
Jackal ...	1		
Wild dogs ...	3		

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

THE total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction during the year 1883 was 168 against 180 in the previous year. Of these, 27 were discharged or acquitted, 129 were convicted, 11 remained under trial at the end of the year, and one was remanded for re-trial. Of the number convicted, 31 were sentenced to death, 23 to transportation, one to penal servitude, and 73 to imprisonment. In one case only a fine was imposed.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 2,307 as compared with 2,332 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references were as follows:—Appeals rejected 1,106, sentences confirmed 415, sentences modified 120, sentences reversed 417, sentences enhanced 5, proceedings quashed 19, new trials or further enquiries ordered 76. The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 147.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed in Calcutta was two, as in previous years. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 91—the same as in 1882. As in the previous year, benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, held sittings in Calcutta for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days during each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of 1883 was the same (30) as at the close of the previous year. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary or Honorary) in Calcutta, the total number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of 1883 was 371, as compared with 376 at the close of 1882. The total number of Honorary Magistrates at the close of 1883 was 1,314 against 1,239 at the close of the previous year. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates 233 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 71 those of a Magistrate of the second class, and 67 those of a Magistrate of the third class. The number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 165—the same as in the previous year.

Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Sessions, including those whose cases were pending at the end of 1882, was 3,119 as compared with 3,344 in the previous year. Of these, the cases of 88 persons were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,142 persons were acquitted or discharged, 1,475 were convicted, 13 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 398 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number of persons convicted, 158 were sentenced to transportation.

Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the previous year, was 7,197 as compared with 6,115 in 1882. Of these, the appeals or applications of 1,544 were rejected, the original sentence was confirmed in the case of 2,923 persons, modified in the case of 708 persons, and reversed in the case of 1,458 persons. In the case of two persons the proceedings were quashed, and of 75 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals were disposed

of was thus 6,710. The appeals of 467 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and 20 persons died, escaped, or were transferred during the year.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the Courts of the various Magistrates in Lower Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	190,266
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	66,256
Ditto	convicted	115,379
Ditto	committed	2,887
Ditto	died, escaped, or transferred	334
Ditto	remaining at the end of the year ...	5,410

Of the 115,379 persons convicted, 22,095 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, 4,194 to fine with imprisonment, 80,911 to fine without imprisonment, and the remainder were sentenced to whipping, or were ordered to find security to be of good behaviour, or to keep the peace.

Not exceeding	15 days	4,712
Ditto	6 months	13,678
Ditto	2 years	3,674
Exceeding	2 years	31

Out of 44 sentences of detention in a reformatory school passed during 1883, 10 were passed by the Presidency Magistrates and 34 by Magistrates in the interior.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 35,924 against 30,302 in 1882. Of the former number, 3,017 were acquitted or discharged, 32,769 were convicted, 79 were committed to the Sessions or referred, 5 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 54 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of those convicted, 1,584 were sentenced to imprisonment, 154 to whipping, 27,689 to pay fines, and the remainder were required to furnish securities or to enter into personal recognizances to keep the peace.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 405,641 as compared with 406,475 in 1882. Of the former number, 394,290 were examined by Magistrates, 10,865 by Sessions Courts, and 486 by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Whipping.

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of persons whipped under judicial orders ever since 1878. The figures are given below:—

1878	4,739
1879	4,086
1880	2,919
1881	2,425
1882	1,604
1883	1,261

Out of the total of 1,261 instances in which this punishment was inflicted, in 80·65 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 8·88 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 5·64 per cent for criminal house-trespass. In 723 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 147 cases only was it between 25 and 30 stripes.

Decrease in the jail population.

The decrease in the daily average jail population in these provinces of prisoners of all classes, which commenced in 1877, continued during 1883, the figures for the two years having been 18,855 and 15,026 respectively. The daily average convict population has been gradually falling since 1877, when it was 17,527. In 1883 the average was 13,711. The number of prisoners of all classes in jail at the commence-

ment of the year was 15,595 as compared with 16,367 in 1882. The total admissions during the year were 74,643 against 77,981 in 1882 and 77,704 in 1881. There were 75,520 discharges during the year, as compared with 78,753 in 1882 and 78,642 in 1881.

Recorded re-convictions.

The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail during the year was 3,540, or 11·89 per cent. of the total number admitted, as compared with 3,439, or 10·84 per cent., in 1882. The number of persons confined in default of security fell from 689 in 1882 to 612 in 1883.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The following statement shows the average daily number of each class of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails during 1883 and 1882:—

		1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil ...	Jails	246	246	.....	.....
	Subsidiary Jails	2	7	.....	5
	Total ...	248	253	.....	5
Under-trial	Jails	658	638	20	.....
	Subsidiary Jails	407	464	.....	57
	Total ...	1,065	1,102	20	57
Convicted ...	Jails	13,446	14,521	.....	1,075
	Subsidiary Jails	265	280	.....	15
	Total ...	13,711	14,801	.....	1,090
Total ...	Jails	14,350	15,405	.....	1,055
	Subsidiary Jails	674	751	.....	77
	Total ...	15,024	16,156	.....	1,132

Prisons.

General results.

THE most noticeable points in the jail administration for the past year, as compared with that of 1882, are the considerable fall in the death-rate of all classes of prisoners and a continued decrease in the daily average of the jail population. There was a general improvement in discipline with a diminution in the number of corporal punishments, and an increase of sentences of simple solitary confinement, *i.e.*, solitary confinement unaccompanied by reduced diet. In its financial aspect, notwithstanding a rise in the average cost of dieting prisoners, the returns show a diminished total expenditure, even including the outlay on new buildings by the Public Works Department, a decrease in the profits derived from jail manufactures, and an increase in the charge for establishment.

Statistics of convicts.

The statistics of convicts in the year 1883, as compared with the previous eight years, are given in the table below:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on last day of preceding year.	19,855	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377
Admitted direct during year	37,674	38,797	35,452	38,929	35,726	33,335	31,465	31,710	29,763
Total ...	57,529	58,491	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140
Admitted by transfer	18,246	20,023	19,528	20,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499
Total ...	75,775	78,514	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639
Deduct transferred	18,335	20,029	19,562	20,559	20,206	18,644	16,810	15,548	15,274
,, released	36,656	37,358	37,272	36,277	34,977	33,239	31,664	31,701	30,173
,, escaped	29	27	20	41	34	12	14	6	12
,, died	1,002	1,184	877	1,230	1,691	1,094	1,065	1,034	728
,, executed	59	66	60	57	54	73	59	35	35
Total discharged ...	56,081	58,664	57,791	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,612	48,324	46,222
Balance at end of the year	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417
Daily average number of prisoners ...	19,978	20,227	17,527	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711

The number of convicts admitted direct thus fell from 31,710 to 29,763, a decrease of 1,947, or over 6 per cent. In 1882, a year of low prices in grain, there was a slight increase under this head as compared with the year preceding it. At the end of 1883 prices began to rise, and there was apprehension of scarcity, yet the number of direct admissions shows a diminution greater than occurred in any year since 1880. This diminution in the number of admissions took place in 19 districts: in seven the decrease amounted in the aggregate to 2,080, ranging from 587 in Jessore to 211 in the 24-Pergunnahs. On the other hand, there was an increase under this head in nine districts, amounting to 1,055. It is difficult to account with exact certainty for these local fluctuations, which, it may be remarked, are in no instance large. Six of the nine districts were in Bengal, and in these certainly no apprehension of scarcity could have operated in the direction of an increase of crime. It is most probable, therefore, that these fluctuations are due to causes more or less accidental. Among these may be named the differing degrees of strictness with which the supervision over bad characters is maintained by different Magistrates, a diminution or increase in the expenditure of local capital in the employment of the day-labourer class, the strict or lax enforcement of local laws, and the movements of criminal tribes. Excluding, however, the increase in the exceptional year 1878 and a small nominal increase in 1882, the decline in the jail population and the number of prisoners admitted direct has, during the last eight years, been considerable and continuous. This result is believed

to be due chiefly to the improved material condition of the common people and better general administration. The subject is one which affects police rather than jail administration, but it is noteworthy, from a prison standpoint, as affording an indication for decision on the question whether the discipline in our jails has not become less deterrent to criminals than formerly. The table below shows the total daily average population of convicts in central, district, and subsidiary jails:—

	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	16,673		15,506		14,801		13,711	
	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.
Central Jails	7,983	47·87	7,757	50·3	7,712	52·10	7,665	55·91
District „	8,439	50·62	7,505	48·40	6,809	46·01	5,781	42·16
Subsidiary „	251	1·51	244	1·57	280	1·89	265	1·93

With a decrease in the gross convict population, as shown by the daily average distribution, the percentage of the total number confined in central jails rose from 47·87 in 1880 to 55·91 per cent. in 1883, though the average population confined in them fell in the same period from 7,983 to 7,665. It will be the object of Government to continue to increase this percentage, as the central jails are healthier, and the work and discipline under the supervision of specially selected officers are better than in district jails.

The decrease in the number of prisoners transferred and of those released under the remission rules appears almost entirely due to the reduction in the number of prisoners, and calls for no special remark. The number of those released on medical grounds rose from 13 in 1881 to 41 in 1883. Each case was specially reported to Government for orders under sections 487 to 491 of the Bengal Jail Rules. Care was taken that the provisions of these rules were not used for the purpose of reducing the nominal death-rates of jails, but were applied in cases where it seemed the clemency of Government might fitly be exercised. Of the prisoners released on other grounds, ten seamen, who were at the time undergoing short terms of imprisonment for petty offences in the Presidency Jail, were discharged on the application of the Port Officer, conditionally on their being immediately shipped and leaving Calcutta. Seven Bhootiyas were, in July 1881, convicted of a kidnapping raid into British territory, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Darjeeling. Of these, one died, and the sentences of the remaining six were remitted in May 1883 in consideration of their good conduct and of their health having greatly deteriorated while in jail.

Prisoners transported and executed.

In 1883 the number of prisoners transported beyond seas was 516 males and 55 females, the total being 53 more than in 1882 and 95 less than in 1881. Of 678 prisoners received in 1883 for transportation, no less than 138 were rejected by the Medical Board as unfit. Of these, 86 were from Bengal and 52 from other Provinces. The Medical Board rejected 62 in 1881 and 82 in 1882, out of 728 and 559 respectively; while the rejections in 1883 were over 20 per cent. of the total number of prisoners received for transportation.

Burmese convicts.

The total number of prisoners transported from Burmah and received into Bengal Jails under the arrangements made in 1881 was 70. Of these, 17 were on the last day of the year confined in the Alipore Jail, four each in the Presidency and Midnapore Central Jails, three each in the Buxar Central Jail and Gya, two in each of 16 other jails, and one each in Bankoora and Darjeeling. Of the 36 Burmans received in 1883, no less than five died, while the one who had become insane was transferred to a lunatic asylum. Two escaped from the Berhampore Jail, but were recaptured, and two more attempted to break out of the Patna Jail. With the above exceptions, their conduct has been good, and the Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail reported that the five Burmans confined in it had been useful in manufactures and easy to manage.

Still these foreign life-convicts are a difficult class to deal with, and in view of the probability that their number might in time become inconveniently large, the Lieutenant-Governor, shortly after the close of the year 1883, represented the matter to the Government of India, stating that it was undesirable that more than two of them should be confined in one jail, and asking that other Governments might be invited to share with Bengal the responsibility of a troublesome charge. The Government of India replied that, although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had consented to receive 15 Burmese life-convicts annually, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had been asked to arrange for the confinement of five more, yet the total number of life and long-term prisoners in Burma under sentence of transportation had of late so largely increased that the existing arrangement under which twenty are annually sent to these provinces should not be disturbed. The number of Burmese convicts in each jail must necessarily therefore be increased.

The number of prisoners executed during the past year was 35, the same as in that which preceded it.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts.

The revised form prescribed by the Government of India in Resolution No. 19—1349-59, dated the 12th September 1882, shows the religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails during the year, instead of showing, as formerly, these details regarding convicts confined therein on the last day of the year. No comparison can therefore be made between the figures of the year under review and those of previous years. Of the total number admitted, 2·05 per cent. were Christians, 40·82 Musulmans, 54·12 Hindus, 3·01 Buddhists and persons of other religions. Of the Christians, 383 are returned as Europeans, 168 as Eurasians, and 58 as natives. The Europeans were, for the most part, confined for short terms and for trivial offences.

The percentage of male prisoners admitted, of ages between 16 and 40, was 75·18; of those between 40 and 60, 20·89; of those over 60, 2·91; and of those under 16, 1·02 of the total. Of the latter class there were 289 admissions, of which 93 were into subsidiary and 196 into other jails. The statement referred to in the last paragraph shows that of 28,398 male convicts admitted, 16,688, or over 58 per cent., were of the agricultural classes; but, for reasons already given, no comparison can be made between these figures and those of former years.

The number of female prisoners admitted direct was 1,566, 113 more than in 1882, but the total number imprisoned was 2,463, being 219 less than in the year preceding. The death-rate among them rose from 55·2 to 72·3 per mille, and the number of deaths in and out of hospital in 1882 and 1883 were 41 and 36 respectively. The Russa Jail, in the suburbs of Calcutta, was established for long-term female prisoners, before the construction of the Central Jails at Midnapore, Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, Hazaribagh, and Dacca, when the female wards of the district jails were overcrowded. As serious irregularities, the consequence of the difficulty of close supervision, had been brought to light, the Russa Jail was closed at the end of 1883. In future all female prisoners from Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, including those whose imprisonment may be ordered by the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, will be imprisoned in the Alipore Jail, other female prisoners being confined in the central jails of their respective circles. The average daily strength of the female convicts in the Russa Jail was, in 1883, 136·15. This jail had always been very unhealthy, the average mortality for the ten years previous to that under review having been 78·8 per mille. Under the new arrangements it is expected that the ratio of deaths among female convicts will sensibly diminish.

Re-convictions.

The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail was 3,540, or 11·89 per cent. of the total number admitted. In 1882 there were 3,439, or 10·84 per cent. of the total. The calculation of the percentage in former years of previously convicted prisoners being made on the number of those in jail on the last day of the year, instead of on the number of admissions during the year, no comparison of figures can be made with any advantage. The number of persons confined

in default of security for bad livelihood has fallen from 689 to 612; that of persons imprisoned pending trial fell from 27,108 to 26,091, the daily average being 1,065. The average period of detention of prisoners pending trial was 14·90 days in 1883, an increase of ·08 days over the previous year, although the number of prisoners was 1,017 less. This is the more unsatisfactory because the proportion of petty convictions was considerably greater, as before noticed, than in the preceding year. The average term of detention in the Dacca, Burdwan, Hooghly, Sarun, Gya, and Chumparun districts much increased in comparison with the previous year, though that in Dacca and Hooghly was less than in 1881.

Civil prisoners.

The total number of civil prisoners confined in the jails in 1883, including 221 remaining on the last day of the previous year and 3,290 admitted during the year, was 3,511. Of these, 3,257 were released, 35 were transferred, one died, and one escaped, leaving 217 in jail at the close of 1883. The number admitted was, however, 113 less than in 1882, and the daily average 249·0 against 252·7 in that year. This subject was referred to in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Jail Report for 1882. During the past year there has been no increase in the number of civil prisoners, but the reverse. The necessity for considering the question of increased accommodation for this class of prisoners does not therefore arise.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred in 1882 and 1883 on major original works, minor original works, and repairs:—

	Major original works.		Minor original works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails ...	3,44,654	1,37,734	803	5,999	29,823	22,283	3,73,280	1,67,016
District „ ...	5,16,462	2,07,577	2,832	18,480	61,920	21,666	5,81,214	2,47,673
Subsidiary „ ...	45,974	73,212	687	5,798	9,626	14,019	56,287	93,029
Total ...	9,07,090	4,18,523	4,322	30,227	99,369	58,968	10,10,781	5,07,718

The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 74,437 on the conversion of the Dacca District Jail into a Central Jail, Rs. 57,977 on extending the Central Jail at Buxar, Rs. 22,474 at Alipore, Rs. 9,459 principally on a residence for the Superintendent at Midnapore, Rs. 44,734 at Gya where a first class district jail has been built, Rs. 39,456 on a first class jail at the district of Durbhunga, Rs. 23,324 on improvements in Purulia, Rs. 21,549 at Bogra, Rs. 13,549 at Singbhoom, Rs. 7,173 at Julpigoree, Rs. 12,020 at Loharduggа respectively for the construction of third class jails: and for additions and improvements, Rs. 12,497 at Darjeeling, Rs. 12,660 at Mymensingh, and Rs. 9,282 at Rungpore. The actual expenditure was little more than half of that in the year preceding, but most of the larger works begun in 1878 are either finished or approaching completion. Nothing was done during the year on the additional works at Chupra, Patna, Noakholly, Tipperah, Jessore, and Maldah. Considerable alterations were, however, effected in the Khoolna Jail, and progress was made in the masonry buildings at Manbhoom. The completion of the more important and more expensive jail buildings will, it is hoped, allow of funds being applied in the course of the next few years to additional improvements. The subsidiary jails in the eastern districts are notoriously insecure, and the gradual substitution for them of a better class of buildings will have to be undertaken. With the completion of these projects the requirements of the Jail Department will have been sufficiently met. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail buildings fell from 3,538 in 1882 to 2,591 in 1883, the jails at Dacca and Rajshahye alone showing an increase.

Warder guards and escapes.

The scheme of substituting warder guards for police in all Bengal jails, sanctioned in 1882, was not so favourably reported on as for the two years previous to 1883. Their discipline was stated to be lax; there was a difficulty in obtaining recruits; resignations, dismissals, and desertions were numerous in different

divisions. The Inspector-General, however, remarked :—"Although there is much room for improvement in the warder force, I do not think them inferior to the police, for whom they have been substituted. I believe the police officers in those districts in which recruits are difficult to obtain, and discipline bad on account of sickness, find the same causes of complaint with reference to constables as those which impair the efficiency of the jail guards; and, moreover, it is reported in several cases that service in the police is more popular than that in jails, and it must not be forgotten that on account of the strict discipline in the jail guards when furnished by the police, and the comparatively few opportunities of obtaining irregular emolument, it used to be the custom to send constables from the thanas, to serve in the jails as a punishment. It appears to me, therefore, necessary to render the jail service more attractive than the police, and to give some compensation for the irksome discipline, the want of liberty, and the difficulty of making irregular profit; whereas I find the men asking in vain for the same pension rules as the police. I see no hope of making the jail warder service thoroughly efficient until I see that a recruit will rather enter it than enrol himself in the police. I think it worth considering whether the difficulty in obtaining recruits in the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions may not be met by giving recruits their choice between enlisting for their own division only or for general service in the province, and by giving some extra pay to those who select the latter." With regard to the question of pensions, sanction has been given since the close of the year to the re-admission to the benefits of the special police pension rules, on payment of arrears with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, of the men transferred from the Police to the Jail Department as warders, who, since their transfer, have ceased to pay their contribution. The Inspector-General has also been asked to submit a separate report on the subject of the pension of other jail warders for consideration. The proposal contained in the last sentence of the Inspector-General's remarks quoted above is also one which must be separately dealt with. The number of escapes from jails was 13, the same as in the year preceding, but those from subsidiary jails increased from 7 in 1882 to 19 in 1883. In every one of the 13 escapes from jails, negligent guarding appears to have been the cause, and there is still something to be desired in the amount of supervision over the warders, both paid and convict. Still, the number of escapes from jails has greatly decreased during the last few years, and in 1882 and 1883 they were not one-twelfth of the number in 1872. When, too, it is considered that in 37 out of the 47 jails in Bengal there was not a single escape throughout the whole of the year, the general results are quite satisfactory. The particulars given as regards the 19 escapes from subsidiary jails show that these were largely due to the want of security in the buildings. Thirty officials, 27 salaried and three convict, were punished for neglect of duty in connection with the escapes of the year. Of the 32 convicts who escaped, 20 were recaptured, besides four prisoners who had escaped in previous years.

Cubicles.

A scheme for dividing sleeping wards into cubicles for the segregation of juvenile offenders and the worst class of habitual criminals was approved early in 1883 for introduction into 14 jails. The cubicles are on the model of some referred to in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency for 1883 as being in use at the Madras Penitentiary, the beds being separated by wire-netting and wooden posts. Only one compartment of a sleeping ward in each of the 14 jails will at first be provided with the cubicles, as an experiment. If the results are as good as anticipated, the scheme will be gradually extended as funds can be made available.

Prison discipline.

The state of prison discipline during the year is reported to have been satisfactory. The total offences committed by prisoners amounted to 48,580, an increase as compared with 1882 of 10, and a decrease as compared with 1881 of 1,169 offences. The ratio of total punishments to the daily average number of convicts has increased from 320·77 in 1881 to 328·18 and 354·22 in 1882 and 1883 respectively. The number of convicts remaining at the close of 1882 and of those admitted in 1883 amounted to 59,639, and thus the percentage of convicts who committed offences was 81·4. In 1881 this percentage was 76·7;

in 1882, 77·4. The offences recorded during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 are given in the following table:—

Year.	Criminal offences.	Breaches of Jail Rules.		Other offences against prison discipline.	Total offences.
		Smoking or possessing forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.		
1881 ...	111	3,711	27,963	17,964	49,749
1882 ...	76	3,604	26,602	18,288	48,570
1883 ...	88	3,020	26,852	18,620	48,580

The number of offences punished by the criminal courts thus slightly rose as compared with 1882, though it is less than in 1881. Offences of smoking and possessing forbidden articles much decreased, and unless this diminution is due to non-detection, it indicates improved vigilance and honesty on the part of the jail warders.

The following statement shows the punishments of the past three years:—

Year.	By criminal courts.	Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement and reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.	Total punishments.	Ratio of total punishments to daily average number of prisoners.	Ratio of corporal punishments to total number of all other inflicted on male prisoners.
1881 ...	101	2,463	9,411	2,258	914	34,593	49,740	320·77	1·94
1882 ...	79	3,067	5,087	3,098	416	36,827	48,574	328·18	0·88
1883 ...	77	3,261	2,365	2,347	349	40,170	48,569	354·22	0·74

It is most satisfactory to notice that the great reduction which has been made during the past two years in punishments by whipping and penal diet has not perceptibly been followed by an increase in the total number of punishments. The number of whippings fell from 8,232 in 1879 to 349; and the number of prisoners sentenced to reduction of diet from 16,314 in 1880 to 2,365. More than half of the latter punishments were for offences relating to work, 194 were for smoking and having forbidden articles in possession, 112 for quarelling and talking, 75 for insubordination and malingering, 74 for stealing and spoiling jail property. The numbers of prisoners sentenced to reduction of diet at Midnapore District and Central, Bhagulpore Central and Bogra Jails, were very large, being 508, 413, and 298 respectively, and in two of them, the Midnapore and Bogra Jails, the ratio per mille of deaths to the daily average number of prisoners was very high.

Views of the Government of India regarding jail discipline.

In reviewing the Administration Report of the Bengal Jails for 1882 and the Resolution of this Government thereon, the Government of India remarked as follows:—

"The number of jail offences again showed an increase during the year under report. It is unsatisfactory to observe that these figures show no signs of diminution. The percentage of breaches of jail discipline to the total number of male convicts as gauged by the statistics given in the annual reports has been excessively high during the last four years, and the proportion is far higher than in any other province. The high ratios of the years from 1879 to 1882 are ascribed to the more careful registration of offences and to improved supervision on the part of jail officers. The Government of India are willing to accept this explanation as accounting in part for these generally high rates. At the same time the Governor-General in Council is constrained to observe that the improved system of registration, on which the Inspector-General relies in explanation of the figures, has been in force now for some years. It is difficult to believe that, as compared with former years, the system has been worked so much more thoroughly of late as to account completely for this general deterioration in the conduct of the prisoners. I am to suggest that possibly the infliction in a few cases of more exemplary punishments than are ordinarily imposed might do something to reduce the number of petty offences. I am also to suggest that, in view of the fact that most of these offences are in connection with work, some enquiry should be made as

to how the tasks imposed in Bengal compare with those in other provinces. There is undoubtedly some radical difference of system either in the manner of dealing with jail offences or in the character of the task work." On receipt of this letter the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, was requested to place himself in communication with the Inspectors-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Madras, British Burmah, and Assam on the plan adopted in those provinces for the registration of offences. The result of the enquiries made confirmed the opinion previously expressed by this Government, that the large number of offences shown in the jails of these provinces, as compared with others, is due only to the fact that all offences, however trivial, which may be brought to notice, are carefully and precisely recorded in Bengal, and that no penalties for such registered offences are ever imposed except under the orders of the Superintendent of the Jail. The Inspector-General observed that the great difference lay, "not so much in the amount of task exacted, as in the fact that the system of recording offences adopted in Bengal is diametrically opposed to that existing in other provinces. We in Bengal consider an insignificant number of offences recorded as a direct indication of failure on the part of subordinate officials to measure tasks, examine the quality of the work, and notice offences against jail discipline. In most of the other provinces it would seem as if a small number of offence is supposed to indicate good management.....As long as this view prevails in high quarters, Statement VI might as well be cancelled as an annual jail return, for it can never indicate, even approximately, the truth as to the number of breaches of rules which have been committed during the year." Dr. Lethbridge's remarks were borne out by fact adduced regarding the task-work and punishments in the jails of other provinces, and the practice of a detailed record daily of every kind of offence in the Bengal jails was tested and proved to be correct by the personal examination of the registers of all the jails visited during his tours by the Lieutenant-Governor. The nominal increase in the percentage of jail offences to the number of convicts began when a strict record of petty offences was insisted upon. Before 1879 there were jails in which no record was made of petty offences, the punishment registers showing that for days and weeks together there had been no offences. This nominal increase has been maintained with no very marked fluctuations, except perhaps in 1880, ever since. It is an increase not necessarily or even probably in the number of offences, but in the number of those recorded. The period at which this change was made coincided, it is true, with that at which the discouragement of the punishments of flogging and reduced diet for petty offences began; but that the latter was not the cause of the nominal increase is conclusively proved by the fact that the number of the lighter forms of punishment has not increased in anything like the ratio in which the number of these severer punishments has been diminished. It is improbable therefore that the infliction in a few cases of more exemplary punishments than are ordinarily imposed, as suggested by the Government of India, would have any appreciable effect on the number of petty offences, the punishments of which in a vast majority of cases consist only of warnings and reprimands and similar expressions of censure.

Supervision and mark system.

The percentage of convict officers, male and female, to the daily average number of prisoners increased from 7·02 and 6·98 in 1881 and 1882 to 7.06 in 1883, the increase being rather larger in the number of the male than of the female officers. The number of punishments inflicted on them was somewhat less in the year under review than in that preceding it, being 1,473 as compared with 1,578. The mark system is reported to work well, and to be understood by the prisoners; but the average remission gained by prisoners sentenced to two years' imprisonment has varied very slightly during the last five years.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year, excluding that on new buildings by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 10,32,695, as against Rs. 10,36,212 in 1882. This is the lowest expenditure since 1875, except that in 1881 when grain was abnormally cheap. The cost of dieting the prisoners, however, rose from Rs. 3,06,138 in 1882 to Rs. 3,16,649 in 1883, although the daily average number of the prisoners confined fell in the same period from 16,155 to 15,026; the average

cost of each prisoner thus rose from Rs. 64-2-3 to Rs. 68-11-7. The increase in the cost of diet is chiefly due to the great increase in the cost of cereals, more particularly in the latter part of the year, throughout these provinces. The general rise in the price of cereals was, however, not the only cause of the increased cost of dieting the prisoners. It was also ascribed to the more common practice adopted by medical officers in improving the food of prisoners whenever their health appeared to require it. Changes in the fixed diet-scale were frequent. There appears no ground for supposing that increased diet was in any case allowed unnecessarily. The jails which show an expenditure above the average under this head were those in which the changes in the fixed diet-scale were not only frequent, but had to be continued for medical reasons almost throughout the year. In the Ranchee Jail, the cost of animal food alone amounted to Rs. 700. In Lohardugga, from 23rd June to 31st August, one chittack of extra meat and vegetables were issued to all prisoners on account of the high rate of sickness and mortality among them. From 7th May to 31st August two chittacks of *dahi* were issued to each labouring prisoner in lieu of dâl. From 1st September one chittack of meat or *dahi* was allowed in place of one chittack of dâl. In the Julpigoree Jail meat was issued twice and *dahi* once a week to all prisoners from January to 17th July. Excluding the Presidency (European) Jail, the five jails in which the average expenditure per prisoner for diet, compared with the year 1882, was highest were—

	1883.			1882.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Darjeeling	34	3	1	34	13	8
Lohardugga	26	0	0	17	10	9
Julpigoree	25	12	6	23	9	5
Dacca	24	13	6	20	0	1
Hazaribagh	24	9	4	20	2	9

and the five in which this expenditure was lowest were—

	1883.			1882.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhagulpore	17	5	9	15	8	2
Singbhoom	16	15	7	11	9	6
Pooree	15	15	4	13	7	5
Manbhoom	15	5	7	15	10	10
Jessore	14	6	7	16	4	10

The charge for establishment, which was in 1882 Rs. 3,76,450, rose to Rs. 4,06,847. The increase was thus Rs. 30,397. The scheme for the substitution of warders in place of police constables in reserve guards, which had already been carried out in 15 of the jails, was, in December 1882, sanctioned for extension to the remaining district and central jails, Alipore excepted. The increase was also partly due to the opening of the new jail at Khoolna, and to an increase in the salaries of 15 of the warders in the reserve guard employed in the Presidency Jail, and other small items. The expenditure on police fell from Rs. 31,249 to Rs. 3,701 in consequence of their abolition as reserve guards.

The average cost per head of sick in hospital rose from Rs. 44-3-7 and Rs. 50-10-11 in 1881 and 1882 respectively to Rs. 55-13-2 in 1883, the increase being attributed partly to increased cost of provisions and partly to greater liberality in the treatment of the sick. The cost of clothing in jails decreased from Rs. 64,231, an average cost per head of Rs. 4-3-9 in 1882, to Rs. 50,169, an average of Rs. 3-8-10 in 1883, and is lower than any year since 1878, except 1881. The diminution was chiefly due to the smaller number of admissions, and to the fact that some clothing indented for in 1882 was not brought into use till 1886. The charge for contingencies was Rs. 55,481, showing a small increase of Rs. 404 over the preceding year. The four most economically managed jails were those at Jessore, Manbhoom, Pooree, and Singbhoom; while the four in which the expenditure was highest were, excluding the Presidency Jail for Europeans, Darjeeling, Khoolna, Julpigoree, and Dacca District and Central.

Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.

The decrease in the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour has been continuous for the last five years. In 1883 the number was 13,494·80, being 1,074·57 less than in 1882. Of these, 2,071 were employed on prison duties either as officers or servants, 729 in gardening, 403 in preparing articles for prison use, 199 in jail repairs, 2,392 on jail buildings either under the Superintendent or the Public Works Department, and 5,847 on manufactures. The only instances of extramural employment of prisoners by the Public Works Department was at Julpigoree, where in May 1883, some prisoners being sent into camp on account of an outbreak of cholera in the jail, 394 of them were employed in repairing some houses for their own accommodation. In two instances at Noakholly and Cuttack, small numbers of prisoners were employed by the municipality. In consequence of the completion of many of the larger jail buildings, fewer convicts were employed in building than in 1882. The rest of the labouring prisoners were engaged on manufactures, the percentage of convicts so employed to the total average number being 43·32 as against 39·12 in the previous year.

Net cash earnings of prisoners.

The new form of statement prescribed by the Government of India shows the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour instead of the result of their employment during the year; and the details formerly required regarding the value of raw materials, manufactured articles, outstanding bills, and other items of debits and credits are no longer required. The following table shows the cash earnings for 1882 and 1883:—

	1882.	1883.
Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	14,569·37	13,494·80
Average number employed in jail manufactures ...	5,699·76	5,847·26
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on manufacturing accounts in hand, 1st January	20 0 0	2,972 14 0
Cash drawn on manufacturing accounts during the year	8,35,004 0 0	7,83,027 9 0
Total debits ...	8,35,024 0 0	7,86,000 7 0
Paid into treasury on manufacturing account ...	11,70,545 0 0	10,75,554 7 0
Cash balance on 31st December of the year ...	2,973 0 0	3 8 0
Total ...	11,73,518 0 0	10,75,557 15 0
Cash earnings ...	3,38,494 0 0	2,89,557 8 0
Average earnings per head on average number sentenced to labour	23 4 0	21 7 0
Average earning per head on average number employed in jail manufactures	59 6 0	49 8 0

The difference in cash earnings, therefore, between 1882 and 1883, as calculated according to the new method, is Rs. 48,936-8 in favour of the former year. The result of the year's manufacturing operations, however, calculated according to the method hitherto in use, gives a profit of Rs. 3,52,730, less by Rs. 1,09,289 than that of 1882. The Inspector-General remarked:—"Many causes have brought about this result. The uncertainty that followed the Government of India Resolution on jail manufactures has had its effect. This has been pretty general, although it has affected some jails, notably Bhagulpore, more than others. Then a very unfavourable market for gunnies, with a high rate for the raw material, has seriously lowered the profits of one of our most paying jails. The lower rates for printing at the Presidency Jail Press have also ruled for a whole year; hence the decreased earning at that institution."

The average earnings of the prisoners in the central jails varied from Rs. 70-3 at the Presidency to 1 anna at the Dacca Jail. At the Alipore Jail the excess of credits over debits was Rs. 1,10,714-13, an average earning per prisoner of Rs. 57·9, being Rs. 32,350-3 less than in 1882. The price of jute was throughout 1883 abnormally high, and the factory suffered in common with free labour factories. At the Presidency Jail the rates accepted by the Government of India Press in their contract with Mr. Ellis have been in force since August 1882. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 83,424-10, out of which Rs. 79,309-7-6 were earned by press work. The minor industries of the jail were wheat-grinding and the making of elephant gear for the Commissariat Department. At the Buxar Central Jail an average of 443·44 out of an average of 926·29 prisoners sentenced to labour was employed on manufactures. In 1883 the nominal profits fell from Rs. 31,853 in 1882 to Rs. 17,337, the profit in 1881 having been Rs. 10,145. The bulk of the manufactures in this jail are for Government in the shape of police and prisoners' clothing. In 1882 a new industry, that of tent-making, was started; but it does not appear to have been as yet very successful. When this manufacture has become more established and understood, larger tasks will be exacted, while a stricter economy of material will grow up with the experience gained from constant practice. The profits of the Bhagulpore Central Jail diminished owing to the home demand for carpets having fallen off, and to delay in the despatch of certain stores required for the woollen factory. At Rajshahye, the decrease in the profits on castor-oil-making was attributed to the increased rates for seed, with no corresponding rise in the contract rates for oil. The experiments in silk-worm rearing, commenced last year, completely failed. The Hazaribagh Central and the Hooghly District Jail showed increased profits, the former in aloe fibre, and the latter in oil-pressing and bag-sewing. At Chittagong the Jailor, who has since absconded, embezzled, it has so far been ascertained, Rs. 2,740-13-3. This embezzlement he effected by non-payment into the treasury of money remitted through him, by drawing from the treasury on a forged bill, by non-payment to a creditor of the jail of a sum due for coal, and by fictitious sales. The exact amount of his defalcations has not yet been ascertained. It is so far evident, however, that these frauds could not have occurred had the Superintendent insisted on the submission of proper vouchers, and personally scrutinized the accounts. The difficulty of finding suitable, and at the same time fairly remunerative labour for the prisoners in district jails has been much increased by the now settled policy of transferring all but the comparatively short-term prisoners to central jails.

Machinery.

Owing to the annual deduction of 10 per cent. for wear and tear, the machinery account was reduced, notwithstanding the introduction of some new machinery into the Darjeeling Jail, from Rs. 6,22,108 to Rs. 4,99,808. The Government of India, by their Resolution No. 20—1406-19, dated 22nd September 1882, prohibited the introduction for the future of steam machinery into any jail, and directed that no European machinery driven by tread-mills, capstans, or other applications of convict labour should be introduced in any jail where it does not now exist. The Lieutenant-Governor requested a re-consideration of this decision. No final decision had been communicated up to the close of the year.

Subsidiary Jails.

The new Subsidiary Jail Code came into force from the commencement of the year 1883, and the subsidiary jails are now directly under the general control and supervision of the Inspector-General. The Sub-Divisional Officer is still the Superintendent acting under the instructions of the District Magistrate, and bound to report to him all matters of importance affecting his charge; but all correspondence relative to it, together with the bills and returns, is forwarded to the Inspector-General direct. The clerical work continues to be performed by the Assistant Surgeon or Civil Hospital Assistant at the sub-division, when appointed as Deputy Superintendent. The Inspector-General reported that these changes led to the more punctual and careful submission of bills and returns; but that the management of the subsidiary jails by the sub-divisional officers was not so well attended to as could be desired. The total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 25,606.

as against 28,136 in 1882. The daily average number was 674·53, a decrease of 76·09 compared with the preceding year. Of these the daily average number of convicts was 264·72, a diminution of 25·84 in the number in 1882. The number of deaths of convicts fell from 13 to 9. The average period of detention of convicts was 7·06 days, and has only slightly varied in the last seven years. The periods of detention at Palamow, Madaripore, Ungool, Bagirhat, and Khondmehal ranged from 25·13 to 13·58 days owing to special causes. The number of convicts who escaped and were not recaptured was six against two in 1882. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted was 11,816, a decrease of 1,163, the daily average number being 407·32. There were four deaths among them, one resulting from cholera. In 1882 there were eight deaths. Thirteen escaped and were not recaptured. The under-trial prisoners were detained on an average 12·58 days as against 12·88 in 1882, and 11·70 days in 1881. Eight subsidiary jails, viz. those at Chandpore, Raneegunge, Moonsheegunge, Magoorah, Brahmunberiah, Ghattal, Attia, and Netrokona showed an average detention of under-trial prisoners of considerably above 19 days, while the first two show an average detention of over 25 and 22 days respectively, and the number of prisoners who escaped from the subsidiary jails was 43, of whom 19 were convicts and 24 under-trial prisoners. Thirteen convicts and 17 under-trial prisoners were recaptured. The warders when in fault were severely punished. Many of the subsidiary jails, however, are constructed with merely wattled bamboo and plaster, and are therefore so insecure that it is matter for surprise that more escapes do not occur. These buildings are, as funds become available, being gradully replaced by more substantial ones. During the past year the subsidiary jails at Oolooberiah, Gopalgunge, and Giridhi have been built of masonry, and similar buildings were in course of construction at Perozepore, Nowada, and Aurungabad. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on subsidiary jail buildings was Rs. 93,029.

Cost and employment of prisoners in subsidiary jails.

The following table shows the expenditure on subsidiary jails for the years 1882 and 1883:—

Average number of prisoners ...	751			675		
	1882.			1883.		
	Gross.	Average per prisoner.		Gross.	Average per prisoner.	
	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
Rations	13,536	18	2 8	13,327	19	13 3
Establishment	49,061	65	5 9	47,429	70	4 9
Hospital	235	0	5 0	176	0	4 1
Clothing	255	0	5 5	253	0	6 0
Second class Public Works ...	4,621	6	2 5	4,183	6	3 1
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	9,831	13	1 6	12,315	18	3 10
Total ...	77,539	103	3 11	77,683	115	0 5
Public Works	56,287	74	15 2	93,029	137	13 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,33,826	178	3 1	1,70,712	252	13 6

Out of a daily average of 215·66 prisoners sentenced to labour, 137·24 were employed on manufactures. The net profits were Rs. 2,297, a decrease of Rs. 57 compared with the preceding year. The employment of prisoners on garden, road-making, or other labour involving the removal of the prisoners from inside the subsidiary jail walls has been forbidden by the new rules. The daily average number of sick was in 1883 only 7·13 as compared with 8·59 in 1882, and the death-rate fell from 46·3 to 33·9 per mille among convicts, and from 17·2 to 9·8 among under-trial prisoners. There was no change in the diet-scale during the year. The rules prescribed by Chapter IX of the new Code respecting the guarding of these jails were stated to have worked on the whole satisfactorily, though frequent cases of laxity and mismanagement came to light. The warders employed belong to the district jail establishment, and are liable at any time to transfer, the Superintendent of the district jail making all arrangements for granting leave, other than casual.

The vital statistics for the first time since 1878 showed a great and decided improvement. The following table shows the sickness and mortality in Bengal jails since 1863 :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Deaths. From cholera.	Deaths. From all other causes.	Deaths. Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength. From cholera.	Death-rate per mille of average strength. From all other causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength. From all causes.	Remarks.
1863	16,543	817	51·4	338	1,223	1,561	20·5	74·3	94·8	All classes of prisoners.
1864	16,729	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8	
1865	17,439	756	43·3	162	790	952	9·2	45·3	54·5	
1866	20,683	746	54·5	684	1,539	2,223	33·0	74·0	107·0	
1867	18,733	668	35·6	162	916	1,078	9·0	49·0	58·0	
1868	18,061	646	35·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	18,476	676	36·5	176	771	947	9·0	42·0	51·1	
1870	18,546	623	33·5	171	659	830	9·0	36·0	45·0	
1871	17,500	636	36·3	38	661	699	2·0	38·0	40·0	
1872	19,105	673	35·2	117	885	1,002	6·0	46·0	52·0	
1873	20,142	689	34·2	128	832	960	6·0	41·0	47·0	
1874	21,569	782	36·2	145	1,027	1,172	7·0	47·0	54·0	
1875	21,257	835	39·2	96	949	1,045	4·0	45·0	49·0	Convicts and under-trial prisoners only.
1876	21,672	849	39·1	267	975	1,242	12·3	45·0	57·3	
1877	18,709	730	39·0	151	763	914	8·0	40·8	48·8	
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1	
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94·8	
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5	
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68 1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	
Total ...	387,168	16,112	41·6	3,872	19,827	23,699	10·0	51·2	61·2	
Average ...	18,436	767	41·6	184	944	1,128	10·0	51·2	61·2	

Thus, though the ratio of the daily average sick per mille was only 4·0 less than in the preceding year, the ratio of deaths from all causes was 16·6 less. The ratio of daily average sick was 7·7 per mille above the average of the preceding 20 years; that of deaths was 9·7 below it. This seems to indicate either that the diseases themselves were not so severe as usual, or that the circumstances under which they were treated were more favourable to recovery than before. The sickness and mortality among the prisoners in the Bengal jails have for some years past been the subject of most anxious attention on the part of this Government, and every effort has been made to improve the condition of the jails and of their inmates. Large sums have continued to be spent on improving jail buildings; the diet of the prisoners has been varied or increased whenever the health of the prisoners rendered this advisable; a better water-supply has been provided; additional sleeping-space has been allotted to the prisoners; and the severer forms of punishment have practically been abolished, except for the grosser offences. Extramural labour—a form of employment not well-suited to prisoners in these provinces—has been sparingly resorted to, while the benefit of concentrating prisoners in the healthier central jails has been steadily kept in view. On the outbreak of an epidemic, as well as on the occasion of an exceptionally high rate of mortality occurring in any jail, a special enquiry has been held with the view, if possible, of ascertaining the causes and removing them. Officers in charge of jails continue to lay great stress on the argument advanced in previous years of the death-rate in our jails being largely affected by the health or sickness of the free population. When the class that forms the bulk of our jail population in Bengal, and the state of health of these people on admission into jail is considered, it seems no matter for surprise that the death-rate should be too frequently a high one. That this is not due to preventible causes in connection with the jails themselves seems proved by the fact that the mortality is always highest among the recently admitted prisoners. As illustrating these remarks, the following table, exhibiting the state of health in which the prisoners who have died during the last five years were admitted into jail, has

been prepared. This will show that, during this period, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of deaths among those who were admitted in good health, and an increase among those in indifferent and bad health. "The full significance of the term bad health," wrote the Inspector-General, "in a malarious district can only be appreciated by those who have had the misfortune to deal medically with these cases. The opinion that it is hopeless to expect much improvement in the death-rate when the whole free population are more or less diseased is not limited to the medical profession, for I am constantly receiving the testimony of district officers and official visitors to this effect. An officer on the eve of retiring from the service goes so far as to recommend seriously that, instead of having jails in unhealthy districts like Julpigoree, Government should establish 'penal hospitals' for diseased criminals." One more fact may be adverted to in support of the same theory. The Inspector-General remarked:—"It will be seen that the death-rate among under-trial prisoners in jails was 45·5 per mille, or only 7·9 per mille less than that among convicts. If we consider that the average detention of under-trial prisoners was only 16·82 days, and that they were not subjected to labour or penal discipline, some idea can be formed of the condition in which prisoners are received into our jails from the outside population."

	State of health at admission into jails, excluding subsidiary jails, of those who died during the year.			Proportion to total deaths.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1879	987	386	362	56·88	22·25	20·87
1880	519	312	289	46·34	27·86	25·80
1881	546	263	270	50·60	24·38	25·02
1882	517	295	251	48·60	27·75	23·61
1883	283	231	236	37·73	30·80	31·47

Death-rate.

The death-rate per mille of all classes of convicts, excluding that from cholera, was 49·2 as against 60·0, 63·1, 63·6, 79·6 in 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, respectively. The number of cases of intermittent fever but slightly decreased, and the jails suffered in common with many districts from the extraordinary prevalence of malarious fever. In the number of admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa—diseases closely connected in this country with malaria—there was a considerable decrease, the ratio of admissions having fallen from 527·3 to 502·3, and of deaths from 29·2 to 22 per mille as compared with 1882. The deaths from cholera among convicts and under-trial prisoners were 61. The year may, therefore, be considered to have been an unusually favourable one so far as this disease is concerned. Julpigoree was the only jail where it prevailed in a severely epidemic form. Here it attacked 16 prisoners, chiefly new admissions, of whom 13 died. Contrasted with this there were 20 cases in the Bhagulpore and Buxar Jails with only two deaths. The average of deaths from this disease during the past 21 years is 184. During the past four years, in which increased attention has been paid to the jail water-supply, the average of cholera deaths has fallen to 82. Ten jails showed death-rates exceeding 75 per mille, the average for convicts in jails being 53·4 per mille. These were—

	Death-rates from all causes.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Julpigoree	261·9	75·3	131	75·3
Lohardugga	198·0	119·9	191	119·9
Rungpore	196·9	73·5	196	73·5
Bogra	148·0	122·9	148	122·9
Nuddea	118·3	60·3	118·3	60·3
Dinagepore	107·6	117·6	107·6	117·6
Midnapore (District and Central)	104·5	52·2	103·2	50·9
Patna	88·8	37·0	62·2	37·0
Dacca (District and Central) ...	78·8	75·2	78·8	29·2
Beerbhoom	78·8	117·5	70·1	111·6

With regard to the mortality of the prisoners in the Julpigoree Jail, the Superintendent, in his Medical Report for the year, observed:—"The chief causes of sickness are shown in the return to have been bowel affections, but in nearly every case these are merely symptomatic of a general diseased condition, the result of prolonged exposure to malaria. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate here the conditions that result from repeated and severe attacks of malarial fever. Suffice it to say that these conditions are met here in the most pronounced form, so much so that I think it is reasonable to suppose that these miserable, broken-down creatures, being unable to provide for themselves in a legitimate fashion, degenerated from sheer necessity into the criminal classes. . . . The mortality during the year was excessive, there having been a total of 35 deaths, or a percentage of 29·82. This has been exceeded in former years, and when the deaths from cholera, amounting to 19 or a percentage of 16·18, are excluded, the result is not so surprising considering the class of the prisoners. . . . . There were six deaths with less than a fortnight's residence in jail." At Lohardugga there were 29 deaths of convicts (including one suicide) on an average daily strength of 137·71, 17 of them being from bowel-complaints. Of the total number who died, 18 were received in bad health and 14 died within six months of their sentence. It appears probable that the mortality was in some degree due to the unhealthiness of the temporary sheds in which the prisoners had to sleep while their new barracks were being built. The great increase in mortality at the Rungpore Jail was the subject of a special enquiry and report. The result was to confirm previous experience, that in a generally diseased condition of the outside population, the jail mortality is practically uncontrollable. In his Report the Superintendent remarked:—"The sanitary statistics of the year 1883 show it to have been a very unhealthy one. In 1883 there were 38,058 deaths against 28,311 the year before, or equal to 134·42 per cent. of the mortality of 1882. Towards this result deaths from fever contributed mostly, being 32,643 against 23,878, or an increase of 8,765. If such an actual mortality resulted from this cause, it is probable that the deleterious effect on the health of those who did not actually succumb was proportioned. Such certainly is supported by the general aspect of the great majority of the population, especially those from the district, and equally so by an analysis of the admissions into this jail during the last three months—November, December, and January. In November, out of 58 admissions, 14 only were in good health on arrival at the jail; in December 13 out of 40; in January 13 out of 63. Since my arrival here in the middle of December, I have frequently had occasion to see batches of prisoners on their arrival here from sub-divisions. After having seen jail service in Burmah and the Andamans, besides other parts of India, I have no hesitation in saying that the class of convicts admitted into this jail are in by far the most diseased state I have ever witnessed. On arrival they are commonly in a state of some acute disease, such as dysentery, fever, or diarrhœa, in addition to presenting the characteristic appearance which is common to almost all, viz. enlarged spleen, general emaciation, and advanced anæmia . . . . . I never met a class of people so indifferent to their own health or chances of recovery. . . . . The most important factors of mortality are dysentery, fever, diarrhœa, and consumption. The well-known relation subsisting between malarious fever and dysentery is well illustrated in their cases. In a number of instances convicts seem to have been through such a long course of these diseases, that the digestive tract attains a condition of disorder which renders the assimilation of any diet imperfect, and in part explains another great difficulty met with in treating such cases. This is their indifference to the action of drugs as ordinarily administered. Such medicines as ipecacuanha, opium, the mineral acids and salts, &c. produce little or no effect in checking the drain, either in dysenteric or diarrhœa cases. Of all drugs, cinchona febrifuge in rum seems most effectual."

A similar diseased condition of the people prevailed in the adjoining district of Bogra, and was undoubtedly the cause of the high rate of mortality shown in that jail. At the Nuddea Jail there were 19 deaths in an average daily strength of 160·55 convicts. The district was highly malarious. The death-rate in the Dinagepore Jail, though still high, showed a decrease of 10 per mille compared with the preceding year. This jail is also in a fever district.

The sudden change in the general health in the Midnapore Jail was the subject of careful enquiry, but the cause remained undiscovered. A change from well to river water, however, had an immediate and very beneficial effect, though analysis failed to show that the former was not fit for drinking purposes. Of the 82 prisoners who died, 56 had been admitted in bad or indifferent health. Out of 20 deaths at the Patna Jail, six were from cholera, and in all the 14 remaining cases the prisoners were, when admitted, in bad or indifferent health. The unhealthiness of the Dacca Jail was, as in the case of the Lohardugga Jail, due in some measure to the want of proper accommodation. This cause will not be removed till the new buildings now in progress are completed. In addition to this cause, the generally bad condition of health of the prisoners on admission must be taken into account. Out of 574 prisoners admitted in August, September, October, and November, no less than 325 were in bad or indifferent health. The death-rate at the Beerbhoom Jail fell considerably, but was still, owing, it is stated, to the general state of ill-health in the district, very high. The death-rate among prisoners in the jails, taken as a whole, much diminished, the reduction in that from cholera may perhaps continue, and the completion of the large jail operations may have a beneficial effect on the general health of the jail population. But in face of the experience of the last few years it cannot be hoped that the mortality among prisoners will be materially reduced until sanitary reform has reached the interior of our districts, and there is a permanent improvement in the health of the general population.

Juvenile Reformatory, Alipore.

The number of boys at the Reformatory School at the commencement of the year 1883 was 79. During the year 30 boys were admitted, viz. 11 from the Calcutta and Alipore Police Courts, one from the High Court, and 18 from different districts, making a total of 109. Of this total, 21 were released on expiry of sentence, one on appeal, one by order of Government, four on reaching the age of 18 years, two died, and one effected his escape. The number of boys remaining in the school on the 31st December 1883 was thus 79—the same number as at the commencement of the year. Of these 43 were Hindus and 36 Mussulmans. There is accommodation in the school for 100 inmates. The discipline and general behaviour of the boys continued to be satisfactory. The average number of punishments fell from 4·7 in 1882 to 3·4—the lowest average that has yet been reached. The offences committed were not of serious nature, and were chiefly of a kind that might be expected from boys. The average number of boys entitled to marks, and the average earnings per week, show a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year. This is explained to be due to the number of recent admissions of boys who do not earn much during the first year of their stay. Notwithstanding this, the earnings amounted to Rs. 83-11-6, or exactly one rupee more than in 1882, Rs. 59-12 being also earned by 23 boys for extra work. Under the rules the boys are allowed to spend one half of the gratuities earned under the mark system on fruits, sweetmeats, and other luxuries not falling within the list of forbidden articles, the other half being retained until discharged. Rupees 133-14-3 were paid to those released in 1883. The year was a remarkably healthy one, the admissions into hospital having fallen from an average of 2·90 in 1882 to 1·26. There were two deaths from fever with enlargement of the spleen—a disease which has all along been the one from which the boys have most suffered. The efficiency of the training and discipline in the school is best tested by the conduct of the boys after release. It is therefore very satisfactory to find that of 58 Magistrates' reports regarding released boys, no less than 52 were to the effect that the boys were doing well and bearing a good character.

The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 132-3-6 in 1882 to Rs. 163-12-1 per head. The cause of this increase was the small average number of boys in 1883 compared with the preceding year, the cost of establishment remaining the same. On the opening of the Reformatory School at Hazareebagh in September 1882, 25 boys were, as mentioned in the Resolution on the Reports for 1882, transferred from the Alipore School, and the number at the latter did not increase during the year following. The expenditure, however, on the

whole fell from Rs. 12,563-3-3 to Rs. 12,282-14-3. There was a decrease of Rs. 596 in cost of diet, owing chiefly to the diminution in numbers of the boys, and a decrease of Rs. 53-8-3 in hospital expenses. There was an increase, for various causes, in the cost of constructions and repairs, of Rs. 244-8-3, and in that of clothing an increase of Rs. 153-15. The cost of the educational establishment was Rs. 1,140. Under the rules the subjects to be taught are reading, writing, and arithmetic in Urdu and Bengali, with an advanced class in which the above subjects are to be taught in English, and instruction may be given in the rudiments of geometrical drawing. The educational staff is stated to have worked well. The salaries of trade instructors amounted to Rs. 570-15-6. The trades taught were, as in the preceding year, those of a blacksmith, book-binder, gardener, carpenter, cane-worker, and tinsmith. The net profit of manufactures, notwithstanding the release of a large number of the older trained boys, continued to rise, amounting in 1883 to Rs. 10,896-8-5. In 1882, with a considerably larger number of boys working, the net profits were Rs. 10,224-6-1.

Juvenile Reformatory at Hazaribagh.

In the year 1881 the attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that the Reformatory School at Alipore had been quite full during the preceding year, and that only a few boys could be received into it as vacancies occurred. The success of this institution had been great, and the question of providing another school as a reformatory for juvenile offenders had to be considered. It was proposed that the European jail buildings at Hazaribagh, which had become vacant, should be utilized for all juvenile criminals convicted in Chota Nagpore and Behar. The accommodation ready for use consisted of 118 cells, of which 60 cells were unoccupied at the close of the year. It was intended that the training to be given to the boys should be similar to that in the Alipore institution, and that the boys should be brought up as carpenters, blacksmiths, market gardeners, and agriculturists. The Superintendent of the District Jail was also to be Superintendent of the Reformatory, assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors appointed from among the official and non-official community of Hazaribagh. These proposals were approved by the Government of Bengal and sanctioned by the Government of India; and in September 1882 25 boys were transferred to Hazaribagh from the Alipore Reformatory. The number of boys in the school on the 1st January 1883 was 39; 20 were admitted during the year, and 1 released, and there were consequently 58 boys remaining at the end of 1883. Of these, 9 were Mussulmans and 49 Hindoos. The discipline in the reformatory is reported to have steadily improved, though the number of punishments was during the year 247. The total earnings of the boys came to Rs. 108-10-6. The health of the boys was remarkably good throughout the year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,797-5-3; and the daily average number of boys 48·57. The average cost of each boy was slightly over Rs. 181. The contingencies amounted to Rs. 1,139-1-8. Rupees 36 were expended on construction and repairs, Rs. 1,639-3-3 on diet, Rs. 68-4-7 on hospital charges, Rs. 315-6-7 on clothing, and Rs. 5,599-5-2 on fixed establishment. The progress in the education of the boys was reported satisfactory. They could all read and write in the vernacular, and eight of the most advanced boys made considerable advancement in English. A second school-master was entertained from May 1883. The value of the work performed during the past year is stated to be Rs. 1,528-2-7. The total profit, including the value of the well, was Rs. 1,186-9-4, an average of Rs. 24-7 per boy. The net profit from the garden was Rs. 344-5-9, from carpentry Rs. 641-7-6, from tin-work Rs. 28-8-6. Carpentry is the principal industry taught in the school, and there was a steady increase in the profits.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 535 cases instituted during the year, there were 1,257 suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court during 1883, against 1,308 in 1882 and 1,588 in 1881. The number disposed of during 1883 was 464 against 586 in 1882 and 896 in 1881, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 36·91 against 44·80 in 1882, and 56·42 in 1881. There were 793 suits pending at the close of the year against 722 in 1882 and 692 in 1881.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the appellate side for 228 days in 1883 against 241 days in 1882 and 244 days in 1881; and disposed of 4,391 appeals and applications as compared with 7,369 and 6,847 in 1882 and 1881 respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 4,858 against 3,583 and 4,072 at the end of 1882 and 1881 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1883 was 52 per cent. of the whole work on the appellate side of the High Court, against 32 per cent. in 1882 and 37 per cent. in 1881.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 283, of second appeals 1,856, of miscellaneous orders in Court 334, and of criminal cases 1,377. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 3,516 against 5,107 in 1882, or a decrease of 1,591 cases; and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1883 was 4,322 against 3,118 in 1882, or an increase of 1,204 cases.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted
1881	34,108
1882	29,553
1883	26,027

There was thus a decrease of 3,526 cases instituted as compared with 1882, and of 8,081 as compared with 1881, the last complete year in which the old procedure under Act IX of 1850 was in force. The decrease is, however, in part only nominal and due to changes in the law. It is chiefly remarkable in suits of values up to Rs. 10, which fell from 10,776 in 1882 to 8,387 in 1883, a decrease of 2,389. The number of suits of values up to Rs. 50 also fell from 12,130 in 1882 to 11,020 in 1883; and there was a similar decrease, though to a smaller extent, in all the other classes of suits, except in suits of over Rs. 1,000, which rose from 134 in 1882 to 315 in 1883. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 19,89,465 as compared with Rs. 18,28,343 in 1882.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1882 amounted to 27,584, of which 1,557 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 25,783 were disposed of, leaving 1,801 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 9,002 suits instituted on account of goods sold against 11,219 in 1882, and 13,175 in 1881; 4,815 suits on contract in writing against 4,426 in 1882 and 4,673 in 1881; 3,855 suits for wages, work, and materials against 4,073 in 1882 and 4,397 in 1881; 2,477 suits on contract not in writing against 3,079 in 1882; 2,789 suits for rent not falling under the Rent Law; 964 suits "on

account stated;" 518 suits for money had and received; 296 suits for moveable property or the value thereof; 449 suits for damages; and 912 suits not separately distinguished. There were 461 cases disposed of in 1883 under the Distraint Act of 1875, against 368 cases in 1882 and 155 cases in 1881.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1881.	1882.	1883.
For plaintiff after trial of reference to arbitration ...	5,185	4,397	3,859
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession ...	9,326	8,141	7,478
Compromised	12,586	11,040	9,599
Non-suited	2,398 } against	1,641 } against	*920 } against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,483 } plaintiff	1,406 } plaintiff	1,413 } plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	3,085 } 6,966	2,704 } 5,751	2,514 } 4,847
Total ...	34,063	29,329	25,783

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentages of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1881	79·5
1882	80·3
1883	81·2

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,82,968, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,11,014, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 2,77,111 and Rs. 2,10,410 respectively. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 71,954 against Rs. 66,701 in 1882.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the Courts in the interior during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Instituted in—	Suits for money.	Under the Rent Law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	50,463	160	231	50,854
Munsifs' ditto	159,044	161,583	31,243	351,870
Subordinate Judges' ditto	2,477	701	1,257	4,435
District ditto ditto	63	57	378	498
Revenue ditto	.....	3,528	.....	3,528
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	7,832	4,034	1,844	13,710
Total ...	219,879	170,063	34,953	424,895

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of Courts are shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts ...	55,821	51,964
Munsifs' ditto ...	446,100	351,741
Subordinate Judges' ditto ...	6,913	4,548
District ditto ditto ...	895	536
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	14,649	13,038
Total ...	524,378	421,827
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts ...	15,401	10,567
Grand Total ...	539,779	432,394

Character of suits.

The following statement shows for the regular Courts (excluding the Courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of 1881.	Total of 1882.	Total of 1883.	Percentage. 1881.	1882.	1883.
Suits for money, &c.	144,587	155,091	161,845	44·001	44·235	45·277
Rent suits	149,119	159,830	162,501	45·381	45·586	45·460
Suits for immoveable property	20,121	20,988	19,466	6·123	5·986	5·445
Suits for declaratory decrees	984	645	693	·262	·183	·193
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	3,994	4,012	4,098	1·215	1·144	1·146
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	6,429	6,532	5,341	1·955	1·863	1·494
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	657	703	821	·119	·200	·229
Suits for an account	449	314	253	·13	·089	·070
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	35	33	39	·010	·009	·010
Suits to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	476	455	539	·144	·121	·150
Suits for dissolution of marriage	30	33	45	·009	·009	·012
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	461	496	549	·140	·141	·153
Suits for partition	516	516	507	·157	·147	·141
Suits relative to shipping	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Suits relating to religion and caste	21	8	6	·006	·002	·001
Administration suits	4	3	6	.....	.....	·001
Inter-pleader suits	6	14	5	·001	·003	·001
Suits for dissolution of partnership	9	103	98	·002	·029	·027
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	144	145	184	·043	·041	·051
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	545	684	457	·165	·195	·127
Total ...	328,592	350,606	357,455	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the Courts in the Scheduled Districts), classified according to value:—

		No.
Not exceeding Rs.	10	86,726
Ditto ,,	50	205,280
Ditto ,,	100	69,384
Ditto ,,	500	49,785
Ditto ,,	1,000	4,860
Ditto ,,	5,000	3,561
Ditto ,,	10,000	430
Ditto ,,	1,00,000	275
Exceeding ,,	1,00,000	25

There were, in addition, 613 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized. Rs.
1882	70,046	43,979	1,37,30,738
1883	71,909	47,446	1,42,01,445

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the Courts:—

Cases.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Decrease since 1882.	Increase since 1882.
Instituted	54,637	53,271	50,202	3,069	
Disposed of	55,420	54,356	51,109	3,247	

The increase or decrease in the number of cases instituted was most marked in the Courts and groups of Courts named below:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Sealdah	1,053	.....
Cuttack	.....	1,035
Dacca and Munshigunge	.....	1,014
Bhagulpore and Monghyr	.....	679
Kishnaghur, &c.	.....	637
Patna	.....	686
Hooghly, &c.	521	.....

The decrease in the institutions in the Kishnaghur group of Small Cause Courts is attributed to the depressed condition of the people consequent on the prevalence of epidemic fever during the past three years, while the decrease in the Bhagulpore and Monghyr Courts is ascribed to the good harvest of the previous year, very little difficulty being experienced in realizing the amounts of small bonds. The development of trade in the suburbs has led to an increase in the institutions in the Sealdah Court of Small Causes.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1883:—

Courts in the interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	15,916	11,515
District Judges' Courts	27,167	7,075
Revenue Courts	605	462
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	709	644
Total ...	44,397	19,696
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	569	452
District Judges' Courts	2,121	1,540
Revenue Courts	76	63
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	55	54
Total ...	2,821	2,109
Grand Total ...	47,218	21,805
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	756	279
Ditto on the original side ...	63	22
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	5,521	1,823
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	37	21
Total ...	6,377	2,145
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	383	251
Second appeals—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	194	133
Total ...	577	384
Grand Total ...	6,954	2,529

Divisional Appellate Benches.

It was stated in the report for 1882 that the scheme for the establishment of Divisional Appellate Benches had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and that for the present only four such Benches were to be constituted. The High Court have since deprecated the introduction of the measure, on the ground that the proposals sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government are in many respects materially different from those which had been originally accepted by this Government and approved by the Court. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Training of Covenanted Civilians for the Judicial Branch of the Service.

The scheme introduced by Sir Ashley Eden in 1881 for the training of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, who had elected the Judicial Branch of the Service, by vesting them with civil powers and allowing them to dispose of civil cases, has been declared by the High Court to be a failure, and they have recommended its abandonment. The question is being considered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Registration.

THE revived activity in the work of the Registration Department, noticed in the year 1882-83, continued in the past year. The number of registration offices remained, as in the preceding year, 285, but there was a total increase in the number of registrations of 45,861, or 8·26 per cent. Contrary to the experience of the preceding year, however, the increase in the compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property was considerably greater than in optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The increase in the former case amounted to 24,097, or 7·83 per cent., and in the latter case to 17,443, or 11·9 per cent. The percentage of increase, however, was still in favour of the latter. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,74,711, and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,04,755. The net surplus was thus Rs. 4,69,956, and was greater by Rs. 17,032 than in the preceding year. The following statement illustrates the progress made by registration during the past ten years:—

Year.	Number of registrations— Affecting immoveable property. Compulsory.	Affecting immoveable property. Optional.	Other registrations.	Total.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,809	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,377	133,399	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
1883-84	331,706	163,964	105,332	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	285

The number of documents relating to immoveable property the registration of which was compulsory, the number of similar documents the registration of which was optional, and the number of documents other than those relating to immoveable property registered in each of the past two years were as follows:—

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Compulsory.		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	41,337	42,951
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	44,798	48,295
Perpetual leases	70,764	75,552
Term leases under section 17	141,156	154,571
Other compulsory registrations	9,554	10,337
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	307,609	331,706

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Optional.		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	89,269	100,618
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	46,084	52,207
Leases for one year and less	4,534	4,952
Miscellaneous documents	6,634	6,187
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property ...	146,521	163,964
Total registrations affecting immoveable property	454,130	495,670

REGISTRATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Obligations for payment of money	69,351	72,985
All other registrations	29,741	30,558
Total of above	99,092	103,543
Number of wills registered	1,891	1,744
Ditto of written authorities	28	45
Total registrations	555,141	601,002

The increase in the total number of registrations affecting immoveable property thus amounted to 41,540, or 9·15 per cent., and this class in the aggregate formed 82·47 per cent. of the total registrations of all kinds. The increase in registrations other than those affecting immoveable property, including wills and written authorities, was 4,321, or 4·27 per cent. The registrations of wills and authorities to adopt showed a slight decrease of 130 deeds, and there was also a decrease amounting to 447 under the heading of miscellaneous documents. The decrease under the head of miscellaneous documents was due to the transfer of indigo contracts from the latter to the former class. Under all the other headings the increase was considerable. As in the preceding year, 34 districts show an increase, and 11 a decrease in the total number of registrations. Nine districts, Midnapore (27,484), 24-Pergunnahs (41,114), Jessore (61,442), Khulna (20,846), Furreedpore (23,080), Backergunge (41,216), Tipperah (26,335), Chittagong (30,082), and Noakholly (26,376) show registrations numbering over 20,000. There was a large decrease of 3,746 in the number of registrations in the district of Durbhunga, chiefly due to the completion of the Bachhaur settlement, and to a decrease in the deeds exchanged between the Baheri Choudheries and their tenants. The district of Nuddea, however, showed a still larger decrease of 4,656.

Leases.

The number of leases of all kinds registered during the year was 235,075. In the year 1882-83 the number was 216,454. The total increase was thus 18,621. The increase was chiefly in Bengal, in which 14,787, or 8·6 per cent., more were registered than in the preceding year. In Behar the increase was also considerable, amounting to 3,571, or 9·37 per cent. In Chota Nagpore there was also a slight increase.

Perpetual leases.

The perpetual leases increased from 70,764 to 75,552. Although the figures show a slight advance on those for the two preceding years, the number is much below that given in the report for 1880-81, where perpetual leases were stated to have been 102,512. Although the increase in perpetual leases registered in the whole province amounted to 6·76 per cent. compared with the preceding year, two districts alone—Chittagong and Noakholly—account for 63·7 per cent. of the total increase. In the former district the increase of 1,445 deeds is probably due simply to extended cultivation, the ryot refusing to bring new lands into cultivation unless he obtains perpetual rights over them. In Noakholly the increase amounted to 1,605, or 40·83. The cause is said to be partly the rise in price of food-grains, stimulating tenants to enter into engagements for lands, and partly the resettlements effected during the year in several petty estates in the district.

Term leases.

There were 154,571 leases of terms of one year and upwards, of which the registration was compulsory, showing an increase of 13,415, or 9·5 per cent., compared with the figures of the preceding year. Of this increase, 9,842 were in Bengal Proper, while in Orissa there was a slight diminution owing to local causes. In Monghyr the total of leases of this class registered rose from 3,735 to 5,345, chiefly, it would seem, owing to a resettlement of an estate in that district belonging to the Maharajah of Durbhunga and Rajah Padmanund Singh. Leases registered other than perpetual amounted to 133,947. The increase compared with 1882-83 was 9,478. The aggregate value, however, declined to Rs. 85,07,410 from Rs. 88,66,488. The increase was most conspicuous in the case of Backergunge (2,075), Jessore (1,586), and Tipperah (1,298). In Mymensingh there was a large decrease of 2,026; stated to be owing to the strained relations between landlord and tenant in that district.

Proportion of leases to counterparts.

The proportion of leases to counterparts registered was 28·16 per cent., showing a slight improvement with reference to the percentage, 26·78, of the preceding year. The difference of custom prevailing in Behar and in Bengal is prominently brought out by the fact that in the former the percentage was 47·11, while in Bengal it was only 20·29. In Chota Nagpore the percentage was 58·29. In Behar the high percentage appears greatly due to the taking and granting of leases by indigo-planters.

Sales and mortgages.

As in the preceding year, there was a considerable increase in the number of deeds of sale of values of Rs. 100 and upwards. The number in 1882-83 was 41,326, and they increased in the year under review to 42,946. Deeds of sale of values less than Rs. 100 rose from 89,268 to 100,618. The aggregate value of the former class of deeds did not appreciably increase; but in the latter class it increased from Rs. 38,60,482 to Rs. 43,13,159. The number and aggregate value of deeds of mortgage registered also increased very considerably.

Sales of estates and tenures.

The form below shows the number and value of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds of sale under the headings of entire revenue-paying estates, shares in such estates, revenue-free properties, intermediate tenures, and others:—

	Entire revenue-paying estates.	Shares in entire revenue-paying estates.	Revenue-free properties.	Intermediate tenures.	Others.
Number of transactions	1,570	11,129	25,065	26,953	7,881
Purchasers—					
1.—Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	261	1,461	4,807	2,688	1,328
2.—Zemindars	428	6,650	2,666	2,164	927
3.—Intermediate tenure-holders	221	2,136	2,158	14,153	1,166
4.—Ryots	104	1,100	8,431	6,630	1,916
5.—Others	785	1,350	7,664	5,639	3,252
Purchase-money ... ... Rs.	34,98,486	95,20,089	41,61,888	49,26,923	74,97,947

The number of transactions regarding ryoti holdings, transferred by registered deeds of sale, which were held at fixed rates, was 20,548, and an area of 123,025·8 standard bighas was transferred. The average holding in acres was 2·2. The annual rent of the land transferred payable to the landlord was Rs. 1,97,944, and the purchase-money at 9·4 years' purchase amounted to Rs. 18,78,375. Among the purchasers the ryots themselves were by far the largest class, numbering 10,890. Next to them the largest purchasers were miscellaneous purchasers, 5,071, and then mahajans, traders, or money-lenders, numbering 3,585. In 1,960 instances the purchasers were zemindars and landlords of holdings other than that transferred, and in 771 cases only did the landlord of the transferred holding himself become the purchaser. The transactions, generally speaking, were most numerous in the districts of Bengal Proper, viz. those situated in the Presidency, Burdwan, and Dacca Divisions. The number of transactions relating to ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy was 47,030, and 313,206·9 standard bighas were transferred, the purchase-money of which amounted to Rs. 32,00,553, and the annual rental to Rs. 3,26,195. The average number of years' purchase was 9·6, but this varied from years 34·5 in Maldah to years 2·4 in Cuttack. The average was thus but slightly higher than in the case of the holdings held at fixed rates. The proportion of purchasers who were ryots was, however, very much higher, numbering 31,911 out of a total of 48,602 purchasers, of whom 6,745 only were of the money-lending class. By far the largest number of such sales took place in Bengal Proper. For both classes of holdings the figures show a general, though not very great, advance on those of the two preceding years, and when taken with the figures given in the preceding paragraph, they apparently indicate an advance in the prosperity of the cultivators, and prove that there is no ground in Bengal for the belief that rights in land have a decided tendency to pass into the hands of the money-lending classes.

Optional registration.

Optional registrations, referring both to moveable and immoveable property, increased by 8·91 per cent. from 245,613 to 267,507. Instruments of sale of property in value less than Rs. 100 increased by 11,349, and deeds of mortgage of property in the same class by 6,123. The increase is partly ascribed to the partial

failure of the crops; but this cause does not appear to have affected the purchasing power of the cultivating classes, and although this cause affected various districts in a very different degree, there is no variation of any great moment in their returns. The increase may be more probably therefore referred to the extended popularity of the registration system.

Money bonds.

The gradual decrease in the number of money bonds since 1879-80 appears to have ceased, and in the year under review 3,640 more deeds were registered than in the year 1882-83. The increase was entirely confined to the classes of bonds between Rs. 26 and Rs. 500, other bonds having decreased. The increase was probably due to the high prices of food, the rise in the number of bonds of petty values indicating that the borrowers were of the lower classes. It is doubtful whether the increase will continue.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills registered decreased from 1,891 to 1,744, and of general and special powers-of-attorney from 7,132 to 6,602. No special reason is assigned for this decrease. There were 45 written authorities to adopt against 28 in the preceding year.

Searches.

The searches made under the rules of the High Court continued to increase. In 1882-83 the number was 29,583, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 56,727-4. In the year 1883-84 there were 31,634 searches, and Rs. 59,849-8 were realized as fees. The complaints of the registration officers on the inconveniences of the system continued. It is stated generally that most of the applicants deposit the fees and do not take the trouble to search the books. Another complaint of an opposite character is that applicants frequently defraud the fee fund by looking at registers for which they have not paid fees, and cause annoyance and interruption to business in an office room which, under ordinary conditions, is much cramped for space. The number of searches other than those prescribed by the High Court was 18,760, and the fees realized or amounted to Rs. 22,930-4.

Refusals to register.

There were 3,086 refusals to register, the increase upon the number of the preceding year being 240. Appeals and applications against such orders under sections 72 and 73 numbered 289, being an increase of 19. In 118 of these cases registration was ordered. The percentage of appeals to refusals was thus only 9·36.

Offences.

There were 2,098 deeds impounded as insufficiently stamped. In 1,574 cases the decision of the registering officers was upheld; in 327 the Collector held that the documents were correctly stamped, and 197 were pending adjudication. The prosecutions in which convictions were obtained for insufficient stamping only numbered 88. The small number of prosecutions was probably due to the absence of any reason to suspect that a fraud on the revenue was intended. Sixty-six persons were convicted on prosecution for offences connected with registration other than under the Stamp Law—16 for false statements, 34 for false personation, four for forgery, and 12 for disobedience of summonses. The sentences varied from petty fines to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Only 33 registered documents were reported as discredited by the Civil Courts; but it seems doubtful whether all Civil Courts regularly send the notice required.

Provincial results.

The net surplus, after deduction of cost of stationery and printing, amounted to Rs. 4,24,993. In the year 1882-83 the net surplus was Rs. 3,93,004. The amount appropriated for the erection of new buildings and additions to those already existing was Rs. 19,300. The amount actually expended, however, was only Rs. 3,012, of which Rs. 736 were merely for petty construction and repairs.

Number of offices.

There was a decrease of one in the number of offices open at the close of the year. Eighteen offices were converted from *ex-officio* to rural sub-registry offices in accordance with the principle brought into operation in the preceding year. The system is generally reported to have worked satisfactorily, and its introduction to have been followed by a large increase in the number of registrations.

* Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.

The principal statistics showing the operations of *Act since it came into force in February 1876 are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than khula.	Number of khulas registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879 80	14	107	7,137	2.097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483

The decrease of 598 in the total number of registrations was ascribed to the apathy with which the people in general regarded the provisions of the Act and to the passive resistance offered by the local zemindars and the village mullahs to the progress of the law. The average of the preceding seven years was 8,195·7. The decrease occurred in eight out of 14 districts, chiefly in Chittagong (295), Dacca (248), Noakholly (135), Rungpore (72), and Dinagepore (44). The diminution in the registrations in these districts was chiefly under the head of marriages. There was an increase in the total registrations in Rajshahye (96), Mymensingh (74), Bogra (27), Furreedpore (20), Backergunge (6), and Khulna (3). There was a decrease in the number of marriages registered in four out of these six districts, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the registration of divorces. In Furreedpore there was an increase in marriages registered and a decrease in divorces. There was an increase of both in Rajshahye.

Eighty-four offices of the Mahomedan Registrars were inspected during the year. The records of the Registrars were found in good order, and only two cases of misconduct on the part of these officers were reported.

The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the former rules and procedure was submitted in January last, and their proposals were afterwards generally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Relief has been afforded to the Registrars by the reduction of the charges for forms. The registers and indexes will for the future be kept all in Bengali alone, instead of in Bengali and Urdu as hitherto. The thana has been made the unit of a Mahomedan Registrar's jurisdiction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the establishment in Calcutta of a permanent Committee, to consist of the Inspector-General of Registration for the time being as *ex-officio* President and four members. Act XII of 1880, for the appointment of kazis, has been extended to the districts in which Act I (B.C.) of 1876 is now in force, and District Registrars have been asked to submit nominations of properly qualified persons for the office of kazi and Mahomedan Marriage Registrar, for places where those officers are required to be appointed, to the permanent Committee at Calcutta. For the future no person will be appointed kazi within the jurisdiction of a Mahomedan Registrar except the Registrar himself, and naib kazis will for the present act simply as agents for the kazi, informing him of marriages which they have performed, in order that he may endeavour subsequently to persuade the parties to register them. It is hoped that the changes proposed by the Committee and sanctioned will have the effect of removing some of the difficulties which have hitherto operated against the satisfactory working of the Act.

The Indian Companies' Act.

During the year 24 new companies with limited liabilities, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 77,97,000, were registered, as against 37 with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,60,63,000 in 1882-83. Of these, seven were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 11,10,000, three were pressing companies with a capital of Rs. 4,55,000, three were trading companies with a capital of

Rs. 1,10,000, two were banking companies with a capital of Rs. 40,000, two were petroleum oil companies with a capital of Rs. 4,32,000, one was a mining company with a capital of Rs. 24,00,000, one was a navigating company with a capital of Rs. 7,00,000, one was a steam laundry company with Rs. 50,000, one was an ice company with Rs. 2,00,000, one was a cement manufacturing company with Rs. 4,50,000, one was a railway company with Rs. 16,50,000, and one was a brewery and distillery company with Rs. 2,00,000. During the year eight companies increased their capital. Their aggregate original capital was Rs. 1,72,44,000, and the amount increased was Rs. 83,57,000, or nearly half the original capital. Sixteen companies discontinued their work during the year, and four companies that had commenced winding up their business in previous years submitted their final accounts during the year. There were no literary, scientific, or charitable societies registered during 1883-84. The total receipts from all sources for the year amounted to Rs. 9,120-10, against Rs. 11,268-12 in 1882-83. There were 23 applications for searches of the records of joint-stock companies during the year, against 34 in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of establishment incurred during the year was Rs. 564. This consists of a clerk on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, and a peon on Rs. 7 per month.

Since 1850, when the law for the registration of joint-stock companies first came into operation in this country, there were altogether 494 companies registered, of which 226 are still in existence. The number of companies existing at the beginning of 1883-84 was 218, to which will be added 24 new companies registered during the year. Of the total number of 242 companies, 16 companies have gone into liquidation, and must be deducted, which will give 226 companies existing at the end of March 1883. The aggregate nominal capital of these 226 companies was Rs. 11,23,54,500, and their paid-up capital aggregated Rs. 8,47,18,467 at the end of March last. Only one company, viz. "the Karnafuli Association, Limited," have reduced their capital from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 3,60,000 during the year. This company has a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,06,000. This figure has reference to the nominal capital of Rs. 6,00,000, and not on the reduced nominal capital of Rs. 3,60,000. No prosecution was instituted during the year under notice. But the companies noted in the margin did not submit their balance sheets for more than two years.

1. Seemah Tea Company, Limited.
2. Railway Hindu Co-operative Society, Limited.
3. East Bengal Mercantile Company, Limited.
4. Indian Kerosine Oil Company, Limited.
5. T. F. Brown and Company, Limited.
6. Sheikh Ahmed and Company, Limited.
7. Calcutta Tanning Company, Limited.
8. Equitable Coal Company, Limited.
9. Bengal Purveying Company, Limited.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

As stated in the report of the last year, the municipal year in Calcutta now coincides with the official year; and the present review of the work of the Calcutta Municipality embraces a period of 12 months from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

Twenty-six general meetings were held by the Commissioners during the year, of which eight were special general meetings, four were quarterly, and five were special meetings. Of standing committees there were 110 meetings, and of special committees 27 meetings. The Town Council met 41 times, the Water-supply Extension Committee 14 times, the amalgamated Tank and Bustee Committee 18 times, and the Market Committee 12 times. The Sanitary Committee, which is one of the two special committees, held 18 meetings during the year, and did a large amount of important business. The total number of attendances at meetings amounted to 2,347, out of 5,188 invitations, which compares somewhat unfavourably with the corresponding figures of the previous year. The distinction observable between the amount of attention to work shown by elected and nominated Commissioners respectively seems to be gradually disappearing. The elected are to the nominated Commissioners as 48 to 24, but their attendances in 1881 were as 48 to 16·1, in 1882-83 as 48 to 17·7, and in the past year as 48 to 20·2.

Work of the Town Council.

The Town Council, as usual, dealt with a large number of miscellaneous matters of varying degrees of importance. Among others were the preparations for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the negotiations for the lease to the Corporation of the Mahratta Ditch, a number of minor street improvements, the most considerable of which was the construction of a road to connect Arpooly Lane with Punchanantola Lane, the Marcus Legacy, and the inspection of articles for food and drink exposed for sale. There was reason to believe that considerable quantities of ghee, mustard-oil, and other provisions were exposed for sale after being so adulterated as to be unwholesome, and even dangerous, and it was felt that the public, especially the poorer classes, was not able to protect itself adequately against frauds of this description. A qualified Inspector on Rs. 100 was accordingly appointed experimentally to examine articles of food exposed for sale, and is reported to have done much good. The appointment lapsed at the end of the official year, and has not been renewed.

Arrangements have been made at the instance of the Howrah Municipality to systematize the licensing of hackney carriages, and the new rules have come into force from the 1st April last. The hackney carriages of Calcutta are, as a rule, very inferior, and it is hoped that some improvement will now be effected.

Municipal Loans.

At the end of 1882-83 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to—

	Rs.
Debenture loans	79,50,100
Consolidated loan from Government	72,64,423
Total ...	1,52,14,523

Against the debenture loans the Commissioners had a sinking fund of the nominal value of Rs. 23,31,145. In July 1883 they were authorized to borrow three lakhs by means of debentures, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. on the security of their water-rate. The money market, however, was not favourable, and the Commissioners raised a loan of Rs. 97,800 only. During the year the Government debt was reduced by Rs. 1,57,228, and the reserve of

Sinking Fund rose to the nominal value of Rs. 25,59,385. Allowing for this amount, the indebtedness of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,25,95,710, being Rs. 2,87,668 less than at the close of 1882-83.

Income. The following statement compares the income of the Municipality under the three ordinary revenue funds during 1883-84 and 1882-83 :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
General Fund—		
House-rate	9,67,057	9,72,275
Taxes	4,15,693	4,15,360
Fees	8,115	6,288
Fines and penalties	20,491	21,329
Road Department receipts ...	32,704	37,679
Street watering ... do. ...	.....	143
Conservancy ... do. ...	41,408	44,607
Municipal Railway do. ...	4,224	4,710
New Drainage ... do. ...	11,456	9,837
Night-soil Department do. ...	2,24,602	2,19,718
Slaughter-house ... do. ...	41,174	42,389
Municipal Market do. ...	1,12,087	1,22,368
Hospital and Vaccination fees ...	539	381
Rents	36,834	34,958
Sale of lands, &c.	1,919	.....
Miscellaneous	14,443	15,718
Total ...	19,32,746	19,47,760
Water-rate Fund—		
Water-rate	4,06,565	4,09,732
Sale of water	90,463	99,283
Water-supply miscellaneous receipts ...	4,398	3,548
Total ...	5,01,426	5,12,563
Lighting-rate Fund	2,46,714	2,50,318
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,80,886	27,10,641

Expenditure. The following table shows the expenditure of the Municipality from the three ordinary revenue funds during the period under review, as compared with the actuals of the two previous years :—

	1881. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
General Fund—			
Interest on loans ...	5,21,284	4,53,621	5,51,701
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans ...	1,93,875	1,98,245	1,74,853
Establishment	1,93,414	2,03,073	2,05,290
Cost of collection ...	34,271	34,646	32,589
General expenditure	55,387	51,031	65,267
Road Department expenditure	2,73,072	2,95,300	2,45,515
Street watering	54,057	51,550	53,120
Gowkhannah charges ...	1,15,558	1,02,939	95,780
Conservancy charges of the Town	65,780	80,049	96,798
Municipal Railway ...	66,584	92,006	67,042
Drainage Pumping Station ...	32,997	32,025	33,991
House drainage	4,023	5,904	5,577
Salt Water Lakes ...	19,373	29,743	18,919
Burning Ghat charges ...	842	447	526
Night-soil Department ...	1,35,404	1,31,752	1,38,727
Slaughter-house	12,887	14,343	16,931
Municipal Markets ...	22,776	25,614	25,248
Hospitals and vaccination ...	42,974	36,108	35,098
Town Hall	4,901	3,433	3,743
Miscellaneous	1,60,809	1,15,844	98,548
Total ...	20,10,213	19,57,673	19,65,265

	1881.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate Fund—			
Interest on loans ...	2,03,461	1,94,996	1,98,583
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans ...	90,669	94,134	95,248
Establishment	81,569	87,039	83,723
Cost of collection ...	5,744	6,277	6,443
General expenditure ...	7,603	7,566	7,493
Working expenses ...	1,07,180	1,18,710	91,737
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c.... ...	16,645	19,599	16,203
Total ...	5,12,871	5,28,321	4,99,430
Lighting-rate Fund—			
Lighting lamps	2,27,150	2,12,568	2,34,689
Supervision and contingencies	2,949	5,056	4,907
Cost of collection ...	3,441	3,488	3,562
Cost of new lamps ...	5,181	5,343	820
Total ...	2,38,721	2,26,455	2,43,978
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,61,805	27,12,449	27,08,673

The total expenditure from the General Fund is shown to be Rs. 19,65,265. To this should be added the fourth instalment of payments to the Reserve or Sinking Fund, amounting to Rs. 32,498, which was not paid till April, but was due for the year 1883-84. This would raise the expenditure to Rs. 19,97,763. The total expenditure of the year from the General Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 50,003, instead of by Rs. 3,06,863 as provided for in the budget, and fell short of the amount (Rs. 22,66,863) provided in the budget by Rs. 2,69,100. Of this decrease upwards of one lakh of rupees was on account of the expenditure on bustee improvement, which fell largely short of the estimate. There was a saving of Rs. 25,334 in the payments to the Sinking Fund, in consequence of the loan which had been projected not having been raised during the year. There was also short expenditure of some Rs. 40,000 under the head of road repairs, and Rs. 16,000 in consequence of the postponement of the repairs of the Town Hall. The expenditure from the Water-rate Fund is shown to be Rs. 4,99,430. Allowing for a quarter's instalment (Rs. 2,500) to the Sinking Fund, which was paid in April, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 10,633. This result, as compared with that of the previous year, is satisfactory. The expenditure from the Lighting-rate Fund was less than the receipts by Rs. 6,340.

State of the Special Funds.

There are certain special funds the accounts of which are not included in the above statements of receipts and expenditure. The receipts of the *Police-rate Fund* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,548, and the disbursements made to the Commissioner of Police on account of the municipal share of the police expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,78,556. Including the opening balance of the year, Rs. 21,630, there remained a sum of Rs. 24,622 in hand at the close of the year. The receipts of the *Jute Warehouse Fund* consist of 20 per cent. of the collections under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1883. The old arrangement, under which the Commissioners were bound to pay seven-tenths of the cost of the Fire-Brigade, lasted to the middle of May, when the net deficiency was found to be Rs. 8,519, which sum had to be made good from the General Fund. The receipts of the new fund amounted to Rs. 4,054 against disbursements of Rs. 3,010. The balance was a set-off against the Rs. 8,519, and reduced the contribution from the General Fund to Rs. 7,475. The gross receipts of the *Hackney Carriage Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 19,010, against Rs. 17,343 in the preceding year. The increase was probably due to the Exhibition. After defraying working expenses, the receipts from Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah are divided in the proportion of eleven-sixteenths, four-sixteenths, and one-sixteenth respectively, the Calcutta

share being credited to the Police Fund. The receipts from carriages plying between Calcutta and Dum-Dum are divided in equal proportions between the Calcutta Municipality and the Dum-Dum Cantonment. The receipts of the *Cart Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 74,196, and the disbursements to Rs. 4,739. The balance is shared by Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah in the proportions of nine-twelfths, two-twelfths, and one-twelfth. The *Marcus Legacy Fund* was created during the year. In 1864, Mr. G. T. Marcus left property of the value of about Rs. 1,16,000 for the benefit of Calcutta, subject to the liability to pay £250 a year to his sister, Mrs. Thornton, during her life. For this purpose Rs. 70,000 was invested, and the balance was utilized in building the Municipal Office. In the course of the year under review, information was received of the death of this lady, and the Administrator-General made over to the Corporation the securities to the value of Rs. 70,000, together with a cash balance of Rs. 2,228. The *Chitpore Road Improvement Fund* had an opening balance of Rs. 1,55,207, to which was added Rs. 20,592 during the year, being the sale proceeds of surplus land and building materials. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,63,829, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,969. All the claims for compensation for property acquired, however, were not finally adjusted at the close of the year.

Percentage of rates.

The various branches of municipal taxation were levied during the year at the same rates as in 1882-83, viz :—

	Maximum.	Levied in 1883-84.
House-rate	10	7½
Water-rate	6	3¼
Lighting-rate	2	2
Police-rate	3	2¼
Total ...	21	15

Working of the various departments of the Municipality.

The assessment of Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9 was revised during the year. The valuation was enhanced in 4,540 cases, and reduced in 1,135 cases. The increase in the assessed rental valuation of property amounted to Rs. 3,23,978, and the decrease to Rs. 1,07,048, with the net result that the rates were increased by Rs. 32,538.

The work in the Bill, Collection, and Warrant Departments sustained the efficiency displayed in previous years. The gross demand made by the Bill Department amounted to Rs. 21,93,046, against Rs. 21,89,237 in 1882-83. The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 67,240 as compared with Rs. 92,630 in the previous year. It is stated that this would have been reduced to Rs. 46,289 had not bills to the amount of Rs. 20,951 been returned by the Collector and Warrant Officer a few days before the close of the year. Of the total demand of the year, the Collector recovered 92·24 per cent. against 90·96 per cent. in the previous year. In the Warrant Department the outstandings amounted to Rs. 44,849 against Rs. 73,999 in 1882-83. Collections in the Night-soil Department are still backward as compared with those of the four principal rates, but some improvement was effected during 1883-84. The efficiency of the collecting staff of the Corporation and the material progress that has been made in successive years in the realization of the municipal demands is evidenced by the following statement, which shows the percentage of collections realized in each of the last six years :—

In 1878 the percentage of collections was	74·3	per cent.
„ 1879	80·3	„
„ 1880	81·	„
„ 1881	87·6	„
„ 1882-83	90·96	„
„ 1883-84	92·24	„

These figures reflect high credit on the officers of the Corporation, especially on the Collector, Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt.

The receipts under the head of License fees aggregated Rs. 4,94,735. Four-fifths of the fees realized during the 15 months of 1882-83 and the fees realized in 1881 amounted to Rs. 4,89,902 and Rs. 4,87,659 respectively. Trade and profession licenses are shown to have yielded Rs. 2,64,508; carriage and horse licenses Rs. 1,00,159; trade refuse fees Rs. 38,603; hackney carriage registration fees Rs. 17,053; and cart registration fees Rs. 74,208. The receipts from the carriage and horse licenses are gradually falling off owing to the extension of the tramways. In 1881 the receipts were Rs. 1,03,823, in 1882-83 Rs. 1,02,479, and in the year under review Rs. 1,00,159 only. It is observed that the receipts of the License Department during a year in which trade was active, and in which the Exhibition attracted such a large concourse of strangers, did not come up to the expectations formed by the Budget Committee.

Law suits.

The Corporation were engaged in nine civil suits during the year, being plaintiffs in eight cases and defendants in one case. Of the eight suits, decrees in favour of the Municipality were obtained in six cases, the remaining two cases being pending when the year closed. In the case in which the Corporation were defendants, an application was made to the High Court by a rate-payer praying for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* against the Commissioners in the matter of the assessment of his house. The High Court held that it had no power to issue such a writ against the Commissioners, as they had acted within the powers conferred on them by the Municipal Act. Judgment was given during the year in the case of Anderson *versus* the Corporation. Mr. Anderson sued the Corporation, together with the Secretary of State, for the recovery of damages sustained by him in March 1882 in consequence of his carriage and horse falling into an excavation in Chowringhee Road, which had been made under orders of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, who, on behalf of Government, had obtained permission from the Municipality to make it. Mr. Anderson claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000. The High Court held that there was negligence on the part of the contractors, and that the Secretary of State was not liable. The damages were fixed at Rs. 6,500, and it was ordered that the costs of the plaintiff should be paid by the contractor and the Corporation, and the costs of the Secretary of State by the plaintiff, which, however, he was empowered to recover from the contractor and the Corporation. Having regard to the result of this case, the Commissioners decided that it was not expedient to allow any excavations in the streets to be left open without payment of a fee sufficient to defray the charge of maintaining a special establishment for supervising the fencing and lighting of the openings at night. In the Criminal Courts 12,387 persons were prosecuted for various offences, against 11,611 during the 15 months ending the 31st March 1883. The increase occurred among the cases instituted by the Conservancy Department, in which 6,698 persons were prosecuted, 2,870 persons were fined, 2,114 persons were warned and discharged, 1,560 cases were withdrawn, and 154 cases were dismissed. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,703.

Water-supply.

There was some increase in the supply of filtered water during the year, the daily average being 7,975,960 gallons against 7,868,062 in 1882-83 and 7,208,453 in 1881. In the hot weather, March to June, when the needs of the Town are the greatest, and the filters work best owing to the river water being more free from silt, the daily average reached 8,238,000 gallons. The Commissioners state that the increase of the supply in the hot weather is not recognized by those who use the water. When the weather becomes hot, the consumption of water is so much increased that the portions of the Town which are less favourably situated have a very inadequate supply. The dwellers in connected houses all want water simultaneously, the head of water is not sufficient to reach all parts of the Town at once, the entire supply is intercepted by the connections lying nearer to the head works, and none is left for those which are more remote. The officers of the Department were, however, not unmindful of the necessity of adopting measures to minimise the inconvenience by securing a more equal distribution of water. Experiments were made during the year by which the water was shut off periodically from those parts of the Town where the pressure is generally high, and by this means much relief was

afforded to those parts where it is generally low. After some trials, an arrangement was arrived at which appears to have given satisfaction to the public. It has long been recognized that the supply of filtered water is incommensurate with the essential requirements of the Town. Calcutta is now, however, within measurable distance of an adequate provision of this first necessity, though unfortunately it does not seem probable that the new extensions will be in working order by the hot season of 1885. The unfiltered supply shows a steady progressive increase, the daily average during the year under review being 2,035,808 gallons against 1,988,175 in 1882-83 and 1,257,387 in 1881.

Drainage.

In regard to the extension of the drainage system, the work done during the year under review does not compare favourably with that of previous years. In 1881, 74,751 feet of pipe sewers were laid down, and in the 15 months of 1882-83 a further length of 109,158 feet was completed, but in 1883-84 only 46,672 feet of sewers were constructed. It is urged that the work was retarded to some extent by the time of the superior officers being taken up with preparing an answer to the charges brought against the Department. Two years ago the Commissioners were sanguine that the main drainage scheme would be practically completed before the end of 1884, and it is the more desirable that this should not be delayed, for the reason that arrangements will probably have to be made before long for extending the system. Out of the 46,672 feet of sewers constructed, 18,796 feet were converted into paths from 3 to 10 feet wide, and 3,713 feet were converted into roads 15 to 20 feet wide. The Commissioners observe that, as the Town has been more and more opened up for conservancy, there has been a steady increase in the quantity of refuse removed. In 1878 the number of wagon loads removed by the Municipal Railway was 7,284. This has gone on increasing year after year, till in 1883-84 14,169 wagon loads were removed. There was a falling off in the number of house connections: 2,159 houses were connected against 3,053 in the 15 months of 1882-83. The total expenditure on the sewers during the year was Rs. 1,76,757, in addition to Rs. 2,57,624 spent on the storm-water outfall works. Of this latter amount one-half was contributed by Government.

Roads.

Some progress was made in the construction of metalled roads, but there was a falling off in the road repairs. The grant for repairs was Rs. 2,86,204, but the expenditure amounted to only Rs. 2,45,575. Many streets and lanes are in a bad state of repair, which is specially noticeable during the rains in the northern division of the Town, and it is therefore unsatisfactory that the Engineer's Department failed to utilize the whole grant.

Town Improvements.

The reclamation of bustees occupied a large share of the Commissioners' attention during the year. The points on which stress has been laid by Government are—

(1)—The obliteration of foul tanks and the substitution for them of stand-pipes and bathing platforms.

(2)—The provision of means of access for the conservancy carts or wheelbarrows, the connection of all premises with the pipe-sewers, and the cleansing of the connecting drains and the waste lands of the bustees.

The latter class of sanitary measures is the more important of the two. It appears that a great divergence of opinion existed as to the extent of bustee area in the Town, as well as the number of bustees, and it was accordingly resolved, as a preliminary measure, to have the whole of them surveyed and classified by the new conservancy establishment under the control of the Chairman. The result showed the bustees to be as follows:—

Blocks exceeding 50 bighas	...	...	7
Blocks of 40 to 50	„	...	4
Ditto 30 to 40	„	...	2
Ditto 20 to 30	„	...	10
Ditto 10 to 20	„	...	35
Ditto 5 to 10	„	...	81
Ditto 2 to 5	„	...	67
Total		...	206 = 2,222bighas.

These figures are not strictly accurate, as the census of the bustees was not carried out by professional agency. Accepting the figures as approximately correct, the report showed that there are 124 bustees, with a total area of 1,582 bighas, in the north of Calcutta. The special establishment sanctioned during 1882-83 for the cleansing of bustees consisted of 200 scavengers, called dhangurs, with 32 carts and 12 peons, under two Inspectors, assisted by one sircar each. They commenced their work in the north of the Town, and cleansed 72 bustees covering an area of 1,270 bighas, which were then placed under a permanent staff of 156 dhangurs. The work thus done consisted of the removal of accumulations of refuse which was buried in holes and ditches and covered over with earth, the levelling of the surface, and the filling up of small ponds and hollows. In this way the whole of the bustees in Wards 4 and 8 and the greater part of those in Wards 2, 3, 6, and 9 were thoroughly cleansed, and a regular staff assigned to them to provide for their conservancy in the future. Exclusive of the bustees so treated, it seems that an area of 952 bighas remained outside the operations of the special establishment. It is explained that nearly the whole of this area was cleansed for the time by an extra establishment while the Exhibition was open, but the work done was not sufficiently thorough to admit of its being placed under permanent conservancy arrangements.

The structural improvement of the bustees stands on a different and higher footing from their conservancy arrangements. Eighteen projects, covering an area of 453 bighas, of this class were under the consideration of the Commissioners during the year.

Work, however, was completed in one bustee only, viz. Soorteebagan, covering an area of 64 bighas. This project had been first taken in hand by the Bustee Committee in 1881. In four bustees, with an area of 134 bighas, the work was well advanced. In Soorteebagan, about one mile of roadway was constructed, nearly half of the cost being paid by the Municipality, and the remainder by the owners. Sewering to a length of 4,655 feet and surface drains to the extent of 2,055 feet were also executed. The cost to the Municipality on account of the Soorteebagan project amounted to Rs. 28,767. The cost to the owners is not known. The works executed up to the end of the year in the four bustees, in which some actual progress was made, are shown below:—

	Length of road in feet.	Length of sewering in feet.	Length of surface drains in feet.
Kalabagan	5,000	4,040	1,800
Bamunbagan	1,380	1,380	.....
Jorapookur	1,397	1,397	.....
Patwarbagan	1,695	1,885	.....

The other thirteen projects appear not to have advanced beyond the preliminary stage. The area dealt with under the compulsory provisions of sections 280-283A of the Calcutta Municipal Act was in all 481 bighas, out of the total bustee area of 2,222 bighas. The Municipal Commissioners are of opinion that it should not be assumed that the whole of the remaining area will require the adoption of similar coercive measures. They remark:—

"As a matter of fact, when the projects now in hand have been carried through, not much bustee land will remain to need structural improvement, while the owners of this residue are in many cases manifesting a readiness to carry out the improvements required by the Commissioners without legal measures of coercion. In no less than three of the bustees taken up in 1883-84, the owners have come forward and have spontaneously constructed or are constructing the roads that are wanting."

Effect of the improvements.

The salutary effect of the works already carried out is observable in the improved death-rates of the year in those wards where most has been done:—

Ward No.	Mortality. Rate per mille, decennial mean.	Rate per mille, 1882.	Rate per mille, 1883-84.
3	34·2	32·8	29·0
4	32·9	35·4	31·9
8	33·3	32·0	27·5
9	31·1	30·0	29·4

The bustee improvements have also been simultaneously attended with an augmentation of the value of property brought under the action of the Municipality; every rupee spentby the Commissioners has increased the value of the property by Rs. 7, while even to the Corporation the rise in the assessed annual value of the tenements and consequent increase of rates has yielded a return of nearly 6 per cent. on the total outlay.

Bathing platforms.

Four bathing platforms, supplied with unfiltered water, were erected during the year, and were eagerly resorted to by the neighbouring inhabitants. The Commissioners state that "it is now clear that the poorer inhabitants will readily accept bathing platforms in lieu of foul tanks, but that separate accommodation is needed for females." The cost of the sanitary and structural improvements carried out in the bustees as given by the Commissioners is as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment, carts, &c.	27,633
Land acquisition	17,596
Construction, metalling, and sewering of roads made by the Corporation	5,821
Payment to hut-owners who were compelled to remove their huts	2,745
Construction of bathing platforms	2,076
Total ...	55,871

The grant made by the Commissioners for this purpose was Rs. 1,50,000, out of which only Rs. 55,871 was expended. The Commissioners remark that the expenditure could be shown at a much higher figure if certain heavy charges, for which provision had been made on account of acquisition of land and salary of special establishment, but which were not actually incurred, be brought into the accounts of the year. This argument, however, is only partially valid.

Tank-filling.

During the year under review forty-four tanks were obliterated, besides 477 small holes and pits. These were filled up with refuse covered over with earth, and with the materials obtained by levelling mounds and ashes and cinders obtained for the cost of carriage from the mills in the east of the Town. There is still, however, a large number of tanks the reclamation or obliteration of which is a matter of very great importance. It is reported that Drs. Coates and Harvey, in the course of their inspection of one of the bustees, expressed a doubt whether the ultimate effects of filling up all tanks in bustees would not be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants by facilitating the overcrowding of huts and interfering with the ventilation of thickly populated localities. The Commissioners are therefore disposed to acquire many of the tanks in future, converting the larger and better tanks into small public squares, and filling up only the smaller and dirtier ones, the spaces thus liberated being utilized for bathing platforms, or for building stables for cattle and milch cows.

Vital statistics.

The number of births registered was 7,655 as compared with 7,500 of the previous year. The average number for the previous ten years is 6,798, but this decennial mean admittedly does not represent correctly the annual number of births in the Town. The birth-rate was 17·6 per mille as compared with 17·4 of the previous year. The Health Officer is of opinion that birth registration is still defective, though gradually manifesting signs of improvement. As compared with European standards, the birth-rate is certainly low; but allowance must be made for the floating character of the population of Calcutta where only 33 per cent. are females. Among the various races, the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

	Birth-rates.	
	1883-84.	1882-83.
Non-Asiatics	12·4	13·8
Mixed races	45·9	47·2
Hindus	18·8	18·5
Mahomedans	14·3	13·5
Other classes	6	6·8

The number of deaths recorded during the year was 12,346 as compared with 13,453 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 28·4 per mille against 31. The mortality from cholera was severe, 2,122 persons having died from this cause. This number is less than that (3,390) recorded in 1882-83, but is greater than that of any previous year since 1870. The deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fevers show a decrease. The mortality from small-pox, however, was higher than in either of the three preceding years. The wave of small-pox is now advancing, and there are signs that the disease will be again present in an epidemic form during the ensuing cold weather. The number of vaccinations performed was 9,538, of which 8,357 were primary vaccinations and 1,181 re-vaccinations. The ratio of success in primary vaccinations was 99·38, and in re-vaccinations 16·17.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Inclusive of the Suburban Municipality, the number of municipalities in the interior of Bengal was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
First class municipalities	27	27
Second class ditto	97	100
Unions	54	52
Stations	2	.....
Total ...	180	179

Compared with the figures of 1882-83, there was a decrease of one in the total number of municipal institutions in the country. Taking each class separately, it will be seen that there was an increase of three in the number of second class municipalities. The town of Bali, which formed a ward of the Howrah Municipality, was separated from it, and constituted a second class municipality. The stations of Jamalpore in the district of Monghyr and Sahebgunge in the Sonthal Pergunnahs were converted into municipalities of the second class during the year. The town of Kotechandpore in the district of Jessore was raised from the status of a union to that of a second class municipality, and the municipality of Echak in Hazareebagh was abolished.

The decrease of two in the number of unions was due to the abolition of the union of Manbazar in Manbhoom and the conversion of Kotechandpore into a second class municipality, as stated above.

The stations of Jamalpore and Sahebgunge having been erected into municipalities, there was no municipal institution of that denomination in the country.

Under the new Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, the distinction between various classes of municipalities has been abolished, and the only difference which has been established consists in the constitution of the Municipal Committees. In the majority of cases these are composed of representatives elected by the rate-payers, there being only 16 municipalities in which the members are all nominated by Government.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VII of the Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of—

Hazareebagh, Jessore, Serajgunge, Meherpore, and Jamalpore.

Part IX of the Act regarding the establishment and regulation of markets was extended to the municipalities of Naraingunge, Burdwan, and Patna.

Bye-laws were framed by the Municipal Commissioners and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the following municipalities:—

(1) Darjeeling, (2) Berhampore, (3) Krishnaghur, (4) Rampore Beauleah, and (5) Furreedpore.

Extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

During the year Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, which provides for the cleansing of all private and public latrines within first class municipalities, was extended to the municipalities of Rampore Beauleah and Patna.

Constitution and finance of municipalities.

The following statement shows the constitution and population of municipalities in the province, and their income and expenditure during the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Commissioners.					Population within municipal limits.	Income.			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Division ..	114	357	471	144	327	484,330	4,68,684	2,69,054	7,37,738	7,14,922	0 15 5	1 8 4
2. Presidency ,, ...	119	441	560	115	445	747,544	7,01,456	1,11,896	8,13,352	8,30,918	0 9 11	1 1 3
3. Rajshahye ,, ...	52	140	192	56	136	120,513	1,10,187	1,21,761	2,31,948	2,18,388	0 14 7	1 14 9
4. Dacca ,, ...	36	210	246	61	185	252,558	1,89,127	44,783	2,33,910	2,26,112	0 11 91	0 14 10
5. Chittagong ,, ...	14	61	75	19	56	62,143	48,110	21,672	69,782	65,111	0 11 6	1 2 1
6. Patna ,, ...	70	378	448	87	361	910,026	3,43,089	1,08,270	4,51,359	4,62,022	0 6 0	0 7 11
7. Bhagulpore ,, ...	48	114	162	43	119	205,746	1,25,566	63,030	2,88,596	1,61,466	0 9 9	0 14 7
8. Orissa ,, ...	17	64	81	16	65	114,847	58,120	13,963	72,083	75,744	0 8 1	0 10 0
9. Chota Nagpore ,, ...	19	51	70	25	45	85,599	33,705	13,192	46,897	46,642	0 6 3	0 8 9
Total ...	489	1,816	2,305	566	1,739	2,983,308	20,78,044	7,67,621	28,45,665	28,01,375	0 11 1	0 15 3

Elective municipalities in the interior.

The number of municipalities in which the elective system was in force during the year was three, as in previous years. These were Serampore, Burdwan, and Krishnaghur. The system worked satisfactorily in all of them, and the elected Commissioners took much interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities.

The Joint-Magistrate of Serampore and Chairman of the local municipality thus reports about the Municipal Committee of Serampore:—

"I have much pleasure in endorsing the remarks made by the Vice-Chairman as to the interest taken by the Commissioners in the affairs of the municipality. The interest shown by them has been both keen and intelligent. The charge of undue fondness for long speeches, which I have seen brought against the Commissioners of this municipality, is certainly quite inapplicable to them now, whatever may have been the case in former days. The business is got through rapidly and with no more discussion than is absolutely necessary. There has been a marked absence of friction in the working of the Committee during the year. My acknowledgments are due to Babu Nundolal Gossain for the effective manner in which he has discharged the somewhat onerous duties of Vice-Chairman."

In Burdwan there were five vacancies in the list of elected Commissioners for four of the wards of the municipality. In one ward there was no contest, but in the other three wards 14 candidates offered for election for only four vacancies, and there was a spirited contest maintained for scoring the largest number of votes. More than one-fourth of the registered number of voters appeared at the poll and voted for the candidates. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has reported that "this is on the whole a well-managed municipality."

In Krishnaghur an election was held during the year to fill up four vacancies in the number of elected Commissioners. There were only four candidates, and the highest number of votes secured by any one candidate was 147.

The elective system was introduced into almost all the municipalities in these provinces under the operation of the new Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, which came into force on 1st August 1884.

Marine.

THE strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was 88, consisting of 63 qualified Pilots of all grades and 25 Leadsmen, and First and Second Mates not yet promoted to the grade of Mate Pilots. It is satisfactory to find that the system of obtaining Leadsmen Apprentices from the training ships at home has continued to work well. It has been urged against this system that its practical working tends to restrict unduly the admission of many candidates into the Pilot Service, who, though fit for the service, are unable to go through the course in the training ships. Rules are now in contemplation which will enable Government to meet such cases when boys who have not passed the training ship's course can show that they are qualified for the work of the Pilot Service in respect of education, physical capacity, and nautical training.

Shipping.

The arrivals in Calcutta during the year numbered 1,085 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,977,369 tons; and the departures 1,073 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,959,826. Although the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port fell off by 134, the gross tonnage was only 24,099 less than that of the exceptionally busy year 1882-83. This is due to the progressive increase in the average size of vessels visiting the Port, which is shown to have risen in the case of steamers from 1,300 tons in 1870-71 to 2,300 tons in 1883-84; and in the case of sailing ships during the same period from 1,000 tons to 1,200. This increase in the size not only enhances the difficulty and responsibility of the Pilots' work, but leads to one grade obtaining more and another less than its fair proportion of the number of ships. Hence the necessity for periodical readjustments of the scale of tonnage—a matter which will have to be considered in view of the reduced earnings of the grade of Master Pilots.

Pilotage.

The conduct of the Pilot Service was favourably reported on, and no offences against discipline occurred. During the year the Branch Pilots piloted on an average 5·51 ships a month, the Senior Master Pilots 3·61, the Junior Master Pilots 2·71, and the Mate Pilots 3·75. Thirty-eight vessels were piloted by Leadsmen Apprentices when regular pilots were not available under the rules. The receipts under the head of pilotage during the year were Rs. 8,34,507.

Casualties.

Forty-two cases of vessels grounding and 14 collisions took place during the year, as compared with 51 and 25 in 1882-83. Damage was done to only two of the vessels which grounded, the other casualties of this class being trivial. Of the collisions, on the other hand, 12 out of 14 caused damage, and in one case a steamer was sunk. Taking both classes of casualties together, the percentage of accidents to the number of vessels was 2·59 as compared with 3·31 in the previous year.

Four Courts for the trial of Pilots under Act XII of 1859, and eleven departmental enquiries, were held during the year. In two cases only was any substantial punishment inflicted upon the Pilots in charge. Two Special Courts of Enquiry under Act IV of 1875 were held to enquire into the stranding of the British India steamer *Chinsura* on Dowdeswell's Island near False Point, and the loss of the *Scottish Chieftain* on the Middle Andaman Island. In each case the Master's certificate of competency was suspended for three months.

Government vessels.

The S. S. *Undaunted* was employed, as usual, in conveying Pilots to the Sandheads when the supply available to bring up in-coming vessels had run short, on visits of inspection to Chittagong and Orissa, and in endeavouring to assist vessels in special difficulties. A new pilot brig, the *Sarsuti* arrived from England in October

1883, but alterations had to be made in her in order to render her fit for service at the Sandheads. The *Chinsura* was laid up as a hulk. The *Coleroon* and *Cassandra* are both in fair order, so that there are now three pilot brigs available. Two will be always at the Sandheads while the third is undergoing repairs, and unless serious accidents occur there will be no risk of vessels being detained owing to there being too few brigs on the station.

Certificates of competency.

The number of candidates for certificates of competency as sea-going officers of various grades rose from 91 to 102, of whom 57 passed. The Colonial certificates granted comprised six Masters', fifteen First Mates', seven Second Mates', three First Class Engineers', and two Second Class Engineers'. Nine candidates applied for examination for certificates as Commanders of inland vessels. Six passed and two failed, and one did not appear. Four vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of five vessels was cancelled. Only one vessel was registered under the Indian Act X of 1841.

Health of the Port.

The number of vessels inspected by the Health Officer rose from 1,367 in 1882 to 1,464 in 1883, and the number of steamers from 235 to 300. The average number of European seamen in the Port was 1,860 against 1,350 in the previous year, the total number of arrivals being 21,005 against 19,764. In spite of a high mortality from cholera, the death-rate (43·5) per mille among European seamen was lower than in any of the four previous years, except in 1880 when cholera mortality was exceptionally low. Bowel-complaints and fever caused fewer deaths than in 1882; and though there were five cases of small-pox, no deaths occurred from this cause. Five deaths from sunstroke are reported; but these are not ascribed to exposure on board ship, and the masters of vessels appear to have complied with the instructions issued by the Port Commissioners for the proper care of their crews during the hot season.

The principal diseases from which the seamen suffered, and the mortality from each, in the past four years, are shown in the following statement:—

	1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	65	37	64	41	51	33	23	14
Diarrhœa	164	.....	143	2	116	3	109	...
Dysentery	90	4	146	8	107	4	130	1
Fever, enteric ...	.....	.....	8	6	7	4	1	1
„ malarious ...	323	4	251	5	180	4	197	1
„ simple ...	114	.....	186	.....	197	...	204	...
Scurvy	14	.....	28	.....	20	1	18	...
Small-pox	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	1
Sunstroke	4	3	5	3	9	...	29	1
Other diseases ...	1,169	33	1,426	29	1,112	16	1,289	30
Total ...	1,948	81	2,257	94	1,799	65	2,005	49

The average daily population of the Port during this period having been 1,400 in 1880, 1,350 in 1881, 1,792 in 1882, and 1,860 in 1883, the death-rate per 1,000 was 35 in 1880, 48 in 1881, 51·8 in 1882, and 43·5 in the year under review. In respect of general health, then, the year 1883 compares favourably with the other years of the series, except the year 1880, which was exceptionally healthy. The same remark applies to all diseases, except malarious fever, the death-rate from which was slightly in excess of that recorded in 1881 and 1882. There were no cases of enteric fever, which has in all former years caused heavy mortality.

The total mortality among natives living afloat gave a death-rate of 6·9 per thousand as compared with 7·2 in 1882. Out of the 175 deaths among natives, 116 were caused by cholera, being one more than in 1882. On the whole, the year was a healthy one for the native population living on the river. Useful work was done among these people by the native Sanitary Inspector appointed in the end of 1882. This officer visited no less than 12,830 boats, of which 542 were found to be dirty. He also inspected the latrines, the police water-boats, and the conservancy arrangements on both banks of the river. For these purposes the river has been divided by the Health Officer into six sections, each of which is visited by the Inspector once a week.

Quarantine measures.

The quarantine for cholera imposed in July 1882, at the instance of the Turkish Sanitary Board, on arrivals from Batavia and Sumatra was withdrawn in May 1883. No vessels arriving from those ports were found to have cholera on board. Weekly death returns of the Port were sent regularly to Egypt and Turkey, in the hope that a knowledge of the facts would induce the Governments of these countries to remove their restrictions upon traffic. In May 1883, however, the Turkish Goverment imposed quarantine upon all arrivals from Calcutta, some deaths from cholera having occurred in that city, although not in such numbers as to satisfy the medical board that the malady had assumed an epidemic form.

Pilgrim ships.

One steamer, carrying 584 returned pilgrims from Jeddah, arrived in Calcutta during the year with three cases of small-pox on board. The sick were sent to hospital, and the vessel detained at Garden Reach until she had been cleansed and disinfected.

Lascar crews.

Out of 4,783 Indian seamen employed on foreign voyages, only 15 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 3·13 per thousand. Complaints were made in seven vessels of the quality of the rations issued. In two cases only were the complaints substantiated. Several cases of scurvy were found among the lascars on board a vessel arriving with returned coolies from Demerara. The lime-juice on board was analysed, and was found to be good, and the men did not complain of their rations.

Water-supply.

No complaints were made by the shipping of the quality of the filtered water supplied to them.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

The duties of the Shipping Master bring him into constant correspondence with the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, London, and also with the Board of Trade. He furnishes the latter with accounts relating to estates of deceased seamen and relief of distressed British seamen, and the former, through the office of the Board of Revenue, with the monthly transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

Financial results.

The financial results of the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office as compared with those of the two preceding years show a falling off in the receipts, but they are larger than those obtained in the year 1880-81. In that year the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,825-14-4, and the disbursements and net profits to Rs. 18,896-11-1 and Rs. 3,929-3-3 respectively. These figures if compared with the receipts and net profits of the year 1879-80 show a decrease, which was followed by a large increase in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83. In the year under review the receipts amounted to Rs. 24,537, the disbursements to Rs. 20,918, and the net profits to Rs. 3,619. The sudden decrease in receipts during the year under review is said to be due to stagnation in business, although the early portion of the year had promised well. The increase of Rs. 2,168-6-7 and Rs. 2,021-6-1 respectively over the disbursements of the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 is owing to the present incumbent of the post of Deputy Shipping Master having been on leave to Europe during those years, and the officiating officer drawing the minimum salary only of the appointment. The receipts from shipping and discharging fees aggregated only Rs. 21,045, against Rs. 22,925 in 1882-83.

The following is a comparative statement of the several items of receipts during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

Head of Receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shipping fees	11,855 0 0	10,947 8 0	.....	907 8 0
Discharging do.	11,070 4 0	10,097 12 0	.....	972 8 0
Additional do.	1,025 8 0	903 4 0	.....	122 4 0
Attendance fees for shipping and discharging crews on board	1,500 0 0	1,070 0 0	.....	230 0 0
Fines and forfeitures	583 10 3	369 5 10	.....	214 4 5
Sale of forms	912 0 0	886 12 0	.....	25 4 0
Sale of discharge certificates	249 0 0	260 0 0	11 0 0	.....
Sale of waste paper...	8 6 0	2 8 0	.....	5 14 0
Sale of old office furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	27,603 12 3	24,537 1 10	11 0 0	2,477 10 5

The statement given below shows the charges incurred by the Shipping Office during the last two years, as well as the fluctuations under each head:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment	16,780 10 8	16,751 0 0	.....	29 10 8
Cost of European constable	513 5 4	1,100 0 0	586 10 8	.....
Contingencies	2,638 7 0	2,599 0 5	.....	39 6 7
Furniture and fittings	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0
Cost of stationery	85 6 3	113 8 1	28 1 10	.....
Cost of book-binding	2 12 0	1 13 3	.....	0 14 9
Cost of forms	670 9 4	352 11 5	.....	317 13 11
Total ...	21,141 2 7	20,918 1 2	614 12 6	837 13 11

Trust Funds.

The trust funds fall under three heads, as follows:—(1) Ticket money or wages due to crews actually on board ship, which are paid into the Shipping Office by agents of ships on account of the families of the seamen. (2) Deposit money (*a*) of British seamen and (*b*) of native seamen received from masters of ships on account of wages due to seamen left behind in hospital or jail, and also sums deposited by British seamen discharged with the consent of their commanders as security against their falling into distress. (3) The estates of deceased seamen, (*a*) British and (*b*) native, being the sums due to each seaman on account of wages and sale of effects. The transactions were in receipts Rs. 66,711 against Rs. 84,501 in 1882-83, and in disbursements Rs. 60,411 against Rs. 77,276. There was a decrease of Rs. 18,389-14-9 under the head "deposit money of British seamen," principally due to the smaller receipts, Rs. 46,795-7-9, under that head as compared with Rs. 65,185-6-6 in 1882-83. It was deemed necessary owing to the scarcity of employment to prohibit on occasions the discharges of British seamen from whom such deposits are received. The whole of the amount, viz. Rs. 7,329-11, which was received during the year on account of the estates of deceased British seamen, was, as usual, remitted to the Board of Trade. As regards the estates of deceased native seamen, it is satisfactory to observe that there has been an improvement this year as compared with the previous year. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 2,697-13-3, which with the receipts of the year, viz. Rs. 1,498-6-3, gave a total of Rs. 4,196-3-6 to be repaid. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,348-1-5, and Rs. 426-14-3 lapsed to Government, thus leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 2,421-3-10. This slight improvement in the balance has been obtained principally by remitting to the Shipping Masters of other ports (principally Bombay) the wages of deceased native seamen belonging to those ports, instead of waiting for the same to be claimed before remittance as heretofore, unless it had been ascertained in the meantime that claim would be made at this port.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

In comparison with the figures of the preceding year, there was a decrease in the numbers of seamen shipped and discharged, as shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Decrease.
Shipped	16,225	14,804	1,421
Discharged	15,039	12,364	2,675

The number shipped thus exceeded the number discharged by 2,440, the excess being most marked in the case of Arabs, Swedes, Portuguese, and Americans. It has been observed that Swedes, Austrians, Chinese, Manilla men, and West Indians more readily find their way into British ships than formerly. There was a smaller number of British seamen discharged than in the previous year, and a large decrease of 2,160 in the number of native seamen discharged. The comparative figures of the two years are given below:—

		1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Shipped ...	British	2,537	2,311	.....	226
	Indians	11,305	10,319	.....	986
Discharged ...	British	2,575	2,162	.....	413
	Indians	10,513	8,353	.....	2,160

The Shipping Master attributes the decrease in native seamen discharged at Calcutta to the fact that the crews of several vessels shipped at this port were discharged at Bombay.

Deserters.

The number of desertions reported by the masters of ships was 213 against 247 reported in the preceding year, showing a reduction of 34, which is ascribed to the reduced operations in shipping and discharging.

Seamen's money-orders.

The figures under this head, given in the following table, show a steady progress in the seamen's money-order system since its introduction, the transactions being nearly double those of last year:—

	1882-83.				1883-84.				Increase.			
	£.	s.	d.	Rs. A. P.	£.	s.	d.	Rs. A. P.	£.	s.	d.	Rs. A. P.
Value of money-orders	3,550	7	0	42,079 0 8	7,039	18	6	84,120 8 3	3,489	11	6	42,041 7 7
Board of Trade commissions	14	14	11	177 2 9	29	6	7¾	352 6 3	14	11	8¾	175 3 6
Total ...	3,565	1	11	42,256 3 5	7,069	5	1¾	84,472 14 6	3,504	3	2¾	42,216 11 1

Health and condition of seamen.

There was no important change in the health of European sailors at sea. Scurvy appears to have considerably abated. The cases of sickness on board vessels carrying Asiatic crews were unimportant.

As regards the condition of European seamen, it was reported that the moral condition of European seamen continues to improve, and large sums of money, which in former years were spent in drunkenness and other vices, are now remitted home to families through the office. Physically the men are the same: they are, however, quieter and better behaved, and the number able to read and write is increasing.

With regard to native seamen, there appears to be no improvement, and the demand for replacing Europeans by Asiatics is still on the decline.

Lodging-houses.

With a view to exercise a more effectual supervision over the registers which the keepers of boarding-houses for native seamen are bound to maintain, a proposal was submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Police to issue orders to the police inspectors in charge of thanas to inspect monthly all such registers in the boarding-houses in their sections, reporting in what state he finds them, and directing him to see that they are properly written up. The proposal was approved by Government.

Port Trust.

Financial condition.

During the year the Port Commissioners reduced the debt owing to Government from Rs. 50,67,967 to Rs. 49,68,787, or by Rs. 99,180, and invested the sum of Rs. 60,000 on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans of Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 20,00,000 raised in 1881 and 1883. The total amount invested in the sinking fund amounted to Rs. 90,000, the whole of which has been invested in Port Trust Debentures, held by the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Chairman of the Port Commissioners and the Accountant-General, Bengal, the trustees appointed under the provisions of section 11, Act IV of 1880. The total amount of debt owing by the Trust on the 31st March 1883 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	49,68,787
Port Book debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto of 1883	20,00,000
Total ...	97,33,787

Against this debt the Commissioners held the following property in addition to the foreshore and Strand bank lands, which were made over by Government, free of cost, when the Trust was first established in 1870:—

	Rs.
Jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels, on which the expenditure has been	63,37,874
Inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Calcutta bank of the river	58,60,169
Inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Howrah bank of the river	7,34,831
Dock for docking and repairing vessels, &c.	5,25,000
Moorings, anchor-vessels, Harbour Masters' boats, light-ships, survey vessels, &c.	36,36,181
Investment for jetty reserve fund	99,244
Ditto insurance fund	50,000
Ditto port reserve fund	3,64,250
Ditto depreciation fund	1,99,995
Ditto debenture loan sinking fund	90,000
Total ...	1,78,97,544

The value of the property detailed above, as compared with the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1882-83, shows an increase of Rs. 31,69,524.

The total receipts on revenue accounts, including a balance of Rs. 4,36,638 from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 29,26,120, and the expenditure to Rs. 24,47,719. On capital account the receipts aggregated Rs. 22,83,975, and the disbursements to Rs. 20,60,369.

New works.

The expenditure on new works during the year amounted to Rs. 20,60,369, of which Rs. 4,10,677 were spent on jetty works, Rs. 67,522 on works on the inland vessels' wharves, Rs. 5,10,592 on the Howrah foreshore road, Rs. 1,81,187 on the Harbour Master's Department, Rs. 1,08,768 on the tramway, Rs. 1,30,356 on vessels for the port approaches, Rs. 12,410 on reconstruction of the riverside press-house (burnt down in February 1882), Rs. 5,25,000 on purchasing the Calcutta Dock, and Rs. 1,13,867 on miscellaneous works.

The earthwork required for the construction of the Howrah foreshore road was completed, and the road now extends from the Bhurparah khal at Shalimar Point to Messrs. Burn & Co.'s premises—a length of 11,100 feet, or nearly two miles. Cross roads have also been made to afford means of communication with the existing roads and ghats, and for the convenience of the various mills and ship-building yards situated on the foreshore. The wharf has now been completed throughout, and was declared open for traffic on the 21st of August.

The earthwork for a boat wharf at Shalimar and a line to connect it with the East Indian Railway was commenced during the cold season, and was nearly completed. The tramway has been laid from the boat wharf at Shalimar to the boundary of the East Indian Railway Company's premises, and the junction is to be made by the Railway Company.

Jetties.

The jetty revenue, amounting to Rs. 8,88,056, was Rs. 1,13,826 in excess of the revenue of the previous year, and Rs. 87,535 in excess of the income of any preceding year since the jetties were first opened. This excess revenue was contributed chiefly by import cargo, the amount of landing charges being Rs. 54,772 in excess of the corresponding amount in 1882-83, while from export cargo the increase was Rs. 28,260. The amount contributed from vessels as jetty hire was only Rs. 1,000 in excess of the income of last year, but from hoisting charges the income was Rs. 21,516 in excess of the previous year's earnings. In comparing the income of 1882-83 with that of previous years, allowance had to be made for the progressive reductions which had been made in the schedules of jetty charges. The income of the two last years, 1882-83 and 1883-84, was obtained from the same schedules of rates, and the excess income is therefore an exact measure of the increased jetty work.

The expenditure, amounting to Rs. 5,94,894, was Rs. 70,362 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year, but one item alone, "interest," shows an

excess of Rs. 42,820 on the corresponding amount paid in the previous year. Rs. 28,554 of this increased expenditure on interest was on account of the loans raised for the new warehouses, and the balance Rs. 14,266 for the loans raised on account of the jetty embankment and removal of the corrugated iron sheds to the jetty-head. Working expenses increased from Rs. 91,306 to Rs. 1,03,035 owing to the increased work and longer hours worked by the vessels at the jetties; while repairs increased from Rs. 42,892 to Rs. 48,231. There was also an increase under the head of establishment, due to the fact noted in the last annual report, viz. that overtime fees paid for nightwork, which in former years were not shown in the accounts, were included in the payments made to establishment.

The number of vessels berthed at the eight jetties was 209, with a registered net tonnage of 412,872.

The steady increase in the tonnage of vessels noticed in previous years continued. This increase during the past four years amounted to nearly 25 per cent. The return from each vessel increased partly on this account and partly because more export cargo was now shipped from the jetties than formerly. The import charges altogether amounted to Rs. 4,62,004.

Goods imported for the International Exhibition and not disposed of in this country were charged only one-half of the usual landing charges, and weer re-shipped free, and paid no wharf rent, either when landed or re-shipped.

The export charges amounted to Rs. 1,22,517. The failure of the jute crop caused a considerable reduction in the revenue from this source; but the increase on other items more than compensated for this loss, so that the net result for the year was an increase of Rs. 28,260 as compared with the revenue of 1882-83. The principal increase was in seeds, which were largely shipped at the jetties during 1883-84. Tea and hides, the shipment of which have steadily progressed from the date when export business was first undertaken, continued to increase.

Cranes.

The 30-ton floating crane was under steam for 180 days, and earned Rs. 39,201. Rupees 36,658 of this amount was earned at the jetties; the remainder, Rs. 2,543, by outside work. The cost of her maintenance, including salaries, working expenses, and repairs, but making no allowance for interest or depreciation, was Rs. 12,056 as against Rs. 12,661 in 1882-83. These figures show an increase of about Rs. 14,945 over the earnings of last year, the heavy lifts at the jetties having been largely in excess of similar lifts during previous years. The crane has never been unserviceable since she was first completied in 1877. The cost of maintaining and working jetty cranes was Rs. 57,889, against Rs. 44,211 in 1882-83.

The extra expenditure on the cranes was due partly to the five new cranes having been at work throughout the year, and to the cost of repairs having been considerably increased by exceptional circumstances.

The new engine for the hydraulic cranes, sanctioned in 1881-82, was completed, and started work in the end of December.

Inland wharves.

The receipts and expenditure connected with inland vessels' wharves during the past two years were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Receipts	4,07,133	3,55,467
Expenditure	2,05,750	1,99,279
Net revenue	2,01,383	1,56,188

The revenue of this department shows a considerable decrease as compared with the revenue of 1882-83. The amount of the tolls collected at the wharves had been exceptionally high for the two years during which the Chitpore lock of the Circular Canal had been closed for boat traffic. This obstruction to the canal traffic, while it lasted, compelled a number of boats to use the wharves which could otherwise have passed into the canal. The canal was re-opened in 1883, and the wharf receipts fell off in consequence. But besides this cause there was also the short jute crop, and a considerable falling off in the receipts from grains. From jute and grains the receipts in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,93,952, while in 1883-84 they only aggregated Rs. 1,46,420, showing a falling off on these two items alone of Rs. 47,532. The new wharves on the

Howrah foreshore were completed and brought into use, and special arrangements approved by the East Indian Railway Company, the Government of India in the Railway Department, and the Commissioners to allow all railway-borne traffic to use the wharves free of tolls, on the understanding that half of the terminal charge made by the Railways, as for the Hooghly Bridge, shall be made over to the Commissioners. For the local traffic to and from mills, &c., the tolls will be levied, as at all other wharves.

Strand bank lands.

The receipts on account of the Strand bank lands aggregated Rs. 1,07,201; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,24,615. The net revenue was thus Rs. 42,586. The total receipts were larger than in any previous year since the Trust first came into operation, and the increase was due in a great measure to the increased rents received from reclaimed land on the Howrah foreshore, which were nearly Rs. 11,000 in excess of the rents of the previous year. The connection which is now being made between the riverside road and the railway premises, and the extension of the line of railway from the East Indian Railway station down to Shalimar, will tend to add to the value of this part of the Commissioners' property. The Strand bank lands on the Calcutta side of the river are all let out, and the rents from this property continued to yield a steady income to the Trust.

Harbour Master's Department.

The receipts connected with the Harbour Master's Department fell from Rs 5,97,873 to Rs. 5,66,069, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 4,89,812 to Rs. 42,96,200. Mooring hire showed a slight increase, due to the fact that, although the total tonnage of the year fell 4,827 tons short of the tonnage of the year 1882-83, the failure in the jute crop caused a number of vessels to wait for months in the river to get cargoes. The Harbour Master's earnings, which are dependent entirely upon the number of vessels handled, showed a falling off in amount corresponding to the smaller number of vessels entering port. Fees for the licensing of cargo and passenger boats fell from Rs. 33,190 to Rs. 27,738 in consequence of the reduction of charges. This reduction was made so as to bring down the revenue from this source to the amount required to maintain an efficient establishment for the survey, registration, and licensing of boats, and to provide a sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the cost of the River Police. Under expenditure there was an increase in charge for interest due to a portion of the purchase-money of the Calcutta Docking Company's premises having been charged against this Department of the Trust.

The following statement shows the number of sea-going vessels that entered and left the port during the year as compared with similar returns for the previous five years. Only vessels taking an officer of the pilot service are included :—

Years.	Arrivals.									Departures.								
	Number.			Gross tonnage.			Net tonnage.			Number.			Gross tonnage.			Net tonnage.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
1878-79 ...	489	478	967	898,932	351,857	1,430,789	583,535	531,857	1,115,392	507	493	1,000	926,956	554,029	1,480,985	601,791	554,029	1,155,820
1879-80 ...	442	454	896	848,564	567,415	1,415,979	551,872	551,141	1,103,013	434	461	895	845,016	575,425	1,420,441	548,659	560,058	1,108,717
1880-81 ...	505	478	984	1,009,052	570,816	1,579,868	666,213	554,333	1,220,546	510	505	1,015	1,014,483	616,788	1,631,271	669,550	598,869	1,268,710
1881-82 ...	601	473	1,074	1,243,680	564,325	1,808,005	829,983	547,416	1,377,399	597	461	1,058	1,232,461	541,623	1,774,084	822,072	525,525	1,347,597
1882-83 ...	619	532	1,151	1,342,213	639,974	1,982,187	888,886	621,458	1,510,344	619	522	1,141	1,345,105	634,002	1,979,107	889,140	615,316	1,504,456
1883-84 ...	603	482	1,085	1,371,802	605,567	1,977,369	904,641	586,549	1,491,190	604	469	1,073	1,379,295	580,531	1,959,826	908,989	562,311	1,471,300

The number and tonnage of steamers from European ports *viâ* the Suez Canal are given in the following statement :—

Years.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.
1878-79	128	347,408	2,714
1879-80	136	365,578	2,688
1880-81	163	430,894	2,581
1881-82	239	608,017	2,544
1882-83	208	595,281	2,862
1883-84	226	667,862	2,955

There were 13 casualties to vessels while in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters within the port. Two of these were slight collisions; the rest were of no importance. The casualties amounted to 1·19 per cent. on the number of vessels.

Casualties.

The fire-engine *Hooghly* was employed six times. It assisted in the successful extinction of fires on board the *Clan Stuart*, *Dalinton*, and *Centurian*, and attended two local fires among huts. It was with the steam tug and fire-engine *Hetty* found of the greatest use in preventing the spread of a general conflagration caused by the firing of the ship *Aurora*, laden with kerosine-oil, at Garden Reach. The fire-engine arrived off vessel at 6-30 A.M., but on account of the danger of falling spars and excessive heat she could not go alongside. The masts and rigging were soon destroyed, and the whole vessel was in flames, shooting up columns of fire 50 to 60 feet high. Under such circumstances nothing could be done to check the fire. At about midday the vessel grounded and broke her back. When the flood made, it filled the wreck and floated out the burning oil, when every endeavour was made to prevent its spreading over the river, and in this respect the *Hetty* did excellent service, in which her labours were greatly aided by the weakness of the tide and the favourable wind. The fire was extinguished by 8-30 P.M. The vessel was totally destroyed, and the fire ignited some stacks of straw on the shore, as also a hulk attached to the Harbour Master's Department. A police boat was also burnt.

On account of the increased length of the vessels trading to the port it was found advisable to increase the length of the moorings between Fort Point and Hastings. This work was commenced on the 4th January, and eleven of the berths between Fort Point and Prinsep's Ghat have been lengthened from 280 feet to 350 feet. Within this space there are now, including the new moorings laid, 15 berths of 350 feet, to provide for which it was necessary to sacrifice four of the shorter berths. Before these alterations were commenced the moorings between Prinsep's Ghat and Fort Point could only accommodate 19 short vessels, whereas by the alterations made 15 large vessels can be accommodated in these moorings. During the ensuing cold season the moorings between Prinsep's Ghat and Tolly's Nullah will be lengthened in a similar manner. All the new moorings for large vessels have been laid with five-ton anchors in place of screws, the special Committee appointed by Government to report upon the question of anchors *versus* screws, as mentioned in paragraph 80 of last year's report, having reported in favour of anchors.

The dredger *Octopus* was employed on 140 working days, and dredged 985,750 cubic feet at a net rate of cost Rs. 13·42 per 1,000 cubic feet. In 1882-83 there were 1,257,000 cubic feet dredged, but the rate was Rs. 18·33 per 1,000.

Tramway.

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure on account of the tramway from the year 1879-80:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,40,882	1,60,549	1,35,812	1,12,026	1,34,901
Expenditure	1,00,888	1,16,091	97,672	81,469	1,06,365
Net revenue	39,994	44,458	38,140	30,557	28,536

The reduced income of the tramway is accounted for entirely by the failure in the jute crop. A great portion of the local traffic along the line is the transport of jute drums from the jute mart near Ruthtollah to the press-houses and of baled jute from the presses to the jetties.

Port approaches, navigable channels.

The income from the navigable channels leading to the port decreased from Rs. 4,23,509 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,71,805, and the expenditure on the maintenance of the river survey, buoying, and lighting establishments from Rs. 4,36,369 to Rs. 3,62,967.

The expenditure compared favourably with that of the previous year.

Port dues.

The port due was throughout the year at a one-anna rate; the tonnage was 4,000 tons less than that

of last year, and the actual amount received from the dues Rs. 83,623. The larger sum of Rs. 98,817 shown as the receipts during 1882-83 included charges received from some vessels which entered the port previous to April 1883 and paid port dues at the higher rate of 3 annas per ton. From the 1st April 1884 vessels entering port have been exempted from the port due of one anna, and no dues are charged, except hospital dues.

River surveys.

The Mutlah river survey was undertaken at the commencement of last cold season in addition to the Hooghly survey, and this considerably increased the duties of the survey staff during the year. In consequence of this additional work it was not possible to continue the detailed survey of the Hooghly, and nothing was done beyond carefully watching the channels and giving the necessary information to the Pilots. The Mutlah survey was a most arduous piece of work, more especially the triangulation which, on account of the low-lying banks frequently covered by the tides, made it most difficult to erect the triangulation marks, or put the theodolite up without a very great waste of time. A great deal of time was also wasted cutting down jungle to clear the lines to connect up with. The survey was completed; the channels thoroughly surveyed from Canning to latitude 21·21 north.

Proposed wet docks.

The question of providing accommodation for the shipping of the Port in the form of wet docks was the most important subject considered by the Commissioners during the year. After holding 23 meetings, extending over five months, the Joint Committee of the Port Commissioners and Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted a full report upon the whole question, and the report having been adopted unanimously at a full general meeting of the Commissioners, it was forwarded to Government, accompanied by plans and estimates for the works recommended.

The Committee recommended the immediate construction of wet docks at Kidderpore, made in accordance with the plans and connected with the Town jetties by a tramway along the river bank.

The Commissioners, in forwarding the report to Government, intimated that they would be prepared to carry out the works recommended in accordance with the plans submitted provided Government would advance the necessary funds, charging interest at 4 per cent. during the progress of the works, and upon their completion allowing the loan to remain as a permanent debt, bearing interest of 4½ per cent. per annum. The proposals in regard to wet docks were approved by the Governments of Bengal and India, and in March last the Commissioners were informed that, subject to certain modifications in the designs, the Secretary of State had accorded his general sanction to the scheme and authorized the acquisition of the necessary lands. A notification was accordingly issued and a special Collector appointed to take up the land under Act X of 1870, but no works in connection with this scheme were undertaken during the year under review. Proposals were also made by the Dock Committee to meet the immediate requirements of the export trade by the construction of a wharf on the Howrah foreshore road. These were submitted separately for the consideration and orders of the Commissioners, when plans and estimates for making up the wharf and laying a line of railway between Shalimar and the East Indian Railway goods terminus at Howrah were approved. The sanction of Government was also accorded to these works, which have been pushed on as rapidly as possible, and are now nearly completed.

Petroleum trade.

The unanimous adoption of the Kidderpore dock scheme enabled the Commissioners to take up the subject of providing special accommodation for the petroleum trade, and a special committee was appointed for the consideration of the question.

The Committee submitted definite proposals with plans and estimates for the establishment of the petroleum depôt at Budge-Budge, where it was shown such a depôt could be established at a comparatively small cost, and where the accommodation on shore is ample for the trade, and the depth of water for moorings sufficient for the shipping.

The necessary plans and estimates for giving effect to the foregoing recommendations have been submitted for the approval of Government.

Additional Port rules.

During the year additional Port rules were submitted to, and sanctioned by, Government for regulating fishing boats and the casting of fishing nets so as to prevent obstructions to navigation; for providing a clear space at the lower end of the Port where vessels entering and leaving port could turn in safety; and for regulating the space allotted to passengers in passenger boats plying within the Port.

Port of Chittagong.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Chittagong during the year under review as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars.	1882-83.		1883-84.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	39	43,789	34	48,297	.....	4,508	5	.....
Do. foreign trade	34	18,554	26	20,405	.....	1,851	8	.....
Do. coasting trade	15	8,411	5	3,762	.....	.....	10	4,649
Chittagong vessels	31	6,103	47	9,987	16	3,884	.....	.....
Other native vessels ...	58	5,779	104	8,012	46	2,233	.....	.....
Naraingunge inland trade ...	762	73,803	611	61,808	.....	.....	151	11,995
Mail steamers	103	55,858	105	54,509	2	.....	.....	1,349
Trading steamers	20	19,464	22	22,086	2	2,622	.....	.....
Ballam boats	2,205	30,460	2,050	28,739	.....	.....	155	1,721
Total ...	3,267	2,62,221	3,004	2,57,605	66	15,098	329	19,714

The increase in tonnage of vessels trading with Europe was due to larger vessels being engaged for carrying jute. The number of vessels was decreased by five ships having cleared for American ports. These are shown under the head of European vessels engaged in the foreign trade. It will be seen, however, that, while the tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign trade also showed an increase, there is a marked decrease in the number of ships; and if these American ships with a tonnage of 6,409 tons had not been included, the decrease, both in tonnage and number, would have been considerable. This was due to the depression of the rice trade with the West Indies and Mauritius. European vessels trading with coast ports also show a falling off, due to the short export of rice to Cochin, Cannanore, &c.

Chittagong vessels trading with ports other than Naraingunge showed an increase of 16 vessels with a tonnage of 3,884 tons, explained to be due to the early cessation of the jute trade between Naraingunge and Chittagong. Unable to get a jute cargo, these boats cleared with rice and paddy for ports on the west coast. The same explanation applies to other native vessels, which show a large increase. These boats came in numbers in expectation of earning freight by the jute trade with Naraingunge, but owing to the short jute crop they had to return to the ports they belonged to, either in ballast or with other cargo. Under the circumstances, the Naraingunge inland trade naturally shows a large decrease, and, generally speaking, it cannot be said that the trade of country vessels during the year compares satisfactorily with that of the previous season. Mail steamers show an increase of two vessels, but a decrease of 1,349 tons, owing to smaller steamers having been employed on the run. This result was accidental. The increase under the head of "trading steamers" is attributed to the low rates of freight which prevailed.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of jute exported as compared with the previous year:—

	1882-83. Quantity.	Value.	1883-84. Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Jute	1,149,257	73,23,050	1,064,572	76,69,330
	Tons.		Tons.	
Paddy and rice ...	81,315	32,69,337	65,592	34,30,760

The principal imports are salt and mineral oil. Of the former 16,393 tons and of the latter 294,444 gallons were imported.

There was an increase under both these items. The consumption of kerosine-oil has now entirely superseded that of earth-oil in Chittagong.

The total income of the port was Rs. 80,414 against Rs. 79,140 in the preceding year.

The total under the head of port dues for the year was Rs. 38,513 against Rs. 39,709 in the previous year. This corresponds approximately to the gross decrease of tonnage in vessels frequenting the port. There was an increase in pilotage receipts due to the credit of the earnings, Rs. 11,709, of the special pilots under this head. Under the authority of Government, captains of mail steamers who are duly passed are allowed to pilot their own vessels, and the Port Department receives 50 per cent. of the pilotage fees so earned; otherwise there would have been a decrease in the receipts under this head. The fees for mooring, &c., have increased with the greater facilities afforded. There are 12 moorings now, against five last year. This improvement has, it is reported, given great satisfaction to the masters of vessels.

The expenditure of the Port Fund increased from Rs. 78,916 to Rs. 98,759. The increase was chiefly due to an increase in the rate of pay allowed to Pilots and to a large increase in the dockyard charges. Under the latter head the increase amounted to Rs. 26,864, representing the value of 10 sets of swinging moorings supplied to the Port, and also the cost of the steam-launch.

All the buoys marking the river channels down to the bar were overhauled, examined, scraped, and painted, and the moorings changed where necessary. The Chittagong river is now buoyed according to the orders of the Government of India. There are now conical buoys, painted black, marking the right hand side of the channel, and can-shaped buoys, painted red, marking the left side. On entering the river, therefore, red buoys are kept to port, and black to starboard. Besides the above there are two other buoys in charge of the Port Officer,—one marking the Dolphin Shoal, and the other, a whistling buoy, marking the South Patch. Great changes have taken place, and are taking place, in the upper part of the river above Antimahomed's Ghat, beyond the Port boundary, and a large chur has formed almost across the river at this point.

Six accidents occurred to vessels under charge of Pilots: none of them, however, were of a serious nature. On the whole, the Pilots are reported to have done their duty satisfactorily. The services of three men were dispensed with by Government orders and the arrival of the launch *Active*. The steam-tug *Albert*, provided by private enterprise, proved very useful. Three Chittagong and two Coringa vessels engaged in the jute trade between the Port and Naraingunge were wrecked to the north of Sundeep, and several lives were lost. The wrecks occurred from under-ballasting and through the ignorance of the masters of the vessels. There is no doubt that these boats are occasionally placed in charge of persons wholly ignorant of navigation.

The health of the shipping was very good throughout the year under report, and no cases of cholera and small-pox appeared. There were two deaths from drowning and one from an accident on board ship.

Ports of Orissa.

The following statement shows the shipping, trade, and income of the Orissa Ports during the past three years:—

Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ...	1881-82 ...	135	165,875	136	165,957	8,47,160	19,93,894	10,904
	1882-83 ...	156	171,030	153	168,619	1,73,961	29,70,497	12,053
	1883-84 ...	142	199,533⅓	146	199,497	6,93,469	33,68,315	13,996
Pooree ...	1881-82 ...	21	25,440	23	25,787	3,797	80,607	545
	1882-83 ...	35	39,669	35	39,669	23,164	3,41,345	567
	1883-84 ...	38	56,786	38	56,786	2,12,529	6,72,599	1,972
Balasore ...	1881-82 ...	520	77,594	509	74,538	51,48,069	47,68,283	3,600
	1882-83 ...	372	77,924	403	77,551	52,99,716	43,92,909	2,988
	1883-84 ...	340	78,855	354	80,190	55,89,110	45,46,804	2,584

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The general increase in trade was due to the stimulus caused by high prices for grain in Bengal and an abundant stock in Orissa.

False Point.

In the arrivals there was an increase of five steamers of 34,548 tons and a decrease of 19 sailing-vessels of 6,044½ tons, or a net decrease of 14 vessels with an increase of 28,503½ tons during the year as compared with the year preceding. Similarly, in the departures there was an increase of one steamer and of 29,659 tons, and a decrease of eight sailing vessels with an increase of 1,219 tons, or a net decrease of seven vessels with an increase of 30,878 tons in the aggregate. The decrease in the number of vessels is attributable to the entry of weekly steamers of larger capacity or tonnage than in the previous year.

The quantity of grain exported during the year was 819,500 cwt. and increased by 157,800 cwt., with an increased value of Rs. 4,21,184 as compared with the preceding year. The Collector attributes the increase to improved communications, by which the surplus produce of the district finds easy exit to foreign countries.

All items of import, with the exception of twist, considerably increased, owing to the improved circumstances of the division and the consequent increased demand. An apparently large increase in opium is due, however, to the omission of the value of that article to the extent of Rs. 1,67,520 imported during 1882-83 from that year's return.

Towards the close of the year the coasting steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which used to call at False Point for several years, ceased to enter the port on their inward voyages.

Pooree.

The Cuttack (False Point) and Pooree ports have a joint port fund.

The increase in the amount of port-dues collected during the year, as compared with the preceding year, was due to the visit of nine extra steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company and of four belonging to Messrs. Macneill and Company. The other steamers of the former company which visited the port during the year were mail steamers, and came *viâ* False Point, where they paid the dues.

The quantity of grain exported increased from 133,100 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,37,155, to 249,306, valued at Rs. 6,71,045. The exports, both to foreign and home ports, during the year show the marked increases of Rs. 1,34,571 and Rs. 1,98,919 respectively, or Rs. 3,33,890 in the aggregate over the preceding year, owing to great demand for rice in the districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and also to larger shipments of rice to Colombo by two new merchants.

The imports consisted of treasure to the value of Rs. 1,70,000, gunny-bags, and provisions. The merchants brought treasure from Calcutta to purchase rice, as currency notes cannot always be exchanged at Pooree.

Leaving out of account the Government contributions of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 6,000 made in 1882-83 and in 1883-84 respectively to meet the deficit balances of the fund, the port-dues collected during the year decreased by Rs. 404. This result was due to the fact that 14 vessels of 7,425 tons anchored during the year beyond the limits of the ports, for which no port-dues were levied. Some native crafts also, below 300 maunds burden, visited the ports, on which no dues were levied. It has been ascertained that all these 14 vessels, which anchored beyond the limits of the ports, cleared with cargo.

There was an increase of one steamer of 2,210 tons and a decrease of 33 sailing-vessels of 1,279 tons, or a net decrease of 32 vessels with an increase of 931 tons in the vessels which entered. Similarly, in the departures there was a corresponding decrease of 49 vessels with an increase of 2,639 tons, due to a smaller number of sailing-vessels of larger tonnage plying during the year.

The grain exported amounted to 1,212,340 cwt., valued at Rs. 26,87,459. The increase of Rs. 10,82,895 in the value of grain exported was in exports to both foreign and home ports. With the exception of twist, all items of import increased. The fall in cotton-twist was in the value only, but the quantities imported during the year were greater than the year before. It is satisfactory to notice that with the advance of cotton piece-goods twist is steadily

increasing. This result, combined with the increased imports of the other articles, indicates increased prosperity. The total increase in the combined imports and exports increased by Rs. 14,43,889, or 14·89 per cent. over the preceding year.

Two weekly steamers—*Victoria* and *Bassein*—ran on the Balasore line, and four bi-weekly steamers—*Medina*, *Curlew*, *Tyrone*, and *Reliance*—on the Chandbally line. These steamers found ample employment on the Orissa coast line of the district, and greatly contributed to the development of the rising trade of Orissa. There was also maintained a regular water communication between Cuttack and Chandbally *viâ* the Kendraparah canal, by small canal steamers plying weekly between the two places. One was a Government steamer called the *Aurora*, and two were worked by private firms, with cargo-boats for transport of passengers and cargo from Cuttack to Chandbally and *vice versâ*.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Changes for extending meteorological observations lately introduced.

During the year 1883-84 the extensions of the Bengal Meteorological Department, which were sanctioned during 1882-83, and the character, extent, and scope of which were stated in the Administration Report for that year, were completely and successfully effected. The past year has hence been one of considerable importance in the working of this department. Among the extensions finally sanctioned, the following were the most important:—

1*st.*—The establishment of a large number of additional stations recording observations at 10 A.M. only, so distributed throughout the province as to give a fairly complete view of all the more important meteorological changes in the province.

2*nd.*—Provision for additional inspection of the observatories at all seasons of the year. By this means errors to whatever causes due are speedily rectified, and the accumulation of inaccurate observations prevented.

3*rd.*—Special arrangements for the speedy and continuous transmission of the meteorological and rainfall observations taken throughout the province day by day to the Bengal Meteorological Office, where they are reduced and tabulated, and the various meteorological returns prepared for publication without any unnecessary delay.

4*th.*—The publication of daily weather reports for the province of Bengal during the south-west monsoon, or from May 15th to November 15th, and of weekly and monthly meteorological and rainfall returns in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with short summaries giving the more important features of the weather and rainfall and their distribution to all concerned.

5*th.*—An increase in the clerical establishment of the Bengal Meteorological Office.

The stations at which it was finally decided to establish observatories were as follows:—

Orissa	Balasore.
South-West Bengal	Midnapore. Ramgunge.
East Bengal	Noakholly. Burrisaul. Serajgunge. Commillah. Furreedpore. Mymensingh.
North Bengal	Rampore Beauleah. Dinagepore. Rungpore. Julpigoree.
Behar	Bhagulpore. Chupra. Motihari. Buxar. Arrah. Dehree.
Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chutia Nagpur ...	Nya Doomka. Ranchi. Chyebassa.

The whole of the observatories now established in Bengal are, as before, subject to the control and orders of the Imperial Reporter, and the working of every part of the system is under his supervision, and has been perfectly satisfactory during the past year. It has secured on the one hand the extension of the department which was considered essential, whilst it has maintained uniformity of system and control by a single head—most important features in a scientific department, such as a Meteorological Department is or ought to be.

Second class observatories.

There were, as in the preceding year, five second class observatories in Bengal and two in Assam, of which five have self-registering anemographs. There were several breaks in the working of these instruments during the year. Dhubri, Sibsagor, and Bankipore observatories which were visited during the cold weather were found in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Imperial third class observatories.

These were 15 in number—ten in Bengal, one (Akyab) in Burma, two (Silchar and Tura) in Assam, and two (Gopalpore and Coconada) in Madras. The two last are maintained in connection with the Bay of Bengal Weather Service. The majority of these observatories are satisfactory in character, and the observations accurate and reliable.

Provincial third class observatories.

These are the additional observatories established in accordance with the extended system sanctioned last year. They are 22 in number. These observatories were visited by the Meteorological Reporter, and the results of the working are reported much more satisfactory than was expected. A few defects were observed, but in the great majority of cases the work of observation was performed quite as satisfactorily and accurately as at the third class stations.

Rainfall-recording stations.

There has been a slight increase in the number of rain-recording stations during the past year. In 1882-83 the number was 162, and in the official year 1883-84 it was 167. The returns from the great majority of these stations were received punctually and regularly. The only stations which gave frequent trouble in delaying their returns were Bagirhat (in the Khulna district) and Jagatsingpore (in the district of Cuttack).

Effect of the extention.

The amount of work which had to be done in connection with the extension of the system was much larger than was anticipated. The work in all branches of the Meteorological Department has considerably increased. The observations taken previous to the year 1883 have been entered in books for reference, in such a manner that the mean pressure, maximum or minimum temperature, and rainfall for any day of the year can be at once obtained. The observations which continue to be taken are added, so that they form a continuous record of all the observations taken at each station, arranged in the simplest way for reference. The rainfall observations taken at the revenue stations are filed in the office records in a similar manner to the preceding, so that the average rainfall for any day, or any week or month, or any other portion of a year, may be determined with the least possible labour. The Bengal daily weather reports from 15th May to the 6th of November, and the Bay of Bengal weather reports during the year were regularly prepared. The weekly and monthly meteorological and rainfall reports for the province were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Three rainfall charts were prepared monthly during the south-west monsoon period 1883 (*i.e.*, from May to November), showing by colours—

(1) the average distribution of rainfall over the province for the month;
(2) the actual distribution of rainfall for the same month;
(3) the variation of the actual from the average rainfall, indicating whether it was in excess or defect, and the amount.

Special returns, and a special set of charts were prepared, illustrating the distribution and partial failure of the rains in Bengal during the south-west monsoon period of 1883 (*i.e.*, from May 15th to November 15th).

Tables were drawn up giving the average and actual rainfall and the difference between the actual and average rainfall (or variation) for each month

of the year 1883 and for the whole year at 166 rainfall-recording stations, and were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No very severe cyclone was generated in the Bay of Bengal during 1883.

Storm-signals.

A number of smaller cyclonic storms occurred during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon over the Bay. They gave rise to strong winds and stormy weather, and in one or two cases to winds of hurricane force over a small part of the Bay, more or less dangerous to any ships involved in them near the centre. Ten of these occasioned wind and sea, trying, if not dangerous, to shipping, but only one necessitated the hoisting of the warning signals.

The storms for the year 1883 present two important peculiarities, which are both illustrations of generalizations and deductions. The first is the unusually large number of small cyclonic storms during the period when the south-west monsoon was in force at the head of the Bay and in Bengal. The south-west monsoon of last year was unusually weak, and terminated abruptly in the latter part of September. A weak monsoon is usually accompanied with heavier rainfall than usual near the head of the Bay, and with the consequent formation of a larger number of cyclonic storms or atmospheric whirls. The past south-west monsoon has apparently been a well marked illustration of this principle. The other important feature was the absence of storms during the period extending from the 15th of September to the 10th of November. After the abrupt termination of the south-west monsoon in Northern India, north-easterly winds set in almost immediately on the Coromandel Coast, and gave heavy rain for several weeks, so that the commencement of the north-east monsoon in Madras last year was one of the most favourable for agricultural operations which that presidency has experienced for some years. Heavy continuous rain on the Madras coast during the October transitive period is, as indicated by the condensation theory of cyclones, unfavourable to the formation of cyclonic whirls on the Bay at that time. Experience confirms this, and indicates that a strong north-east monsoon on the Madras coast, with heavy and more or less continuous rain over the land, is associated with an absence of cyclones in the Bay. The past year was a remarkable example of this principle. The October transition period was characterized by unusually fine weather in the Bay and by the non-occurrence of a single storm until the 11th of November, when rainfall ceased for some time in the Madras Presidency.

The form of the Bay of Bengal daily weather report was improved at the commencement of the year, and now furnishes observations taken at 17 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, together with a summary of the more important features of the weather and a chart giving the distribution of pressure, air motion, and rainfall. This report was supplied to 29 subscribers and 30 Government officials at the commencement of the year, and to 29 subscribers and 32 Government officials at the end of the year. The receipts from subscription during the year covered the cost of printing and distributing the reports.

Daily Weather Reports.

The Bengal daily weather report was first issued on the 15th of May. The first reports gave observations taken at 14 stations, with a short summary. The number of stations was gradually increased, and from the beginning of August daily weather telegrams were received from 31 observatories, including four in Orissa, six in South-West Bengal, four in East Bengal, six in North Bengal, four in North Behar, six in South Behar, and one in Chutia Nagpur.

These reports were published and supplied to 94 Government officials and to three subscribers.

A fair amount of work has again been done in this department. Two hundred and fifty-three sets of returns, giving meteorological extracts from logs, were submitted by the captains of vessels arriving in the port. The officers of several steamers belonging to lines trading between Calcutta and England take special observations in the Bay and Arabian Sea on their way home and back again. Log-books were also sent to the Meteorological Reporter on several occasions with permission to make any extracts that were required.

Marine Meteorology.

The result of the working of the past two years has shown conclusively, that a large amount of valuable meteorological information can be easily

obtained from the captains of vessels navigating the Bay, and that the majority of captains and officers of vessels, from the interest they take in the weather, are ready even at considerable trouble to themselves to fill in the returns in the hope that they may be of some use in the investigations of the Meteorological Department.

Although the number of returns sent in was smaller than those received in the preceding year, they were of higher quality. A fair proportion of the observations were as accurate and carefully taken, judging from internal evidence and from a comparison with the land observations on the coasts of the Bay, as at our best land observatories.

The Meteorological Reporter has utilized the information they have supplied in preparing an account of the two most severe storms in the Bay during the year 1883, viz., that at the head of the Bay in the last week of June, and that off the Burma and Aracan coast in the second week of November. It is intended to publish this and the cyclone reports which were nearly finished last year, during the present year.

In addition to the information derived from the meteorological extracts from the logs of vessels, meteorological observations were taken at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. on board the light vessels near the mouth of the Hooghly.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1883.

Pressure during the month of January was above the average in every part of the province except Orissa. The excess varied from ·01″ at Burdwan to ·03″ at Patna and Dacca. The mean pressure for the month at the Orissa stations was very slightly below the normal. Orissa at this time formed an area of diminished pressure with respect to the neighbouring districts of Bengal.

The air pressure was very steady during the greater part of the month. One important depression formed in the Punjab between the 22nd and 25th, during which the barometer was nearly half an inch below its normal height in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. The depression advanced to the south-east through the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces until the 29th, by which time it had gradually filled up.

The mean temperature of the month was slightly below the average, except at Cuttack. The deficiency was greatest at Chittagong, where it was 1·8°, and at Dacca, for which it was 1·4°. It averaged 1° for the province. Temperature during the greater part of the month was slightly in excess, and the diminished mean temperature of the month was due to a very cold period, coincident with the period of barometric depression already noted. From the 27th to the end of the month, temperature was from 3° to 5° below the normal temperature of the period, and on the 27th and 28th was as much as 10° to 15° below the normal at several stations in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and South-West Bengal.

The air was on the whole slightly damper than usual. The increased humidity was most marked at the Behar stations, where it was about 8 per cent. in excess. There were two very damp periods during the month, the first lasting from the 8th to the 13th, and the second from the 25th to the 28th.

Light showers of little importance fell in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the adjacent districts of Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 9th and 10th. Fairly general rain occurred between the 24th and 27th in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal, and local showers in the remaining districts of the province. The rainfall was below the average except in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Behar. The excess in North Behar averaged 0·95 inches, in South Behar 0·74 inches, in Chutia Nagpur 0·52 inches, and in North Bengal 0·12 inches.

The general features of the distribution of pressure during the month of February were similar to those of the preceding month. The mean pressure of the month was slightly in excess, except at the Orissa stations and Chittagong. The excess was largest at the Behar stations and at Calcutta, for which it was ·02″. The deficiency was greatest at False Point, where it amounted to ·01″. Orissa was thus, as in the previous month, an area of deficient pressure compared with the remainder of the province. There was only one important depression in Upper India during the month. It was

much smaller than that which occurred during the last week of January, and of much shorter duration, lasting from the 17th to the 19th. It produced a slight fall of the barometer in Behar, but was generally of little importance in Bengal.

The air was drier than usual. The mean humidity of the month was 2 per cent. below the average in Behar and in Orissa, and 8 per cent. in Bengal.

The mean temperature of the month was considerably below the average at all stations. The defect was greatest at the Bengal stations, for which the mean temperature was 3° below the normal mean, and was greatest at Saugor Island and False Point, where the deficiency exceeded 4°. The deficiency was less marked at the Behar stations, where it ranged from ½° to 2°. The low temperature of the month was in part due to the dry north-westerly winds holding out longer in Bengal than is usual. The southerly local sea winds, which generally set in about the first or second week of the month over the coast region of the north-west angle of the Bay, were at least a week later than usual. It was also partly due to the cooling of the air by the rainfall of the last week of the month.

The only important point in the air circulation was that the westerly and north-westerly winds in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and West Bengal were slightly stronger than usual, and that they retained their influence on the coast to a later date. South-westerly winds were not fully established on the coast of South-West Bengal and Orissa until the last week of the month.

The rainfall of February occurred almost entirely during the last week of the month, and accompanied thunder-storms or nor-westers. A few local showers of little importance occurred during the early part of the month. General rainfall was received during the last four days of the month. It was confined to the plain districts of Bengal and Orissa, to which the southerly sea winds, which set in during the month, extended. It was heaviest in the southern districts of South-West Bengal and the Balasore district of Orissa, and was moderate in East Bengal. A few light showers fell in Northern Bengal. It was, on the other hand, a rainless period over Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The rainfall of the month was thus in defect over the whole of the province, with the exception of the Balasore, Midnapore, and Howrah districts, the 24-Pergunnahs and the Backergunge district. The following table gives the variation of the rainfall from the normal for the seven divisions of the province:—

	Average rainfall of month.	Normal average rainfall of month.	Variation.
Orissa	1·06	0·76	+0·30
South-West Bengal	0·83	1·14	—0·31
East Bengal	0·62	1·05	—0·43
North „	0·04	0·76	—0·72
„ Behar	0·08	0·60	—0·52
South „	0·04	0·59	—0·55
Chutia Nagpur	0·18	0·88	—0·70

The increased heat during the previous month, and the greater dryness of the air, produced a marked effect on the pressure of the air during the month of March. Pressure which had been previously in excess, now fell below the average. The deficiency was nowhere large, and barely averaged ·01″ over the province, and was greatest at Patna, where it amounted to ·02″.

The first part of the month was a period of frequent local thunder-storms and rain. During the last half of the month, the weather was fine, skies clear, and air dry. During the former period, temperature was very considerably below the average. It afterwards increased very rapidly. The combination of these two opposite states of the weather gave a resulting mean temperature for the month slightly in defect. In Bengal and Behar it was from 1° to 2° below the normal mean, and in Orissa was very slightly above it.

The first half of the month was a damp period, whilst the latter was very dry. On the whole the humidity was slightly below the average, except over the coast region from Chittagong to False Point.

Winds were light, variable, and unsteady during the first two weeks. Afterwards they were of the normal type for the period. Moderate south-westerly winds prevailed in South Bengal and the Orissa coast, westerly winds in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and easterly winds in North-East Bengal.

During the first half of the month the atmosphere was in a slightly disturbed state over the whole province, and frequent thunder-storms, giving light to moderate rain, occurred at intervals in almost every part of the province. The storms were most frequent, and the rainfall heaviest in Orissa, the western districts of South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and the Noakhally, Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Chittagong districts of East Bengal. Some very heavy falls occurred in the Eastern Bengal districts. Noakhally registered 5·28 inches for the 24 hours preceding 6 P.M. on the 3rd, and Ruma 4·35 inches on the 2nd. This period of rainfall lasted until the 13th or 14th, except in East Bengal, where it terminated on the 7th. No rain occurred during the remainder of the month. The only districts which received no rain during the month were the Julpigori, Cooch Behar, and Darjeeling districts. The following table gives the average rainfall and the normal average rainfall of the month for comparison:—

	Average rainfall.	Normal average rainfall	Variation.
Orissa	2·01	0·98	+1·03
South-West Bengal	1·48	1·38	+0·10
East Bengal	3·54	2·59	+0·95
North „	0·27	1·05	—0·78
„ Behar	0·13	0·41	—0·28
South „	0·66	0·38	+0·28
Chutia Nagpur	2·83	0·99	+1·84

The same atmospheric actions, which produced slightly decreased pressure in the month of March, continued, and produced a larger effect in April. The mean pressure of the month was below the average by amounts which ranged from ·01″ at False Point and Chittagong to ·03″ at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. The variations from the mean were somewhat irregular in their distribution. Generally speaking, the deficiency of pressure was least marked round the north coast of the Bay (as indicated by the stations of Saugor Island, False Point and Chittagong) and was greatest in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The fluctuations of pressure during the month were not large in amount, but succeeded each other rather rapidly. The most important periods of deficient pressure over the province were firstly, on the 12th and 13th; secondly, from the 24th to the 26th, and thirdly, on the 29th and 30th.

The weather conditions of the last half of March were continued until the third week of April. Temperature increased rapidly over the province, the south-westerly sea winds strengthened, and extended northwards and westwards. The actions attending these conditions at length resulted in a slightly disturbed state of the atmosphere. The last ten days of the month formed a period of frequent local thunder-storms or nor-westers, which gave rain to every part of the province. During the early part of the month, temperture was excessive. The highest maximum temperatures recorded during the month were Gya, 109·7°, Patna, 108·6°, Burdwan, 107·7°, and Berhampur, 107·2°. The mean temperature for the month was slightly above the normal over the greater part of Behar, Chutia Nagpur and West Orissa, where the rainfall was least, and below it on the Orissa coast and in South and East Bengal. The air was on the whole slightly drier than usual in consequence of the long period of almost rainless weather extending over nearly three weeks. The winds were normal in direction during the early part of the month. The rapid increase of temperature was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the strength of the moist sea-winds in Southern Bengal, and the dry land-winds of the Gangetic Plain. The increased strength of the winds was very marked during the fourth week of the month.

The rainfall of the month was clearly dependent on the meteorological conditions above stated. In South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and Orissa, across which strong, dry westerly winds blew with unusual force and steadiness, the rainfall was considerably below the average. The deficiency was proportionately greatest in South Behar, and least in Orissa. On the other hand, over nearly the whole of Bengal and in North Behar, to which the influence of the sea winds (which were of greater intensity than usual) extended, the rainfall was markedly above the average. The rainfall was absolutely, as well as proportionately, greatest in the districts bordering on the Assam and Tipperah hills, that is, in the Cooch Behar, East Rungpore, Mymensingh, Kissengunj, and Tipperah districts. A second area of heavy rainfall included a narrow strip of country stretching from Ranigunj to Calcutta and Baraset. This was visited by a series of nor-westers, which apparently originated in the neighbourhood of Ranigunj. There was, on the other hand, a local deficiency of rainfall in the Moorshedabad, Maldah, and South Bhagulpore districts. Over the remainder of Bengal, the rainfall was slightly in excess. The following table gives the average rainfall for the month in the seven meteorological divisions of the province:—

	Average rainfall	Normal average rainfall.	Variation.
Orissa	1·13	1·82	—0·69
South-West Bengal	2·76	2·21	+0·55
East Bengal	5·30	4·05	+1·25
North „	4·00	2·85	+1·15
„ Behar	0·95	0·80	+0·15
South „	0·15	0·47	—0·32
Chutia-Nagpur	0·30	0·58	—0·28

The greater part of the rainfall during the month occurred during three periods of disturbance. The first was on the 2nd and 3rd, when local showers fell in South-West and East Bengal. The second period extended from the 13th to the 15th. During this period moderately heavy showers fell in the Cooch Behar, Julpigori, and Rungpore districts. The third period lasted from the 17th to the end of the month. During the first four days showers were confined to the eastern districts. On the 21st, the disturbance extended to North Bengal, South-West Bengal, and Orissa; and on the 25th to North Behar. Moderately heavy showers, which chiefly accompanied thunder-storms or nor-westers, were received in all these districts until the 27th, when they ceased in Northern Bengal and Behar. Light showers continued in East and South-West Bengal until the end of the month.

The deficiency of pressure which had commenced in the month of March continued and accumulated during the greater part of May. The effect of this on the mean pressure of the month was very marked. It was very considerably below the normal by amounts which averaged ·06″ in Behar, ·05″ in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, and ·04″ in East Bengal. The deficiency was largest at Patna and Gya. The mean temperature varied very slightly from the average over that part of the province to which the sea winds extended, and over which frequent showers occurred. It was, on the contrary, very considerably in excess in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. Thus the mean temperature for the month was 4° above the normal at Hazaribagh and Gya, and 1½° at Patna. The highest maximum temperatures recorded during the month were:—Gya 115·8°, Patna 110°, Cuttack 109·4°, and Hazaribagh 108·3°. These were also the maximum temperatures of the year at those stations.

The humidity of the air on the whole during the month varied very slightly from the normal, except in South Behar (represented by Gya) and Chutia Nagpur, over which dry, westerly winds of unusual intensity prevailed.

The rainfall of the month occurred during two different sets of conditions. From the 1st to the 21st, deficient pressure, with unusually strong south-westerly winds prevailed over Bengal. They brought up much aqueous vapour, which was condensed and deposited as rain, chiefly in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and over the districts between the Tipperah and the Garo and Khasia Hills. The rainfall was especially heavy in the Silchar district of Assam, and gave rise to excessive floods. Frequent showers also fell from the 1st to

the 5th in South-West Bengal and Orissa. In Behar and Chutia Nagpur, the weather was hot and dry, and the skies cloudless. From the 5th to the 17th, very little rain fell in South-West Bengal, Orissa, or Behar. There were here and there a few local showers of little importance. Several showers occurred on the 18th, and more or less general rain fell on the 19th and 20th in South-West Bengal, North Behar, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

On the 21st, the barometer began to rise rapidly, and was above the average during the latter part of the month. The south-west winds suddenly fell off, and were much below their average strength during the remainder of the month. The rainfall, which now accompanied them, was much less than before. Hardly any rain fell between the 21st and 25th, except in Orissa. During the last week of the month local showers, over more or less limited areas, occurred in every part of the province, the total amount of the rainfall decreasing slightly from east to west.

The rainfall of the month was in excess over the Julpigori, Cooch Behar, Dinagepore, and Rungpore districts of North Bengal; the Mymensingh, Tipperah and Chittagong districts of East Bengal; over a narrow area at the foot of the Orissa hills, stretching from Cuttack to Balasore, and over a portion of Central Bengal, including the Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Pubna, North Nuddea, and Furreedpore districts. The excess in the amounts of the rainfall for the month was over four inches in the Pubna district, part of Cooch Behar, Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Chittagong, and over eight inches in the Chittagong district and the more eastern parts of the Mymensingh district.

The rainfall of the month was below the average over the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and the Maldah and Bogra districts of North Bengal, South-West Bengal (excluding the Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, and North Nuddea districts) and the south-western districts of East Bengal. The deficiency was less than two inches over the greater part of this area. It varied from 2 to 4 inches over a small portion of the Purneah district, of which Kissengunj was the centre, and over a long, narrow area stretching from Chyebassa through Calcutta to Burrisal. The deficiency in this area was greatest at Calcutta and its neighbourhood, where it averaged 4 inches.

The distribution of rainfall during the month of May was generally similar to that of April. In both months there was excessive rainfall over Eastern and Northern Bengal, and deficient rainfall in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. Excessive local rainfall at Ranigunj and its neighbourhood was also a feature common to both months. They differed mainly in the rainfall of South-West Bengal and the adjacent districts of East Bengal. In May there was general deficiency of from 2 to 4 inches over the whole of this area, whereas in April it received an excess of from 0 to 2 inches. The excessive local rainfall at Chittagong in May stands out in marked contrast to the deficient rainfall in that district in April.

Hence the rainfall of the previous two months was on the whole excessive in Eastern and Northern Bengal, normal in South-West Bengal, and Orissa, and defective in Behar and Chutia Nagpur.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province, for the month of May 1883:—

Meteorological Division.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th May 1883.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	107·4	68·9	93·0	79·8	86·4	+0·3	1·87	3·81	−1·94	3·9	7·5	−3·6	0·04	2·17
South-West Bengal	112·5	64·2	94·8	76·4	85·6	.....	5·15	5·26	−0·11	9·1	9·1	...	1·47	2·76
East Bengal	101·5	60·1	87·3	73·7	80·5	−1·5	11·13	4·32	+1·81	13·5	19·9	+0·6	4·97	4·76
North Bengal	102·6	60·6	86·6	70·7	78·7	−2·2	10·98	8·78	+2·20	13·1	11·5	+1·6	7·01	5·32
North Behar	111·5	65·4	96·2	74·9	85·5	−0·4	2·41	2·84	−0·43	4·8	4·8	...	0·61	1·46
South Behar	113·5	67·5	100·4	77·2	88·8	−0·4	1·64	2·07	−0·43	3·3	4·0	−0·7	0·61	1·26
Chutia Nagpur	109·5	60·1	100·1	44·2	87·1	+2·7	1·67	2·51	−0·84	4·4	6·5	−2·1	0·12	1.47

The variations of the elements of observation are usually much smaller during the rains than at any other time of the year. This was the case in 1883, although the rains in Bengal were exceptional in character. The atmospheric conditions in Bengal immediately preceding the rains were very similar to those which obtained in 1882. Pressure was very low over the whole of the province. Strong local sea winds prevailed, and the relative abnormal variations of pressure were small, but sufficient to indicate a slight deficiency of pressure over and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Himalayas. Similar conditions are usually followed by early and fairly abundant rains. The meteorological conditions of nearly the whole of North and East Bengal are not known, as previous to the year 1883 there were no observatories in that area. As will be seen, the rains were somewhat earlier than usual in setting in over the province, and rainfall, generally sufficient for agricultural purposes, and in many parts in excess, fell during the first three months of the rains, after which the rains fell off rapidly, and finally terminated much earlier than usual.

Pressure was in June, as in the three preceding months, in defect. The mean varied from the normal by small amounts, which averaged ·03″ in East Bengal, ·02″ in West Bengal, Orissa, and Behar, and ·01″ in Chutia Nagpur. The temperature returns indicated an average temperature differing very slightly from the normal mean.

The monsoon commenced feebly on the Aracan and Pegu coasts in the last week of May, when moderate rain fell. The first heavy burst of rain on that part of the coast accompanying strong winds, occurred on the 3rd and 4th of June. The rainfall increased in amount from that date, and extended northwards. At the same time the humidity began to increase in Behar. Rain was fairly general over South Bengal during the second week of the month, and more especially after the 11th. The rainfall extended over the whole province during the next week. In Behar and Chutia Nagpur the rains were ushered in by a cyclonic disturbance of considerable intensity, which gave remarkably heavy rain. If the first day on and from which general monsoon rain occurred in any district be accepted as the date of the commencement of the monsoon in that district, the following table gives the dates for each of the seven divisions of the province for the year 1883:—

East Bengal	June 8th
South-West Bengal	„ 9th
North Bengal	„ 10th
Orissa	„ 10th
Chutia Nagpur	„ 11th
Behar	„ 14th

An important feature of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon is that it is not due to a steady, continuous action, but occurs rather as a series or succession of pulsations or inrushes of aqueous vapour followed by condensation on the large scale and general rainfall. The intervals between the bursts of general rainfall are favourable to the formation of cyclonic vortices near the head of the Bay. These usually advance landwards across the Bengal or Orissa coast, and frequently give heavy and occasionally excessive rainfall to the districts over which they pass. Two such barometric depressions or cyclonic disturbances were formed during the month of June at the head of the Bay. The first was generated in the north-west angle of the Bay, quite close to the Balasore coast, and in the Balasore and Midnapore districts on the 13th and 14th. It gave moderately heavy rain to North Orissa and South-West Bengal, but was of little importance until the 15th, when it had advanced into South Behar. It then apparently began to draw large supplies of aqueous vapour from the monsoon current, which had by that time advanced into North Bengal and Behar. It moved across the Patna district into North Behar, and passed into the northern part of the Purneah district, and gave excessive rainfall, which caused heavy floods over a large part of Behar, more

especially the Gya, Patna, Mozufferpore, Durbhanga, North Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Darjeeling hill districts. It broke up on the evening of the 19th or morning of the 20th in the Purneah district. The second depression and cyclonic vortex began to form on the 26th of the month. It followed a brief period of light winds and partial rainfall. Its existence was first indicated by the wind direction at Saugor Island on the morning of the 26th, when it was to the south-east of that station. It remained stationary until the 28th, during which period it gradually increased in intensity. It crossed the Balasore coast on the evening of the 29th, and passed across the North Orissa hills into the Central Provinces. It was chiefly remarkable for the very low barometer at its centre and for the very strong winds (almost of hurricane force) experienced by ships which passed through its eastern quadrant in the Bay.

The following table gives the heaviest rainfalls on land during the first storm:—

	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.
Gya	1·01	3·04	0·21	0·01	.....
Behar	5·17	6·85	10·95	0·58	.....
Mozufferpore	0·08	2·85	12·49	0·42	.....
Durbhanga	0·53	1·02	5·02	8·52	.....
Maddapore (North Bhagulpore)	0·55	0·70	1·75	3·15	7·50

The distribution of the rainfall of the month was very irregular. During the first week local showers were received in nearly every part of the province, and accompanied local storms or nor-westers. During the second week the monsoon current or wave of rainfall gave general rain, commencing on the north-eastern coast of the Bay and extending northwards and westwards over the province. The depression already noticed as forming at this time near the Balasore coast, gave very heavy rain during the third week over Orissa and the greater part of Chutia Nagpur and Behar. Light to moderate rain was also received in Bengal. During the fourth week the second depression of the month formed and passed over Orissa, to which it gave heavy rain. Throughout the remainder of the province rain fell almost daily as light showers, but the total amount was small. The rainfall was less than 10 inches in amount over the north-western districts of Behar and Chutia Nagpur and over a large part of Central Bengal, including the Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Pubna, Buxa, Nuddea, South Burdwan, the greater part of the Presidency Division, North Jessore, Dacca, and the western half of the Mymensingh district. In Central Bengal there were three centres of very slight rainfall at each of which the rainfall was less than five inches in amount, namely, Manickgunge in the Dacca district, Nattore in the Nuddea district, and Ranaghat and Bongong in the Kishnaghur and Jessore districts.

The total rainfall of the month exceeded 20 inches in amount over the Noakhally, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar districts, and also in the Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, North Purneah, and North Bhagulpore districts. In the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 10 to 20 inches.

The rainfall was in excess over the whole of Orissa, the greater part of Chutia Nagpur, and the whole of Behar (excepting the Chumparun, Bettiah, Gopalgunge, and Bhubooah districts, and part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs), and the Julpigoree and Darjeeling districts. The excess exceeded 10 inches in the Behar, Mozufferpore, North Purneah, and North Bhagulpore districts, and the Darjeeling hills; and also at Cuttack, Pooree and Chandbali in Orissa. The excess was also over 10 inches along the north-east coast, from Cox's Bazar to Noakhally.

The rainfall was in defect over the districts referred to above, and also over nearly the whole of Bengal. The deficiency exceeded 5 inches over the greater part of Bengal to the east and north of a line running through Dinapore, Rampore Beauleah, Kishnaghur, Jessore, Midnapore, Chandbali, and Brahmanberia. It exceeded 10 inches in part of the Cooch Behar and Rungpore districts, and the eastern half of the Mymensingh district, including Mymensingh and Kishoregunge.

The following gives the average and normal average rainfall and number of rainy days in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province:—

	Rainfall.			Rainy days.		
	Average	Normal average.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.
Orissa	17·23	8·34	+8·89	14·6	11·2	+3·4
South-West Bengal	9·35	10·23	—0·87	15·0	14·5	+0·5
East Bengal	19·78	19·79	—0·01	20·6	19·8	+0·8
North „	13·43	18·24	—4·81	16·8	17·0	+0·4
„ Behar	13·14	8·40	+4·74	11·4	9·7	+1·7
South „	11·37	6·57	+4·80	12·0	9·9	+2·1
Chutia Nagpur	8·58	8·24	.....	14·1	14·5	—0·4

Pressure was in July, as in June, below the normal over nearly the whole of the province by amounts which averaged ·03″.

The mean temperature of the month was above the average at the great majority of stations. Darjeeling, Burdwan, and Chittagong were the only stations at which it was in defect. At these stations it was from 1° to 2° below the normal.

The more important features in the air motion are indicated in the following account of the cyclonic vortices which formed near the head of the Bay during the month, and advanced into Bengal and Orissa. The number was somewhat larger than usual. This was the first indication of the subsequent weakness of the monsoon current.

The concluding days of June witnessed the formation of a small cyclonic vortex of moderate intensity, which moved westwards across the Orissa hills into the Central Provinces, and gave rise to strong southerly winds in Bengal. They diminished in force until the 3rd, when they were very weak. On the 4th a second depression began to form near the Sand-heads. The disturbance was a feeble one. After developing for two days, it moved westwards, and crossed the Balasore coast on the evening of the 7th. It passed over the North Orissa hills into the Central Provinces, where it broke up on the 9th. Southerly winds were re-established over Bengal with the passage of the vortex inland, and gave fairly general rain for some days.

A new cyclonic vortex began to form on the 10th instant to the west of the South Arracan coast. It developed slowly on the 11th, and moved westwards, crossing the coast to the south of False Point near Gopalpur. The formation of this gave rise to northerly winds in Bengal, and its passage across the Orissa coast was followed by the usual inrush of southerly, moist winds into Bengal.

The Bombay monsoon current was at this period blowing strongly across the Bombay coast into the Central Provinces and Central India. On the 16th, westerly winds set in at the Chutia Nagpur stations, and at the more southerly stations in South Behar. They gradually extended their area of action till they blew with moderate velocity over Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal, Behar, and the north-west angle of the Bay. Here they met the Bengal monsoon current, and the effect of the meeting of the two moist wind currents in Bengal was to produce a considerable amount of ascensional movement and, therefore, to diminish pressure, so that Bengal became an area of shallow barometric depression. This interaction of the two currents was attended by a large amount of vapour condensation, and the rain which fell between the 17th and the 21st, was heavier, more general, and more uniformly distributed than at any other period of the monsoon. Both currents, however, rapidly decreased in strength, and on the 24th light, unsteady winds prevailed over the greater part of the province. Strong monsoon winds were, however, blowing in the south, and probably over the greater part of the Bay; and these conditions gave rise to the formation of an area of disturbance of rather wide extent over the head of the Bay. This, however, did not localize itself into a well-defined cyclonic vortex, but remained as a large, shallow depression over the Sunderbuns, which was stationary till the 27th, and then passed westwards into the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. With the advance of this large area of depression a considerable inrush of aqueous vapour

took place in Bengal. This caused very heavy rainfall, especially in the Eastern Bengal districts, and was accompanied by a falling barometer. The continuance of these conditions gave rise to the formation of a new area of shallow barometric depression on the 30th. The lowest barometer was recorded in the neighbourhood of Dacca, and the depression, after remaining stationary for one day, advanced on 1st August in a north-westerly direction, and gradually filled up on the following day.

The rainfall received in the province during the month of July was, when the whole area only is considered, of a fairly average character, but the distribution of the rainfall varied from the normal to a very considerable extent. South-West Bengal received a rainfall about 18 per cent. in excess of the normal amount; Chutia Nagpur an excess of 12 per cent.; Orissa an excess of 4 per cent., and South Behar and East Bengal an excess of 3 per cent. On the other hand, rainfall in North Behar was 18 per cent. in defect and in North Bengal 22 per cent.

The area of excess rainfall, varying from 10 inches above the normal down to zero, included the districts between the mouth of the Hooghly on the west and Chittagong on the east, and extended in a north-westerly direction nearly to Patna, a branch of the area of excess rainfall turning towards north-east and including Eastern Bengal and Hill Tipperah. This area, therefore, includes almost the whole of South-West Bengal, East Bengal, the southern parts of South Behar, and the western districts of Chutia Nagpur. A second area of excess rainfall covered Orissa and the eastern districts of Chutia Nagpur. Between these two areas of excess rainfall there was an area of diminished rainfall. Northern Bengal and Behar were wholly in defect by amounts varying from zero up to 10 inches. The lines of maximum defect rainfall were nearly parallel to the line of the Himalayas, and the defect diminished with the distance from the hills. Two striking irregularities deserve mention, the first being the abnormally light rainfall received in Rungpore and Mymensing, and the second, the excessive falls received in the Burdwan and Ranigunge districts, and at Satkhira in the Khoolna district.

It would appear probable that the excess rainfall over the large areas noted above was due to two different actions. The first was the more extended action of the Bombay current during this month, which caused an intermingling with the Bengal current further to the east than usual, and produced increased condensation, and the second was, the passage in a north-westerly direction from the head of the Bay of Bengal of several barometric depressions, each giving heavy rainfall over the districts which it traversed.

The deficiency in the rainfall during this month was most marked in the following districts:—In the Darjeeling district the defect from the normal value was about 12 inches; in the Rungpore and Purneah districts the defect averaged 5 inches; in the Bogra, Dinagepore, Backergunge, and Cooch Behar districts the defect was about 4 inches; and in the Mozufferpore district about 3 inches. Some parts also of Nuddea, Chittagong, Mymensing, and Durbhunga received deficient rain. The remainder of the province received ample rain.

The following table gives a summary of the rainfall and temperature data of July for the seven meteorological divisions of the province:—

Meteorological District.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Average for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th May.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of the month.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	93·4	72·1	86·4	78·4	82·4	−1·2	13·73	13·17	+0·56	19·4	17·6	+1·8	33·41	23·38
South-West Bengal ...	94·6	71·2	88·8	78·5	83·7	−0·4	14·55	12·28	+2·27	20·8	19·8	+1·0	26·46	25·33
East Bengal	94·3	69·8	86·2	77·8	82·1	−0·6	17·17	16·70	+0·47	22·3	22·2	+0·1	41·32	41·32
North ,, ...	97·8	74·1	90·4	78·7	84·5	.....	11·00	14·12	−3·12	17·4	18·4	−1·0	29·32	38·23
,, Behar	99·0	74·0	89·6	78·8	84·2	+0·9	10·22	12·49	−2·27	15·6	15·6	.....	25·18	22·31
South ,, ...	101·9	68·0	89·8	77·1	83·5	−0·8	12·50	12·17	+0·33	18·3	17·6	+0·7	24·74	20·02
Chutia Nagpur ...	89·5	71·2	83·6	73·8	78·7	−0·6	14·67	13·06	+1·61	19·9	18·9	+1·0	24·67	22·94

August is frequently a critical month in the rains. The first strong inrush of the monsoon current generally lasts through the months of June and July. There is then an interval in August, when the rains occasionally cease for a more or less prolonged period in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Behar, and, under exceptional circumstances, in Bengal. During this month in 1883 the rains were suspended in Upper India for so long an interval as to suggest the probability of prolonged drought. This was followed by a second burst of the monsoon, but it was unusually weak, and the current retreated south earlier than usual, as will be seen in the meteorology of September and October, and was displaced by the north-east monsoon current at least a fortnight before the normal date.

The variations of the mean pressure from the normal were very small. The mean pressure of the month was below the normal by amounts less than ·01″ at all stations, except Saugor Island where it was apparently slightly in excess.

The temperature variations were also exceedingly small, and indicate that the conditions of the lower strata of the atmosphere were similar to those of ordinary years.

The main feature was the weakness of the southerly winds, partly indicated by a smaller average air motion than usual, and also by the formation of a large number of small cyclonic whirls near the head of the Bay.

At the end of July a small, shallow barometric depression was forming in East Bengal, and giving rise to moderately strong winds of convergence and general rain. On the 1st and 2nd the depression advanced slowly northward and then filled up. On the 5th and following days westerly winds prevailed over the whole of Chutia Nagpur, South Behar, and the greater part of South-West Bengal. Very heavy and general rain occurred over the whole province until the 12th or 13th, when the westerly winds gave way. At this time a very weak monsoon prevailed over the whole of the Arabian Sea, and very little rain was falling in Upper India. Light, variable winds set in over Bengal for a few days. On the 16th a slight barometric depression began to form at the head of the Bay. It crossed the Orissa coast on the 18th, and gave moderate rainfall to Orissa and the adjacent districts, but speedily broke up. Moderate south-easterly winds set in over Bengal with the advance of the depression, and gave general rain. The winds in Behar also shifted round to south-east, from which direction they blew during the remainder of the month. A rapid and general fall of pressure, commencing on the 22nd, continued for some days, and gave very low pressure during the remainder of the month. The strength of the monsoon current increased *pari passu*. At the same time a small local depression began to form off the South Orissa coast. It advanced north-westwards through Gopalpore into the Central Provinces. As a consequence, general rainfall occurred throughout the province.

The rainfall of the month was not only somewhat irregularly distributed, but was in defect over every part of the province, except the northern districts of North Bengal. The rainfall of South Behar was 4 per cent. below the average, of North Behar and Orissa about 8 per cent. in defect, of East and South-West Bengal 18 per cent., and of Chutia Nagpur 25 per cent. The number of rainy days in the month was generally equal to the normal. The only important exceptions were South Behar, which had an average of 12·7 rainy days instead of 16·2, and Orissa, which had an excess of 2·8 rainy days, notwithstanding that its rainfall was about 8 per cent. in defect. These facts show that, though the rainfall in the province in August was generally in defect; the diminished fall was due mainly to the lightness of the rain showers, and not to any want of rainy days, or clouded skies.

The whole of the province in the neighbourhood of the hills from Motiharee and Mozufferpore to Dinagepore and Rungpore in the east received a fall in excess of the normal. Another area of excess fall covered the greater part of Orissa and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur, which were subject to heavy rainfall due to the barometric depressions already noticed. Again, certain districts of South-West and Southern Bengal, such as Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Jehanabad, Satkhira, and Bagirhat, received rainfalls above the average. Local excess falls also occurred in the Bhagulpore district and at

Kissorigunge. On the other hand, the rainfall of the greater part of Chutia Nagpur, Central Behar, and of East and South Bengal was very considerably in defect by amounts varying between 5 and 10 inches. On either side of this area of large defect there were areas of rather smaller defect, so that the greater part of the province formed an area of deficient rainfall.

The following table gives the average and normal average rainfall for the month of August of the seven meteorological divisions of the province :—

	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.
Orissa	11·65	11·76	—0·11
South-West Bengal	10·41	12·77	—2·36
East Bengal	13·50	16·49	—2·99
North „	15·65	15·16	+0·49
„ Behar	10·52	11·39	—0·87
South „	6·94	11·53	—4·59
Chutia Nagpur	10·36	13·58	—3·22

The monsoon current at the end of August was weak, as judged by the strength of the winds and the amount of rainfall. Early in the first week of September, a small barometric depression formed at the head of the Bay. After it crossed the coast on the 3rd, southerly winds set in over the whole province, and gave heavy rain to Orissa. A second barometric depression formed very shortly afterwards, and crossed the Orissa coast on the 7th. The subsequent indraught gave heavy rainfall to a large portion of the province on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, after which winds began to diminish in strength. This initiated a well-marked break in the rains over Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the greater part of East Bengal, which lasted until the 24th. After that and until the 29th, light showers fell occasionally in Bengal and Orissa. Rain was received in North and South Behar and Chutia Nagpur in moderate amounts until the 20th, when it gradually ceased, and before the end of the month clear, dry weather had set in.

The mean pressure of the month (September) was on the whole slightly below the average. The variations were small. In Bengal and Behar the mean pressure was ·01″ below the normal, and in Orissa was ·02″ below it. It was generally below the normal from the commencement until the middle of the month. It then increased with considerable steadiness, and was during the greater part of the remainder of the month above the average. Pressure also during this period was very uniform throughout the province. Winds which had previously been somewhat variable in force and direction, depending largely upon the formation and passage inland of occasional cyclonic whirls, became light and variable, and also showed a marked tendency to shift to the north and north-west. The general atmospheric conditions of pressure, wind direction and strength, were those which usually obtain after the middle of October. The rains, in fact, finished at least a fortnight earlier than usual.

The variations in the other elements of meteorological observations, viz., temperature and humidity, were small in amount, as is generally the case in Bengal during the rains. The mean temperature of the month was slightly above the average at the Behar, Chutia Nagpur, North and Central Bengal stations, and below it in South and East Bengal. The humidity variations were even smaller and of less importance.

The rainfall of the month was below the average for the greater part of the province. A few small areas received rainfall in excess of the normal amount. The most prominent examples were the Julpigori and Cooch Behar districts in North Bengal, in which the excess averaged 20 inches, and the Chittagong, Comillah, and the South Noakhally districts, where the excess ranged from 15 to 20 inches. The distribution of the rainfall was irregular, and its variation from the normal somewhat complicated. Generally, the north-western and south-western districts of the province received rainfall slightly in excess. In the central districts of the province the rainfall was normal or slightly in defect. It was very largely in defect over the greater part of North

and East Bengal, with the exception of the districts already noted as having received locally excessive rain.

The following statement gives the distribution of the rainfall of the month more fully. The southern districts of South Behar, including Sasseram, Aurangabad, and Jehanabad, and the greater part of Chutia Nagpur (excluding the eastern part of Singbhoom and Manbhoom), and the Raniganj sub-division of the Burdwan district received rainfall very greatly in excess of the normal amount. The rainfall of the eastern districts of Orissa, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Burdwan was considerably in excess by amounts which averaged 3 inches.

Parallel to this area, a tract of country, including the districts covered by the following stations, Buxar, Gya, Nowadah, Behar, Godda, and Jamtara in South Behar, Govindpur, and Chyebassa in Chutia Nagpur, and the Orissa coast stations, received a rainfall below the normal by amounts which did not exceed 3 inches. In the districts represented by the stations of Sewan, Arrah, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Pubna, Azimghur, and Hooghly, the rainfall was below the average by amounts which varied between 3 and 5 inches. Over the greater part of North and East Bengal and the central and eastern districts of South-West Bengal the rainfall of the month was very considerably below the average. The deficiency over the whole of this area exceeded 5 inches, and was greatest at the stations of Nattore, Jamalpur, and Krishnagurh, where it slightly exceeded 10 inches.

The rainfall was as irregular in its occurrence as in its distribution. During the first week Chutia Nagpur received excessive rainfall, whilst it was very deficient in the remaining divisions. In the second week Chutia Nagpur obtained its normal amount, whilst it was below the average elsewhere. During the third week North Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur received amounts which were normal or slightly in excess, whilst in Orissa, East Bengal, and South-West Bengal the rainfall was considerably in defect. The rainfall of the last week was everywhere small in amount and much below the normal. The rains terminated in Behar and Chutia Nagpur about the 20th of the month, and in Bengal and Orissa on the 29th, after which no rain, with the exception of local showers of little consequence, fell throughout the province until the beginning of December.

The meteorology of the month of October was very abnormal. The month was characterized by excessive pressure, great dryness of the air, and deficient rainfall.

The ordinary south-west monsoon rainfalls terminated, as already stated, on the 29th of September. The rainfall in the early part of October is usually due to the continuance of the south-west monsoon conditions, and during the later part of the month to the advance across the country of cyclonic disturbances originating in, and moving up from, the Bay. The early termination of the rains deprived Bengal of the first source of supply of the October rainfall. Two cyclonic disturbances were generated in the Bay during the month. They were formed in the south of the Bay. They lacked concentration, and hence formed shallow and extensive barometric depressions. They advanced to the west coast of the Bay, and affected the weather indirectly in Bengal, giving it overcast skies with light to moderate rain for brief periods. The first of these disturbances was generated about the 10th, and crossed the Balasore coast on the 14th. A small secondary disturbance, which probably formed a part of the general disturbance affecting the Bay, advanced across the Bengal coast into East Bengal on the 13th. East Bengal in consequence received moderately heavy rain on the 13th and 14th. Light showers also fell during this period in North and South-West Bengal and in Orissa. Behar and Chutia Nagpur were beyond the range of the disturbance, and received no rain. The second large atmospheric disturbance of the month was generated in the south of the Bay during the last week of the month. Its centre crossed the coast in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras on the 2nd of November. It advanced westwards across the Deccan, and speedily broke up. It affected the coast area as far north and east as the face of the Sunderbunds. Moderate rain fell in connection with it in Orissa, and light showers in Chutia Nagpur and the adjacent districts of South Behar and South-West Bengal.

The rainfall of the month in Bengal thus occurred solely in connection with two distant cyclonic disturbances, and the second source of rainfall in

October, *i.e.*, well developed cyclonic disturbances passing from the Bay over Bengal, was thus conspicuously absent.

The following table gives the average and normal average rainfall of the seven meteorological divisions of the province:—

Meteorological district.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.
Orissa	2·07	6·90	—4·83
South-West Bengal	0·80	4·92	—4·12
East Bengal	2·59	6·04	—3·45
North „	0·46	5·84	—5·38
„ „ Behar	0·10	3·88	—3·78
South „	0·49	3·53	—3·04
Chutia Nagpur	0·32	3·08	—2·76

The month of November was an unusually quiet one. Pressure fluctuated considerably during the month, but the variations were of little importance. Pressure was in defect on the average over nearly the whole of the province. Northern Behar continued to present pressure in excess relatively to the adjacent districts.

Temperature was below the average for all stations except False Point. The deficiency was greatest in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar. The mean temperature of the month was 3½° below the normal at Gya, 2·8° at Purneah, 2·7° at Berhampore, and 2·4° at Calcutta.

The humidity of the month was below the average at all stations except Chittagong. The deficiency averaged 10 per cent. for the whole province, and was greatest in South-West Bengal, where the deficiency ranged from 10 per cent. at Saugor Island to 20 per cent. at Calcutta.

The month was characterized by an almost entire absence of disturbances affecting Bengal. A small one gave cloudy weather in Bengal and light rain in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur on the 1st and 2nd of November. The only disturbance originating in the Bay which affected Bengal to any marked extent was one which apparently formed in the Martaban Gulf about the 9th of November, and gave very stormy weather to the north and north-west of the Andamans until the 15th of November. This caused cloudy weather for a brief period over Southern and Eastern Bengal, and gave light showers in the Chittagong district. One disturbance also occurred during the month in North-Western India, during which heavy snow fell over the North-Western Himalayas, but it did not extend so far east as Bengal. The weather in Bengal during the month was hence that which characterizes the prevalence of the north-east monsoon in its most pronounced form. Skies were unusually clear, temperature (more especially the night temperature) lower than the normal, northerly winds unusually steady, and the rainfall nil over the greater part of the province.

The rainfall of the month was below the average in all districts except the Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts. Light showers fell in Orissa, South-East Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, but the average district rainfall nowhere exceeded an inch, except in the Ranchi district (as represented by the station of Ranchi). In this respect more especially, the month of November was the continuation of the preceding months. The south-west monsoon appeared to change its character from some actions, as yet unknown, in August, and the rainfall from the beginning of that month was abnormally small over the whole province.

The month of December was characterized by an exaggeration of the normal features and by the occurrence of one important atmospheric disturbance which gave for a short period unusually general and heavy rainfall for the season over Bengal.

The barometer is generally at its highest about the end of December, and the December monthly means of pressure of the Bengal stations are usually greater than those of the other months of the year. Pressure was below the average during the first week of the month, after which it rose rapidly, and was very considerably above it for the remainder of the month. Higher readings were recorded at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 21st throughout the province than have been observed since 1870.

The following table gives the readings on that day, at several stations in the province, together with the highest previously recorded reading, and the date of its occurrence:—

Stations.	Reading of 21st December 1883.	Highest previous reading in December.	Date of occurrence of highest previous reading.
Bankipore	30·116	30·077	December 1873
Dacca	30·195	30·177	„ 1880
Berhampore	30·196	30·152	„ 1880
Cuttack	30·165	30·157	„ 1870

Temperature was unusually low during the month. This was shown more especially by the occurrence of abnormally low night temperature. The following table gives the lowest reading of the minimum in shade thermometer during the month at several stations and of the lowest previously registered during the same month since 1870, for comparison:—

	Lowest temperature in shade, December 1883.	Lowest temperature in shade previously registered.	Date of occurrence of lowest December shade temperature previously.
Cuttack	48·9	48·8	1874
Berhampore	46·6	47·0	1873
Jessore	42·6	45·0	1874
Saugor Island	49·7	49·8	1878
Purneah	38·7	41·2	1874

The same fact of unusually low temperature is, however, even more clearly shown by the mean temperatures for the month, which were considerably below the average for all stations. The deficiency averaged 4° for the Orissa stations, 3° for the Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and South-West Bengal stations, and 2° for the East Bengal stations.

This decreased temperature was apparently mainly due to unusual dryness of the air. The humidity was below the normal mean in Behar, South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Orissa by amounts which averaged 10 to 15 per cent.

The chief characteristics of the month were thus strictly dependent on each other and on the unusual weakness of the southerly winds constituting the south-west monsoon and south-east trades of the Indian Ocean, which was the chief feature of the meteorology of the Indian area from August to the end of the year. In consequence of the weakness of these winds, much less moisture and rain was brought up in September and October than is usual, and the air has since that period been very dry, and the temperature consequently abnormally low. This combination of conditions generally (but not invariably) accompanies increased pressure.

The only large atmospheric disturbance of the month occurred between the 4th and 7th, and was a remarkable one. The conditions were very unusual. During the first three days of the month heavy rain had fallen in the south of the Bay, where pressure was lowest. At the same time pressure was low in Bengal, indicating some disturbance there. The barometer fell rapidly on the 4th in Bengal, and the position of minimum barometer was transferred on the 5th and 6th northwards up the Bay into Bengal. There was consequently the usual shift of wind which accompanies the motion of an area of barometric depression. Rain commenced to fall on the evening of the 3rd in South Bengal, and moderate amounts were recorded through Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 4th. It became more general on the 5th, when heavy rain fell over South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and the southern districts of North Bengal. The largest amounts reported for that day were—Fenny 3·91 inches, Noakhally 3·78 inches, Khoolna 3·13 inches, Satkhira 2·83 inches, Basseerhat 2·50 inches.

Slight rain also fell in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs on the same day.

On the 6th, heavy rain continued to fall in Eastern Bengal. The largest falls recorded on that day were—Fenny 5·01 inches, Chittagong 4·12 inches, Noakhally 3·55 inches.

Light showers fell in South-West Bengal and Orissa. On the 7th slight rain occurred in Eastern Bengal, but skies cleared during the day, and no rain was reported for the remainder of the month, except a few showers on the 14th, 15th, and 16th in the Darjeeling hill districts.

The rainfall of the month was considerably in excess of the normal in all parts of the province except North Behar. East Bengal received an average of nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches in excess of the normal December amount, South-West Bengal $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Orissa $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Throughout Behar, North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur the rainfall of the month averaged from nil to 6 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of December 1883:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rain-days.			Since 15th May 1883.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	82·3	46·0	75·9	53·8	64·8	−4·1	1·36	0·35	+1·01	1·7	0·9	+0·8	57·07	54·27
South-West Bengal	85·1	42·6	73·6	51·9	62·8	−2·7	1·72	0·13	+1·59	2·1	0·6	+1·5	43·97	52·56
East Bengal	83·4	42·1	73·3	55·3	64·3	−1·9	3·36	0·20	+3·16	3·3	0·8	+2·5	69·38	77·54
North ,, ...	81·4	40·7	74·6	49·6	62·1	.....	0·65	0·14	+0·51	1·0	0·5	+0·5	55·58	73 58
,, Behar	81·2	37·0	74·4	48·3	61·3	−2·8	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·1	0·4	−0·3	40·26	47·65
South ,, ...	80·8	37·6	72·0	46·9	59·4	−2·9	0·19	0·09	+0·10	0·5	0·4	+0·1	37·39	42 91
Chutia Nagpur	72·5	42·6	69·0	47·8	58·4	−2·6	0·53	0·13	+0·40	1·3	0·6	+0·7	45·16	48·18

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

THE completion of the general scheme for improvements in 1882-83 left little to be done in the way of original work during the year under report. The planting out of the palm-house, the erection of which had been completed during the previous year, was the most noticeable work carried out in the Garden during 1883-84. For this purpose, plants that had outgrown the limits of the former low-roofed conservatories were transplanted, while the interspaces between the larger plants were filled in by lower-growing species of various kinds—*aroids*, *marantas*, *selaginellas*, and the like. The palm-house already presents a handsome appearance, and the general effect of it will be greatly enhanced as the plants continue to grow. The steam-pump, which was lately erected to keep the river-water in the Garden tanks at a high level throughout the year, has proved a success. These ornamental lakes, besides improving the appearance of the Garden, have also conduced to its healthiness.

The distance and inaccessibility of the Garden from Calcutta greatly impair its value as a health and pleasure resort. A service of passenger steamers has recently been established, which call at several points within the port, one of the calling places being the Mattiabruj Ghât, opposite the Garden. It has been suggested that if a landing-stage were erected by Government on the Howrah side of the river, at some place close to the Garden, the steamers might be induced to call there, and thereby render it much more accessible to the public. This will be done if it does not involve a large expenditure.

Economic plants.

The economic plants which engaged the Superintendent's attention during the year were the *sabai* grass, the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), the *cinnamon* plant yielding the *cassia* bark of commerce, and the soy-bean. The *sabai* grass was extensively distributed in various parts of the province, and its suitability as a paper fibre has been established beyond doubt. The bark of the paper mulberry, which has an easy and rapid growth, was reported on by a paper-manufacturer, and pronounced to be "an admirable paper material." Dr. King believes that the plant is capable of producing one of the very best paper fibres known—a fibre at once strong and fine, and requiring very little bleach. Experience has shown that the plant grows as well in the drier climate of Durbhunga as in the lower parts of Bengal; and with a view of extending the cultivation of the tree, Dr. King is having a large number of plants prepared for issue, and for planting out in vacant spots along the Garden boundary. A further consignment of the *cinnamon* plant was received from Hong-Kong during the year. The plants, though healthy, are quite young; and as they seem to grow slowly, it will be some time before their suitability to the soil of Bengal can be ascertained. The soy-bean, of which Dr. King had arranged for a supply from Japan, was distributed during the year among planters and others for experimental cultivation. The result, as was anticipated, has been a failure.

Gourami fish.

The experiment of utilizing the ornamental lakes in the Garden as a breeding ground for Gourami fish has also proved a failure. One of these lakes was stocked with a quantity of this fish, which had been supplied by the Hon'ble H. S. Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service; but on the lake being dragged some months after, not a single fish could be found. The Superintendent, however, proposes to make a further trial.

The Herbarium.

Owing to the insufficient accommodation afforded by the old herbarium, it had not been possible to arrange and name a large collection of dried plants received during the past few years; but since the completion of the new building, this work had made considerable progress under Mr. Brace's supervision. A beginning was also made in classifying the large number of botanical pamphlets which the Garden library contains. Very valuable contributions were received in the herbarium during the year from the Royal Garden at Kew, and from Government officers and other gentlemen both in India and other countries. Among the chief contributors were Mr. Kunstler, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Talbot, Dr. Schlich, Mr. Duthie, Dr. Trimen, Mr. Levinge, Mr. Ford, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Maries, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Woodrow, Mr. Hildebrand, and Dr. Hay. The interchange of seeds and plants went on actively during the year. Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and nine living plants and 3,716 packets of seeds were distributed, the principal recipients being, as usual, Station Committees, Cantonment Magistrates, and Superintendents of Hospitals and Jails. A considerable number of plants were also sent to the International Exhibition in Calcutta. On the other hand, 9,179 plants and 1,038 packets of seeds were presented to the Garden by various contributors. The receipts from the sale of surplus plants amounted to Rs. 1,345-11-9, while the whole of the budget allotment of Rs. 70,350 was spent.

Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling.

For the third year in succession, the Lloyd Botanical Garden at Darjeeling suffered from the ravages of the cockchaffer grub. Specimens of this grub and of the beetle into which it develops have been sent to a specialist in London for identification and report, but no answer was received till the close of the year. All distribution of living plants from the Garden, in case the grub shows itself again this year, will be suspended. A similar grub, it is stated, has proved very destructive in Ceylon to coffee planted in *patana* or grass land. Fortunately the Darjeeling grub has not as yet displayed any partiality for tea.

Rearing of silk-worms.

In pursuance of the experiments which were conducted in the rearing of silk-worms in the central jail at Rampore Beauleah in the district of Rajshahye, the Government of India were asked for a further supply of the China (multivoltine) and Cashmere (univoltine) eggs. The latter variety was, however, not available, and it was not considered advisable to procure any eggs from China, as a disease had prevailed among the worms there and the seasons had been unfavourable. The Government of India were also asked to obtain a supply of eggs of the Japan multivoltine variety; but it was found that this breed of Japan worms was reared to a very slight extent, and it was thought that any attempt to obtain eggs from that country would probably fail. The Government of India have, however, stated that should an opportunity offer, a small quantity of the eggs of the multivoltine species will be obtained and supplied to the Government of Bengal. Meanwhile that Government suggested the advisability of having trials made at the Rampore Beauleah Jail with the univoltine native variety of silk-worm known as *boro-poloo*, which is reared by the people in Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad. The *boro-poloo*, it was stated, was believed to be capable of producing very good cocoons. The Superintendent of Rampore Beauleah Jail, however, was decidedly of opinion that any experiment with the *boro-poloo* worm would not produce material advantages sufficient to tempt the people of the Rajshahye district to take to that variety, and as the experiments with the eggs of the univoltine variety had proved a failure, further experiments with that variety were abandoned. The Superintendent of the Rampore Beauleah Jail, however, proposed to continue the experiments with the multivoltine varieties indigenous to the districts of Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, and suggested that the eggs might be sent to the Darjeeling Jail during the hot season, so as to retain the hatching. The proposal has been approved, and experiments are accordingly going on with this variety.

Exhibition of silk cocoons.

An exhibition of silk cocoons was held at Berhampore in the district of Moorshedabad on the 14th January 1884, and on the twelve subsequent days. The exhibition was opened by the Collector of Moorshedabad in the presence of a good number of

Europeans and natives, though the attendance was not so large as was expected. There were 184 exhibits, viz. 157 from Moorshedabad, 25 from Beerbhoom, 1 from Rajshahye, and 1 from Maldah. The quality of the exhibits was not, as a whole, very good, only a few lots having been really worthy of prizes. The season had been unpropitious for the production of good cocoons, the short rainfall in September and October having caused a scarcity of mulberry, which led to the silk-worms being under-fed: the result was that they yielded from 15 to 20 per cent. less silk than the cocoons of the corresponding crop in the preceding year.

As, however, this was the first of the series of exhibitions of silk cocoons which it is proposed to hold annually, it has been generally accepted as a fairly successful one, and great hopes are entertained that the number of exhibits will largely increase both in quantity and quality in future years. The second exhibition will be held at Berhampore in January 1885.

The total subscriptions collected on account of the exhibition of 1884 was, including a donation of Rs. 2,295 from Government, Rs. 4,920-8, and the total expenditure incurred, including the amount given in prizes to the exhibitors of the best cocoons, was Rs. 2,348-13-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,571-10-9, which will be carried forward to the credit of the fund for future exhibitions.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices which ruled, and of the general economic condition of the people in the several divisions of Bengal during the year under report.

The table below shows the average rainfall in each district of the Burdwan Division during the year, as compared with that in the preceding four years:—

Burdwan Division.

DISTRICTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan ...	61·98	63·64	53·60	52·04	57·28
Bankoora ...	45·45	69·32	61·95	49·23	52·24
Beerbhoom ...	51·39	58·01	52·35	45·79	54·63
Midnapore ...	40·78	66·90	78·81	60·82	51·99
Hooghly ...	43·71	47·60	68·06	73·94	50·07
Howrah ...	45·02	63·82	65·97	60·88	50·92

The rains began everywhere rather early, and in June, July, and August there was a copious fall. In Hooghly, out of a total fall of 50·07 during the year, 37·22 fell in those three months alone. In September there was an almost total cessation of rain, and during the following months there was a very scanty fall all over the Division.

The effect was of course not exactly the same everywhere, though generally speaking, it may be said that, while the *aus* or early rice crop, of which only a small quantity is grown, escaped in most places, the *amun* or late rice, which is the staple crop of the country, suffered severely. The average outturn in the various districts was as follows:—

Hooghly and Howrah	6 annas.
Burdwan	5 „
Beerbhoom	8 „
Bankoora	9 „
Midnapore	9 „

In Hooghly, irrigation from the rivers, supplied by the Eden Canal and Damoodar, was largely resorted to, and in Howrah also there was a large supply of water in numerous creeks and marshes. In Burdwan, however, except in the tract irrigated by the Eden Canal, the water-supply was deficient, and in Raneegunge and Cutwa especially the crop was very poor. In Beerbhoom, tanks and rivers were largely resorted to, and in many cases yielded water enough to save the crops over extensive areas.

In Bankoora and Midnapore, much aid was derived from the "bandhs" or large reservoirs made by damming up the mouth of a gorge between two shoulders of rising ground, and the October rainfall was not so scanty in those districts as in the other parts of the Division. There were considerable stocks of rice and paddy in all the districts, and these stocks were of great use in staving off actual scarcity. In Hooghly, Howrah, and some parts of Burdwan, the large amount of cold-weather crops prevented the people from feeling distress. The potato and sugarcane crops in Hooghly were exceedingly good, and the same may be said of minor grains. This to a great extent compensated for the partial loss of the amun crop. In Beerbhoom and Bankoora, on the other hand, the cold-weather crops were not successful.

The following statement shows the average prices of rice and wheat in each district of the Division during the year, as compared with those of the two previous years :—

Districts.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan	28 3¼	15 14⅓	21 6⅓	15 9	19 8	17 2
Bankoora	31 8¾	15 7	29 12	14 14	21 11⅓	14 2
Beerbhoom	28 10½	15 6	25 7	15 13	19 13	16 6
Midnapore	30 14¾	14 10	28 12	13 8	22 8	11 8
Hooghly	36 11	14 11¾	22 12	14 5	18 3⅓	13 10
Howrah	22 10½	15 1⅓	21 1	13 5⅔	17 5⅓	13 6

The price of rice was generally higher last year than in the preceding year; but the average for the Division did not exceed Rs. 2 per maund. Dearer prices might have been expected; and the moderate prices which prevailed are attributed to large accumulations of grain-stocks from the excellent harvests of preceding years. The wages of labour also remained unchanged.

In spite of the partial failure of the staple crop, no perceptible distress was noticed in the Hooghly and Howrah districts. Their proximity to the metropolis, with its numerous trades and occupations, renders the people of these districts to a great extent independent of agriculture. Work is to be had at good wages in the numerous mills and factories, and there is a ready market for produce of all kinds. The material condition of the people in the districts near Calcutta consequently shows signs of steady and marked improvement. In their clothing and ornaments, in furniture and utensils, the people of the present generation are much better off than their predecessors. There is, however, not much thrift among them. Their savings too often go in expensive marriage and other ceremonies, or in loading their women with jewellery; and they do not, as a rule, take to saving against a rainy day. The general air of prosperity is, however, unmistakeable, and the growing difficulty of procuring manual labour at moderate rates is an additional proof that the people are well off. It is to be feared, however, that this general prosperity is not shared by the middle and higher classes, who have often a severe struggle for existence. The high prices of the necessaries of life, which add to the welfare of the producing class, tell against those who live by their pens and their brains. Burdwan does not enjoy so much prosperity as the suburban districts. Even here, however, it cannot be said that there was any general distress, and the same may be said of Beerbhoom and Bankoora. In Bankoora, however, and parts of Midnapore there was a partial exodus of the labouring population, which was an indication of some tightness at home.

The following table shows the average rainfall of each district in the Presidency Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Presidency Division.

	1882-83. Inches.	1883-84. Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	64·80	52·71
Nuddea	49·70	44·30
Jessore	55·84	48·42
Khulna	78·48	58·56
Moorshedabad	51·86	38·88

In all the districts of the Division the rainfall was less than in the preceding year, and also more unequal in distribution. In the 24-Pergunnahs, the large area under the *aus* crop yielded an average harvest, and the outturn of the *aman* in the embanked portions of the district, and in what was the Baripore sub-division, was also up to the average. Elsewhere the *aman* suffered a failure, more or less pronounced; but taking the district as a whole, it is stated to have been two-thirds of an average harvest. The cold-weather crops yielded an average harvest throughout the district. In

Nuddea, the rainfall was not only insufficient, but unfavourably distributed, it having been scanty in the autumn months, when copious rain was wanted. The consequence was that both *aus* and *amun* suffered greatly, though in differing degrees in each sub-division. A timely fall of rain in December saved the *rubbee*, which gave a fair yield. In Jessore the rainfall was also unfavourable, and the crops suffered from the absence of the usual fertilizing overflow of the rivers. But on the whole, the *aus* was two-thirds of an average crop, and the winter crop was fair. In Khulna and Moorshedabad the outturn was good for such an unfavourable year.

The price of rice in the first part of the year was very nearly the same as in the year preceding; but it began to rise as soon as the autumnal rains fell short. In the 24-Pergunnahs the average prices of common rice ranged from 12½ seers to 25 seers per rupee, against 16 seers to 32 seers per rupee in 1882-83; in Nuddea from 16 seers to 20 seers 12 chittacks, against 18 seers to 32 seers per rupee; in Jessore from 14 seers to 27 seers per rupee, against 22 seers to 30 seers per rupee; in Khulna from 13 seers 12 chittacks to 26 seers per rupee, against 32 seers to 34 seers per rupee; and in Moorshedabad from 14 seers to 24 seers per rupee, against 20 seers to 30 seers per rupee. There was no marked fluctuation in the price of other food-grains.

These high prices were not, however, felt severely by the labouring classes, as the price of labour has been gradually increasing in the districts of this Division owing to the increase in the demand for it in connection with railways, commercial enterprise, and other material improvements. In the 24-Pergunnahs, the exhibition was of considerable service to both handicraftsmen and labourers.

The condition of the people as a whole is improving. This is certainly the case with the cultivators and labourers, for they are living in a better style than formerly. They are now better housed, better fed, and better clothed: some of them use spirits, shoes, umbrellas, and indulge in other luxuries. These are assuredly indications of increased wealth, but theft is not, unfortunately, less common than it should be: money earned in times of prosperity is too often spent as it is got, and when distress comes, Government aid and the *mahajun* are looked to. The Post Office Savings Banks, established to encourage frugal habits, are little used. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the interest allowed is small, but is also partly the result of the absence of habits of saving among the people.

Rajshahye Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall registered at the different registering stations in each district of the Rajshahye Division during the year, as compared with the preceding year, and also with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

Districts.	Average rainfall of the past five years, *i. e.*, 1878-79 to 1882-83.	Average rainfall in 1882-83.	Average rainfall in 1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	72·27	53·73	42·74
Rajshahye	68·04	51·02	34·25
Pubna	67·06	51·41	47·42
Bogra	69·33	58·11	40·41
Rungpore	94·93	80·04	66·07
Julpigori	142·46	156·28	149·76
Darjeeling Hills	126·14	134·91†	117·18‡
Terai	131 61*	130·81	97·24

* Average of four years only.
† Average of three places, viz. Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Kalimpong.
‡ Average of two places, viz. Darjeeling and Kurseong. The figures of Kalimpong being "erroneous," have been excluded.

The rainfall was below the average in all districts except Julpigori: and the year was not one of agricultural prosperity. In Julpigori and Darjeeling there was not much to complain of. In portions of the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts the crops suffered severely, while in other portions the crop was an average one. All over the Dinagepore district the rice crop was between half and three-quarters of an average crop, while in Rungpore the outturn was better. The large exportation of rice, which, under such

circumstances, took place from Dinagepore, showed that the resources of the district were great. In Rajshahye the rice crops were very poor, and in the tract called the "Barindra" some anxiety was entertained as to the condition of the people. The outturn of the *rubbee* was, however, an average one, and jute and sugarcane were not far under the average. In the end, the district pulled through without any assistance. In Pubna the drought affected the *amun* crop, which fell below the average; but the *aus*, jute, and *rubbee* crops were good. In Bogra the *amun* turned out an almost total failure over a large part of the district, but sugarcane and mustard yielded very good outturns. Distress was apprehended in portions of the district, and certain precautionary measures were accordingly taken. Anticipations, however, were fortunately not verified by the result, from which it may be inferred that the accounts of crop failure were possibly exaggerated, or that the people were in a better condition than had been believed. It is certain, however, that the year was a hard one for large classes of the people.

The ganja crop of the year was an excellent one, the average yield per bigah having amounted to 3 maunds and 24 seers, against 3 maunds 5 seers 9 chittacks in the previous year. Owing to the high prices during the preceding year the area under ganja cultivation rose from 1,992 to 2,495 bigahs, and the number of cultivators from 1,739 to 1,973.

The prices of food current in the several districts were—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	Average quantity per rupee in 1883-84.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1883-84.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1883-84.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore ...	17 3	20 12	16 12	15 4	13 14	12 0½
Rajshahye ...	16 6	20 4	23 11	17 13	16 10	15 15
Pubna ...	16 0	20 14	16 3	17 6	18 4	19 10
Bogra ...	19 2	23 13	15 4	13 11	15 8	16 3
Rungpore ...	17 9	18 11	11 4	9 11	15 5	17 7
Julpigori ...	17 5	17 3	10 9	9 3	10 0	9 2
			Indian corn.			
Darjeeling Hills	11 13	11 11	17 3	15 12		
„ Terai	14 10	*16 0			Figures not furnished.	

* Average of four years.

In consequence of bad harvests the price of rice in all the districts was higher than in the preceding year. The prices of pulses in all districts, except Dinagepore and Rajshahye, and of wheat in all districts, except Pubna and Julpigori, were also higher than in the previous year.

In spite of the partial failure of the crops in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Pubna, the material condition of the people of these districts was fairly good. In the parts affected by drought there was some pinching; but generally speaking there was no loss of comfort where there was no advance. Labourers were scarce, and there was no interruption in the ordinary course of life. The section of the community most affected by the scantiness of the crops was the landholders, who found a difficulty in realizing their rents from ryots who held over their stocks until apprehension of scarcity had passed away. In Rajshahye and Bogra the condition of the people was much less satisfactory, and here no doubt there was considerable pressure during the latter half of the year. In Darjeeling and Julpigori, the people were on the whole well off. Owing to the deficient harvests the prices of food in all the districts were higher than in the preceding year, but they never approached anything like scarcity rates. The dear prices, too, seem to have had but little effect on the wages of labour, no doubt owing to the transient character of the pressure. Where people ridiculed the idea of going to the railway works for employment, but wished it to be brought to their doors, it cannot be said that the pressure was great. In parts of Bogra, however, the supply of labour increased so much that wages fell. This result too was only temporary. With improved prospects normal conditions were re-established.

Dacca Division.

The table below shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of each district in the Dacca Division during the year, as compared with that of the preceding year—

	1882-83. Inches.	1883-84 Inches.
Dacca	63·46	58·54
Furreedpore	64·82	50·92
Backergunge	91·23	68·64
Mymensing	79·61	63·02

The rainfall of the past year was generally deficient, the deficiency ranging from 4·92 inches in Dacca, to 22·59 inches in Backergunge. Scanty rain in May and June injured the prospects of the early rice crop, while the winter crop suffered by the almost complete stoppage of the rains at the end of September. Both rice and jute, the staple crops of the Division, yielded less than in ordinary years, and the outturn of sugarcane, though good in Furreedpore and Dacca, was below the average in Backergunge. Betel-nuts and cocoanuts, which are next to rice the most important products in Backergunge, were fairly plentiful, and fetched better prices than they did last year. The outturn of the winter crops was on the whole everywhere fairly good.

The subjoined table shows the average prices of common rice and wheat in the different districts during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years:—

	Quantities obtainable for a rupee.							
	Common Rice.				Wheat.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	26 2	31 7¾	27 4¾	17 9	14 7	14 0½	14 2⅝	14 5¾
Furreedpore	21 0¼	25 7½	24 8	19 9⅝	19 0¼	21 11½	20 0⅝	20 12½
Backergunge	23 0	29 7	24 15½	19 2⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing	24 3	27 7	27 9	17 2	13 5	13 15	11 10	12 5¾

Partly in consequence of the short crop, but chiefly by reason of the demand from other parts of Bengal, rice was dear throughout the Division. No pressure, however, was felt by any class of people, and the export of rice, except from Dacca, was nearly as large as in other years. Wages remained at their usual high level, unskilled labour commanding from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 a month and skilled labour from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18.

The general prosperity of these eastern districts showed no signs of declining. Even landless labourers belonging to the lower castes, who exist on the margin of starvation in Western Bengal and Behar, can live comfortably in Eastern Bengal without working nearly every day. Almost everywhere in the Division the demand for labour is met by emigrants from Behar and Chota Nagpore, who come in November, and either return to their homes or go on to Assam after the winter rice harvest is over. During the past year the works on the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway gave employment to an unusually large number of these immigrant labourers.

Chittagong Division.

The following table shows the rainfall in the several sub-divisions of the districts in the Chittagong Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Year.	Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Tipperah.			Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
	Sudder station.	Cox's bazar.	Sudder station.	Fenny.	Sudder station.	Chandpore.	Brahmunbariah.	Rangamati.	Demagri.	Ruma.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1882-83	110·55	138·69	134·06	127·28	107·27	74·06	129·80	94·69	129·05	72·11
1883-84	135·25	157·53	135·68	134·03	91·44	97·55	83·56	103·14	134·84	91·70

In Chittagong early and heavy rain damaged the tea, but left the rice crop uninjured. In both Noakholly and Tipperah the rainfall of September and October was deficient, but the loss on the high lands was compensated by the heavy outturn of the low lands. Jute cultivation spread widely in the riparian tracts of Tipperah, and paid better than the coarser kinds of rice. Thus the production of valuable fibre or other non-food crops directly benefits the producers and indirectly benefits those who supply the producers with food at better prices than they otherwise would get. In the Hill Tracts the weather was in most respects favourable for *joom* cultivation, but at the beginning of the season the rain was heavy and washed the cotton-seeds out of the ground. There was thus a poor crop of hill cotton.

The table below shows the average prices of rice at the head-quarters of the several districts of this Division during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong	25·50	21·17
Noakhally	27·75	20·58
Tipperah	29·28	20·17
Chittagong Hill Tracts	16·76	14·33

The price of rice rose throughout the Division in consequence of the short crop in other parts of Bengal.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary, and were as follows:—

Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.
Skilled labour, 8 to 12 annas a day; unskilled, 6 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 6 to 8 annas a day; unskilled labour, 4 to 5 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 7 to 8 annas a day; unskilled labour, 4 to 5 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 10 annas to 1 rupee a day; unskilled labour, 5 to 10 annas a day.

The material prosperity of the people of this Division is indeed a fact which admits of no dispute. There are very few wealthy individuals; but, on the other hand, there are no paupers. The possession of wealth is widely diffused among all classes of the community. This fortunate condition of things is attributed to the system of land tenure which prevails, under which almost every individual is the possessor of a small plot of land or interest in land: and a fair rent, fixity of rates, and free right of sale are almost universally claimed and recognized.

Patna Division.

The table below gives the rainfall of the year as registered at the head-quarters of each district of this Division, as compared with the figures of the previous year—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	36·61	37·28
Gya	47·30	45·15
Shahabad	35·52	29·89
Mozufferpore	39·23	47·76
Durbhunga	56·81	41·17
Sarun	38·46	36·59
Chumparun	50·13	35·54

The year was, from an agricultural point of view, unfavourable throughout the greater portion of the Division. In some districts this was due not so much to insufficiency in the rainfall as to its unequal distribution. There are three main harvests in this Division—the *bhadoi*, reaped in August-September; the *aughani*, in December-January; and the *rubbee*, in February-March. The *bhadoi* was bad in every district, except Sarun and Chumparun, where it averaged from 10 to 11 annas. The *aughani* nowhere exceeded half an average crop. The *rubbee* was also below the average, except in Patna and

Gya, in the former of which it was exceptionally good. Wherever irrigation was possible the crop was of course safe, and where irrigation was not possible the heavy dews, which formed an unusually favourable feature of the last cold weather, did much to favour the later harvest. The only crop that was excellent throughout the Division was opium. The preceding year's opium outturn was exceptionally bad; that of the year under review was exceptionally good, and materially helped large classes of the people to surmount the difficulties arising from the partial failure of the food-crops.

The following table gives the average quantities of rice and wheat, the principal food staples in this Division, which were sold per rupee in the different districts during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Districts.	Rice.		Wheat.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	21 7	15 14	19 7	19 13
Gya	19 1	14 12	17 9	17 13
Shahabad	18 1	15 0	16 13	17 0
Mozufferpore	20 1	14 11	19 4	17 11
Durbhanga	20 6	15 5	16 11	15 6
Sarun	19 14	15 13	17 2	16 15
Chumparun	22 7	17 0	20 5	18 0

The prices of food were higher than usual, but there was no want of food in the markets. This is a fact which speaks well for the ease with which trade, owing to facilities of communication by road and railway, now answers any demand, where, but a few years ago, it was necessary to import food at enormous cost and labour to save human life. The wages of unskilled labour remained unchanged in rate during the year, but, probably owing to the demand caused by railway construction, the wages of skilled labour rose generally.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts of the Division during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, and with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Rainfall during 1883-84.	Rainfall during 1882-83.	Average rainfall of the preceding five years.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	28·34	38·58	48·36
Bhagulpore	40·17	35·38	42·38
Purneah	36·39	54·27	76·96
Maldah	35·97	32·06	58·69
Sonthal Pergunnahs	47·09	52·41	60·63

This statement shows that in every district of the Division the recorded rainfall was below the average, and the evil effects of the deficiency were aggravated by the uneven distribution of the rainfall. No rain fell from the middle of September to the end of March. In consequence the winter rice crop suffered severely, and there was also considerable loss in the *rubbee* crop, except in places subject to inundation. Heavy dews in December, January and February, however, improved the outturn of the latter crop. Throughout the Division the autumn or *bhadoi* crops were fair, except in Monghyr, where the outturn was about half the average. The winter rice crop was worst in Maldah, while Bhagulpore gave the poorest *rubbee*. On the whole, the pressure upon the people was greatest in parts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah, and least in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The system of irrigation from high-lying reservoirs, which prevails in the latter district, helped the people greatly by storing the rain that fell up to the middle of September, and rendering it available for use at the end of the year.

The table below gives the average prices of ordinary rice and wheat which prevailed in the sudder sub-divisions of the several districts of this Division during the year under report :—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.
Monghyr	18 13	14 7
Bhagulpore	16 1	16 0
Purneah	16 7	16 8
Maldah	14 12	18 4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	19 11	14 9

The prices of food were generally higher, owing to scanty harvests, caused by an irregular distribution of the rainfall. The price of rice, the chief article of food, was particularly high. The price of wheat in some places was comparatively easier, notably in Maldah, owing to the late abundance of this crop and slackness of export. The stocks of food-grains were sufficient to meet all demands, as generally there was very little drain towards other parts of the country. Wages are said to have remained unchanged.

The weather, on which depends the crops and the prices of food grains, being the most important factor in the well-being of a community which is chiefly composed of agriculturists, the condition of the people during the year under report was not as prosperous as in the preceding year. The crops were deficient, and the prices high: consequently the ryots were pinched and were more or less in distress. There were occasions in which people were obliged to sell their cattle or other property, or to borrow money or grain, or get advances, which it will take them some time to regain or repay.

Orissa Division.

The rainfall at the sudder stations of the districts of this Division during the year under review compared with that of the preceding year is given below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	74·74	67·91
Pooree	45·66	62·65
Balasore	87·25	57·72

Although the rainfall throughout the Division was not below the average of ordinary years, it was unequally distributed during the agricultural season. Deficient in April and May, the rains did not really set in till the middle of June; their force diminished in August; and towards the end of September—the most critical month in the year for the rice crop—they suddenly ceased for a month. A fall in October did much good, but it was not sufficient to retrieve the injury done by the previous drought. The result was that the previous promise of a bumper harvest was not realized. All over the Division, however, the rice crop was from 10 to 12 annas of a bumper crop, or not far short of the average; while the winter crops, which were benefited by timely showers in December, yielded a full average outturn.

The subjoined table shows the average prices of common rice and wheat at the head-quarters of each district during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack	25 15	13 14	21 3½	13 12½
Pooree	28 3	12 1	24 3	11 13
Balasore	30 1	14 10	24 12	14 2

The early cessation of the rains, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, did not affect prices very seriously. The two preceding harvests had

been unusually good, and there were large stocks in hand which had to be brought into the market. The increasing export trade showed that there was no deficiency in the supply. Judging from the large receipts from the customs revenue, the increase of the excise revenue, the decrease in the number of rent-suits and registration of bonds, the material condition of the people may be said to have generally improved. The demand for labour, especially in regard to the extension of public works, enabled the labouring classes to share in the general prosperity.

With the spread of education and improved communications, the upper and middle classes are said to show a distinct advance in their mode of living, and the value of imports shown by the figured returns bears testimony to the increased resources of the people. On the whole, the year may be taken as one of more than average prosperity.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the four districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh	57·53	48·00
Lohardugga	63·43	57·60
Singbhoom	61·15	53·12
Manbhoom	60·01	60·57

From June to August the rainfall was unusually heavy, especially in July and August. In September it was insufficient, while in October there was hardly any rain. The result was that owing to the excessive rain in July and August the *bhadoi* crops were damaged, especially in Lohardugga and Hazaribagh, while, owing to the early cessation of the autumnal rains, there was a more or less severe failure of the winter rice crops almost everywhere in the Division, particularly in pergunnah Chai and some parts of the Giridhi sub-division in the Hazaribagh district, and pergunnah Tori and some parts of the Lohardugga thannah. The *rubbee* yielded a very insufficient outturn owing to the want of rain in January and the beginning of February. The outturn of *mowhua* was everywhere good. Towards the close of the rains a large portion of the crop was saved by irrigation from artificial reservoirs, and it is hoped that this experience will give an impetus to the construction of these useful works.

The table below gives the average prices of common rice and wheat in the sudder stations of the four districts during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1882-83	19 7	14 13	24 7	16 5	39 0	20 0	30 11	13 0
1883-84	15 7	15 3	20 5	15 6	31 4	18 6	23 15	13 12

The partial failure of the crops, and the strong demand from neighbouring districts where the failure had been more marked, raised the average price of common rice by from four to seven and a half seers per rupee as compared with the average price of the previous year. Wages of unskilled labour rose slightly in the neighbourhood of tea gardens in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, and fell in parts of Manbhoom owing to the dearness of provisions and consequent distress among the labouring classes.

Owing to the partial failure of the main rice crop, the material condition of the people fell for the time being below its usual standard of prosperity; but there is no reason to suppose that this decline is likely to be permanent. Spare land is everywhere abundant, communications are improving, and the people themselves are ready to seek work wherever labour is in demand.

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains in Selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1883 to March 1884.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

DISTRICTS.	1883.									1884.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	16 14	16 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0
Burdwan	24 6	24 8	23 14	22 10	22 11	25 6	18 4	18 0	18 0	15 10	17 4	19 2
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	14 11	15 6	15 0	15 0	13 13	13 5	14 11	15 0	15 4	14 8	14 8
Backergunge	23 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	18 0
Chittagong	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	18 8	18 0
Patna	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 12	18 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
Durbhunga	18 8	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	13 4	13 8	14 0	13 0	14 4	14 4
Bhagulpore	18 15	18 5	17 10	17 10	17 10	18 0	15 7	13 14	13 14	13 11	13 4	12 15
Pooree	32 8	32 8	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	19 11	19 11	20 6	22 5	21 0	23 0
Hazaribagh	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 4	16 8	14 12	14 8	15 0	15 4	15 4	15 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	15 5	14 7	14 2	14 6	14 15	15 3	15 8	13 10	12 4	13 12	13 12	13 2
Burdwan	15 12	14 4	15 12	16 4	15 0	13 4	14 4	15 9	15 6	15 8½	17 0	18 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 15	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 1	13 4	13 3	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 10	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8
Patna	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 4	20 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	19 4	20 0	20 0	20 0
Durbhunga	14 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	15 6	16 3
Bhagulpore	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 1	15 5	15 2	15 2	16 1	16 6	16 6	16 6
Pooree	13 2	11 13	13 2	13 1	11 13	11 2	10 8	9 13	10 6	10 14½	11 13	15 12
Hazaribagh	18 0	16 4	16 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	15 4	15 8	14 8	14 4	15 0

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	22 4	18 4	20 8	19 2	20 0	20 5	20 10	19 6	17 12	18 12	16 0	17 0
Burdwan	25 2	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 12	25 0	25 3	23 10	20 0	23 8	22 12	27 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 12	16 14	17 0	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 12	17 9	18 4
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 14	25 0	29 0	30 8	29 0	21 12	21 12	22 0	23 8
Durbhunga	37 0	32 8	36 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	18 0	.....	23 0
Bhagulpore	25 14	28 14	27 10	25 14	27 2	24 0	22 1	23 5	20 3	21 14	20 3	20 3
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	19 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	23 13	24 8	26 9	24 0	21 5	24 13	26 9	22 0	18 0	18 12	19 8	19 8
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	22 4	20 0	16 0	17 8	21 10	19 0	21 4	18 0	16 0	16 12	17 9	18 12
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	21 12	22 0	23 8
Durbhunga	37 8	37 8	35 0	...	.....	35 0	23 8	22 0	22 0	17 4	19 2	20 14
Bhagulpore	32 3	31 1	30 5	...	34 1	36 9	25 14	22 12	22 1	21 7	19 13	19 9
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	22 8	20 8	21 8	21 0	22 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	17 0

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains in Selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1883 to March 1884—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

DISTRICTS.	1883.									1884.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	19 7	18 13	17 12	18 5	17 5	19 7	19 7	14 5	12 0	14 8	17 0	18 10
Burdwan	21 5	19 12	21 8	20 14	19 12	20 8	19 8	18 15	18 0	18 6	20 0	23 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	17 10	17 6	17 8	17 10	17 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 6	17 9	17 8
Backergunge	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Chittagong	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8
Patna	29 8	29 8	29 8	26 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	20 10	19 8	21 0	23 0
Durbhunga	22 4	24 8	24 8	23 4	21 4	21 4	18 0	20 12	20 11	17 8	19 13	20 0
Bhagulpore	25 4	25 4	24 5	23 6	23 6	22 11	22 11	21 12	20 13	20 13	19 0	20 3
Pooree	19 0	19 11	18 6	17 12	16 10	17 4	17 4	17 1	18 12	21 10	23 10	22 5
Hazaribagh	17 8	18 0	18 8	18 4	16 4	18 0	17 12	18 0	16 4	17 4	17 0	16 8

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 2	12 2	12 7	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 14	13 3	13 8	13 8	13 11
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	12 13	12 13	12 4	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13
Backergunge	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 8
Patna	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	11 0	10 13	10 11	10 2	10 5
Durbhunga	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 0
Bhagulpore	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Pooree	12 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	15 3	16 0
Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 12

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	23—24	5·00	2·71	20·02	12·03	44·77	27·74	7·90	12·50	52·67	40·24	4·92	1·96	57·59	42·20	0·75	...	58·34	...
	Cutwa	13—14	5·02	2·72	19·03	24·25	41·55	33·86	8·53	4·29	50·08	38·15	4·28	4·61	54·36	42·76	0·34	...	54·70	...
	Culna	13—14	5·50	3·26	18·63	17·28	40·68	33·86	6·10	7·27	46·78	41·13	4·17	1·98	50·95	43·11	0·73	...	51·68	...
	Ranigange	14	3·63	2·63	15·28	11·33	40·49	32·67	6·86	7·07	47·35	39·74	3·59	3·99	50·94	43·73	0·32	...	51·26	...
Bankoora	Bankoora	26—29	4·61	3·27	17·87	16·92	42·13	40·79	8·78	11·10	50·91	51·89	4·67	9·75	55·58	61·64	0·58	...	56·16	...
	Bissenpur	4—5	4·31	2·05	21·73	12·81	46·73	30·89	7·17	8·70	53·90	39·59	2·92	4·28	56·82	43·87	0·29	...	57·11	...
Beerbhoom	Soory	21—24	2·98	2·44	16·58	11·08	42·27	32·12	9·36	9·73	51·63	41·85	3·73	3·64	55·36	45·49	0·29	...	55·65	...
	Rampore Haut	11	3·70	2·28	16·92	9·89	40·29	24·47	10·30	9·51	50·59	33·98	4·03	2·11	54·62	36·09	0·41	...	55·03	...
Midnapore	Midnapore	18—20	4·94	1·86	20·39	12·42	43·23	41·47	8·41	7·98	51·64	49·45	5·28	4·80	56·92	54·25	0·68	...	57·60	...
	Ghatal	7—8	5·39	3·35	20·02	15·99	48·13	35·24	8·04	7·93	56·17	43·17	3·81	3·81	59·98	46·98	0·42	...	60·40	...
	Tumlook	13	5·62	3·30	19·54	18·00	43·81	38·66	8·06	8·50	51·87	47·10	4·97	4·40	56·84	51·50	0·53	...	57·37	...
	Contai	15—17	4·43	2·54	19·98	22·36	48·35	46·42	12·11	12·09	60·46	58·51	8·88	16·04	69·34	74·55	1·48	...	70·82	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	19—20	6·64	3·51	22·87	16·46	47·07	37·67	7·83	7·19	54·90	44·86	4·20	1·76	59·10	46·62	0·67	...	59·77	...
	Serampore	12—13	5·03	3·63	19·67	23·51	43·72	48·89	7·65	11·12	51·37	60·01	4·60	4·10	55·97	64·11	0·57	...	56·54	...
	Jehanabad	12—13	5·32	3·16	20·37	14·61	47·69	31·96	9·37	8·46	57·06	40·42	4·95	3·14	62·01	43·56	0·44	...	62·45	...
Howrah	Howrah	15—16	6·27	2·43	22·23	19·70	47·97	37·89	9·07	12·97	57·04	50·86	4·45	3·74	61·49	54·60	0·65	...	62·14	...
	Ooloobariah	8—9	4·89	3·92	20·58	23·10	47·63	41·04	8·00	10·02	55·63	51·06	3·73	3·85	59·36	54·91	0·98	...	60·34	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	13—14	5·95	1·39	21·28	19·49	47·94	41·51	9·12	18·85	57·06	60·36	4·61	3·58	61·67	63·94	0·77	...	62·44	...
	Bassirhat	13—14	5·19	7·20	22·13	26·88	47·42	50·70	8·19	16·72	55·61	67·42	4·43	4·25	60·04	71·67	0·69	...	60·73	...
	Baraset	13—14	4·95	2·64	20·99	22·16	43·35	39·00	8·88	14·70	52·23	53·70	4·69	2·35	56·92	56·05	0·68	...	57·60	...
	Diamond Harbour	13—14	6·08	6·58	21·37	25·78	49·78	56·21	10·48	18·02	60·26	74·23	5·85	3·89	66·11	78·12	0·69	...	66·80	...
	Barrackpore	13—14	5·28	3·21	19·28	19·97	42·38	42·65	7·30	8·95	49·68	51·60	3·54	3·89	53·22	55·49	0·92	...	54·14	...
	Dum-Dum	13—14	5·22	3·07	20·79	19·90	45·13	42·43	7·97	18·59	53·10	61·02	4·74	2·44	57·84	63·46	0·63	...	58·47	...
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	20—23	5·30	5·86	21·77	17·98	42·98	28·05	7·36	8·27	50·34	36·32	4·68	2·06	55·02	38·38	0·58	...	55·60	...
	Meherpore	13—14	6·39	4·63	21·52	17·97	43·85	31·57	7·77	6·42	51·62	37·99	3·70	3·96	55·32	41·95	0·37	...	55·69	...
	Chooadanga	13—14	6·35	5·81	24·35	21·02	46·42	32·86	10·06	8·33	56·48	41·19	4·52	4·64	61·00	45·83	0·77	...	61·77	...
	Kooshtea	14	6·30	7·27	25·14	22·62	48·41	36·84	9·64	11·23	58·05	48·07	4·73	3·35	62·78	51·42	0·55	...	63·33	...
	Ranaghat	13—14	5·95	4·71	20·97	19·65	44·08	33·88	6·43	6·80	50·51	40·68	3·82	4·16	54·33	44·84	0·69	...	55·02	...

Khoolna ...	Satkhira	13—14	7·08	3·96	25·44	28·05	49·69	45·88	8·41	17·73	58·10	63·61	4·55	7·53	62·65	71·14	0·90	...	63·55	...
	Bagirhat	12—13	7·03	7·85	28·05	33·65	55·26	59·10	9·05	14·86	64·31	73·96	5·17	6·34	69·48	80·30	0·97	...	70·45	...
	Khoolna	12—13	7·17	8·17	25·58	38·80	50·27	58·90	9·09	16·82	59·36	75·72	4·52	3·75	63·88	79·47	0·92	...	64·80	...
Jessore ...	Jessore	24—29	7·89	12·58	28·75	38·29	51·81	52·70	8·92	11·33	60·73	64·03	5·76	9·34	66·49	69·37	1·13	...	67·62	...
	Narail	12—13	7·30	8·56	25·92	25·36	46·86	33·69	7·42	8·11	54·28	41·80	3·55	2·32	57·83	44·12	0·79	...	58·62	...
	Bongong	14	5·93	5·10	22·03	19·49	46·01	33·43	7·47	5·91	53·48	39·34	4·72	4·44	58·20	43·78	0·79	...	58·99	...
	Jhenidah	12—13	7·35	8·46	26·49	28·15	49·80	43·05	8·90	13·95	58·70	57·00	4·64	3·92	63·34	60·92	0·51	...	63·85	...
	Magoora	12—13	8·12	8·54	26·53	30·65	48·21	37·23	7·61	15·69	55·82	52·92	3·49	2·99	59·31	55·91	0·46	...	59·77	...
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29—31	4·46	3·80	19·27	16·20	40·36	27·51	9·47	6·74	49·83	34·25	5·46	5·06	55·29	39·31	0·43	...	55·72	...
	Lalbagh	13	3·28	2·27	17·13	15·61	39·60	29·04	10·02	6·52	49·62	35·56	4·30	3·78	53·92	39·34	0·44	...	54·36	...
	Jungypore	13	3·34	2·18	16·81	11·57	39·18	25·35	9·82	7·28	49·00	32·63	3·03	3·43	52·93	36·06	0·25	...	53·18	...
	Kandi	8—9	3·77	1·50	18·37	12·68	42·58	25·67	9·54	7·78	52·12	33·45	3·67	5·05	55·79	38·50	0·78	...	56·57	...
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	24—26	4·03	2·68	28·71	20·15	57·29	32·46	12·83	1·29	70·12	33·75	5·15	4·81	75·27	38·56	0·34	...	75·61	...
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	25—29	4·27	4·20	20·76	19·72	43·37	32·40	10·88	6·63	54·25	39·03	5·16	3·61	59·41	42·64	0·39	...	59·80	...
	Nattore	13—14	4·94	3·15	22·24	23·79	47·02	35·98	11·35	5·42	58·37	41·40	4·91	3·83	63·28	45·23	0·47	...	63·75	...
Rungpore ...	Rungpore	23—27	4·79	6·43	36·58	34·57	66·49	52·04	13·16	8·41	79·65	60·45	5·20	4·67	84·85	65·12	0·44	...	85·29	...
	Nilphamari	7—9	5·55	6·73	44·85	30·05	77·90	44·47	15·97	5·02	93·87	49·49	4·46	9·15	98·33	58·64	0·22	...	98·55	...
	Gyabanda	13	4·74	6·73	28·85	26·65	52·89	48·00	12·17	4·49	65·06	52·49	5·60	3·09	70·66	55·58	0·35	...	71·01	...
	Kurigaon	8—9	6·49	7·92	42·29	37·36	68·76	49·57	13·05	3·86	81·81	53·43	4·95	6·61	86·76	60·04	0·44	...	87·20	...
Bogra	Bogra	21—24	6·01	4·86	30·02	30·75	59·75	42·67	12·08	2·59	71·83	45·26	5·05	2·16	76·88	47·42	1·04	...	77·92	...
Pubna ...	Pubna	20—22	6·94	6·07	26·38	22·67	50·17	37·05	10·91	8·41	61·08	45·46	4·67	5·30	65·75	50·76	0·48	...	66·23	...
	Serajgunge	13—14	5·59	5·87	23·15	26·41	46·24	42·78	9·30	5·97	55·54	48·75	4·54	6·07	60·08	54·82	0·61	...	60·69	...
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	23—26	7·95	7·94	40·18	34·21	96·46	86·64	17·53	9·24	113·99	95·88	6·55	11·45	120·54	107·33	0·38	...	120·92	...
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	14—15	6·58	6·02	47·74	40·44	98·51	100·52	24·80	5·00	123·31	105·52	5·74	5·35	129·05	110·87	0·21	...	129·26	...
DACCA DIVISION.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca	33—35	9·55	9·16	32·05	31·89	57·36	46·84	10·19	6·69	67·55	53·53	5·40	3·40	72·95	56·93	0·91	...	73·86	...
	Moonshigunge ...	11—12	10·79	11·60	36·56	35·17	68·57	55·27	12·58	12·05	81·15	67·32	5·80	5·50	86·95	72·82	1·32	...	88·27	...
	Naraingunge ...	.....	.....	.....	6·88	.....	24·54	.....	39·22	.....	11·80	.....	51·02	.....	5·83	.....	56·85	.....	...	.....	...
	Manickgunge ...	11—12	7·35	6·80	25·61	30·52	49·05	47·82	7·92	5·95	56·97	53·77	4·05	2·71	61·02	56·48	0·60	...	61·62	...
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	17	8·80	8·27	30·43	29·42	55·73	46·76	9·51	7·88	65·24	54·64	4·55	3·32	69·79	57·96	0·68	...	70·47	...
	Goalundo	12—13	7·71	8·31	26·63	26·66	50·76	40·62	8·40	6·43	59·16	47·05	5·00	2·34	64·16	49·39	0·57	...	64·73	...
	Madaripore	13—14	8·85	6·14	31·29	28·40	56·53	42·67	8·41	13·48	64·94	56·15	4·52	4·01	69·46	60·16	0·56	...	70·02	...
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	18—19	7·65	7·87	32·23	41·66	62·08	60·40	11·06	26·55	73·14	86·95	4·45	6·94	77·59	93·89	1·11	...	78·70	...
	Perozepore	13—14	5·84	7·19	29·02	36·69	59·82	61·75	11·03	15·10	70·85	76·85	5·82	11·80	76·67	88·65	1·32	...	77·99	...
	Patuakhally	11—12	6·34	5·90	37·66	44·78	76·89	70·63	13·76	17·10	90·65	87·73	6·24	7·00	96·89	94·73	1·94	...	98·83	...
	Bhola	6—7	7·07	7·47	38·64	37·38	75·52	74·76	11·25	16·69	86·77	91·45	4·94	7·03	91·71	98·48	1·49	...	93·20	...
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	22—24	9·17	17·60	41·73	59·45	73·95	80·68	14·30	4·67	88·25	85·35	5·51	4·74	93·76	90·09	0·98	...	94·74	...
	Jamalpore	13—14	6·27	7·96	30·75	33·63	58·88	46·65	14·02	2·67	72·90	49·32	5·22	4·77	78·12	54·09	0·62	...	78·75	...
	Atia	3—14	6·60	4·85	28·10	18·37	51·91	30·67	10·39	4·92	62·30	35·59	5·12	2·80	67·42	38·39	0·41	...	67·83	...
	Kishoregunge ...	13—14	9·38	10·39	39·50	34·24	66·82	47·28	13·49	4·68	80·31	51·96	5·52	6·49	85·83	58·45	0·86	...	86·69	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1884—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	Chittagong	25—29	7·83	11·96	39·81	51·58	82·41	79·32	13·71	14·12	96·12	93·44	5·76	7·75	101·88	101·19	2·08	...	103·96	...
	Cox's Bazar	13—14	4·92	5·72	51·54	54·70	116·99	103·84	15·07	25·43	132·06	129·27	7·65	8·90	139·71	138·17	1·89	...	141·60	...
Noakholly	Noakholly	25—27	7·92	14·51	42·28	38·27	85·47	79·58	16·89	19·78	102·36	99·36	7·48	9·67	109·84	109·03	1·92	...	111·76	...
	Fenny	7—8	7·78	14·37	48·80	60·04	96·62	90·56	17·31	13·14	113·93	103·70	6·28	4·68	120·21	108·38	4·32	...	124·53	...
Tipperah	Commillah	26—27	10·97	11·00	39·90	43·57	74·72	73·63	11·40	11·21	86·12	84·84	5·28	8·79	91·40	93·63	1·64	...	93·04	...
	Brahmunberiah	13—14	11·40	11·89	37·30	48·78	62·12	66·93	11·45	7·21	73·57	74·14	4·90	6·23	78·47	80·37	0·88	...	79·35	...
	Chandpore	5—6	8·49	15·35	39·24	42·20	78·25	67·10	13·01	11·90	91·26	79·00	7·12	5·65	98·38	84·65	1·07	...	99·45	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatti	15	8·20	10·11	37·10	41·09	75·81	60·22	13·23	10·14	89·04	70·36	7·83	5·99	96·87	76·35	2·31	...	99·18	...
Hill Tipperah	Agartola	11—12	10·91	13·03	36·17	40·51	62·48	58·12	10·80	6·74	73·28	64·86	4·96	6·36	78·24	71·22	1·52	...	79·76	...
BEHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.																				
Patna	Patna	28—30	1·93	...	10·53	9·18	30·33	22·93	7·99	3·71	38·32	26·64	2·83	4·17	41·16	30·81	0·36	...	41·51	...
	Behar	13—14	1·73	...	11·08	5·80	34·71	15·04	5·91	3·51	40·62	18·55	3·88	2·42	44·00	20·97	0·35	...	44·35	...
	Barh	13—14	1·55	...	9·28	6·04	31·28	20·05	7·29	8·28	38·57	28·33	3·26	4·95	41·83	33·28	0·29	...	42·12	...
	Dinapore	13—14	1·45	...	9·61	8·74	31·09	27·77	6·59	5·62	37·68	33·39	2·95	2·86	40·63	36·25	0·27	...	40·90	...
Gya	Gya	22—24	2·07	...	9·79	3·44	30·87	18·88	6·66	3·04	37·53	21·92	2·46	2·04	39·99	23·96	0·30	...	40·29	...
	Newadah	13—14	1·91	0·50	10·12	2·97	32·71	15·34	6·30	3·59	39·01	18·93	2·44	3·09	41·45	22·02	0·32	...	41·77	...
	Aurungabad	12—14	1·56	0·13	8·35	5·91	32·44	28·48	6·49	7·94	38·93	36·42	2·60	2·30	41·53	38·72	0·39	...	41·92	...
	Jehanabad	11	1·68	...	8·60	4·78	33·14	19·02	4·49	3·73	37·63	22·75	2·94	4·95	40·57	27·70	0·39	...	40·96	...
Shahabad	Arrah	25—28	2·61	0·03	10·84	5·21	33·39	19·25	8·42	4·27	41·81	23·52	2·74	1·57	44·55	25·09	0·29	...	44·84	...
	Sasseram	13—14	1·47	...	8·02	3·03	31·80	23·78	6·53	7·88	38·33	31·66	3·63	3·13	41·96	34·79	0·33	...	42·29	...
	Buxar	15—16	1·70	0·01	7·36	5·38	28·75	18·89	6·91	4·97	35·66	23·86	3·07	5·34	38·73	29·20	0·31	...	39·04	...
	Bhubhua	13—14	2·15	0·03	8·62	1·76	33·07	18·12	6·48	9·47	39·55	27·59	3·11	2·20	42·66	29·79	0·82	...	43·48	...

Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	25—28	2·51	0·12	11·44	9·89	32·31	22·10	8·14	7·14	40·45	29·24	2·87	4·94	43·32	34·18	0·14	...	43·46	...
	Hajipur	12—13	1·97	0·03	10·77	9·98	32·75	25·60	7·19	3·82	39·94	29·42	4·11	4·98	44·05	34·40	0·25	...	44·30	...
	Seetamurhee ...	13	2·83	1·18	13·39	10·63	33·06	27·77	7·95	9·33	41·01	37·10	2·55	3·22	43·56	40·32	0·09	...	43·65	...
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	13	1·93	0·72	12·36	9·74	35·59	18·28	8·92	7·56	44·51	25·84	2·70	6·08	47·21	32·82	0·19	...	47·40	...
	Mudhubunny ...	12—13	2·96	0·71	14·36	11·12	34·30	28·05	9·93	12·24	44·23	40·29	2·65	3·98	46·88	44·27	0·08	...	46·96	...
	Tajpore	13	1·81	0·10	10·87	9·07	32·76	24·31	7·55	4·24	40·31	28·55	2·62	7·02	42·93	35·57	0·13	...	43·06	...
Sarun	Chupra	28—31	2·02	...	9·68	7·27	28·91	26·21	7·27	5·29	36·18	31·50	2·72	1·63	38·90	33·13	0·25	...	39·15	...
	Sewan	13—14	2·03	0·01	11·32	5·36	33·31	19·10	8·63	8·99	41·94	28·09	3·98	1·84	45·92	29·93	0·18	...	46·10	...
	Gopalgunge	4—6	1·59	0·29	12·50	11·48	36·18	33·39	5·83	6·38	42·01	39·77	6·72	2·69	48·73	42·46	0·23	...	48·96	...
Chumparun ...	Moithari	24—26	2·01	0·43	12·59	12·70	35·76	29·50	7·89	12·97	43·65	42·47	3·75	0·97	47·40	43·44	0·20	...	47·60	...
	Bettiah	12—13	2·64	0·26	14·26	12·22	38·36	32·53	8·96	13·93	47·32	46·46	3·41	0·64	50·73	47·10	0·11	...	50·84	...
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	29—32	2·03	0·07	10·72	7·92	32·93	23·67	7·87	2·96	40·80	26·63	3·96	5·38	44·76	32·01	0·36	...	45·12	...
	Beguserai	13—14	1·75	0·05	10·27	6·04	31·15	19·68	6·73	2·77	37·88	22·45	3·05	3·01	40·93	25·46	0·38	...	41·31	...
	Jamui	12—14	2·45	0·11	11·20	7·65	34·33	29·76	7·28	3·92	41·61	33·68	2·37	2·33	43·98	36·01	0·13	...	44·11	...
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	29—30	2·49	0·19	13·24	14·20	35·10	27·00	7·23	3·84	42·33	30·84	4·20	6·64	46·53	37·48	0·32	...	46·85	...
	Soopole	12—13	2·05	0·50	14·91	10·35	38·73	20·89	10·07	3·19	48·80	24·08	2·56	7·81	51·36	31·89	0·14	...	51·50	...
	Muddepurah... ...	13—14	2·54	0·28	14·85	10·36	39·28	25·46	10·06	3·31	49·34	28·77	4·56	10·74	53·90	39·51	0·13	...	54·03	...
	Banka	13—14	2·23	0·82	12·47	7·90	34·91	19·03	7·83	3·21	42·74	22·24	3·38	5·90	46·12	28·14	0·28	...	46·40	...
Purneah ...	Purneah	13—14	2·90	1·40	18·16	12·65	46·40	36·37	14·32	4·55	60·72	40·92	3·96	8·86	64·68	49·78	0·26	...	64·94	...
	Kissengunge... ...	12—13	3·14	4·47	24·74	24·03	56·36	59·88	13·31	4·66	69·67	64·54	3·28	7·94	72·95	72·48	0·20	...	73·15	...
	Arrareah	11—13	3·28	1·83	22·39	18·47	51·33	44·94	13·84	3·69	65·17	48·63	3·58	6·71	68·75	55·34	0·14	...	68·89	...
Maldah ...	Maldah	26—28	3·90	1·38	17·49	19·64	38·01	30·47	10·53	1·92	48·54	32·39	4·34	7·08	52·88	39·47	0·62	...	53·50	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	13	3·18	2·02	16·33	7·69	43·86	21·37	9·61	7·66	53·47	29·03	4·60	3·67	58·07	32·70	0·45	...	58·52	...
	Deoghur	14—15	2·84	0·97	14·42	8·71	38·56	22·81	8·48	7·50	47·04	30·31	4·75	3·90	51·79	34·21	0·29	...	52·08	...
	Rajmehal	12—14	2·36	0·70	16·76	16·85	39·26	29·54	11·20	1·57	50·46	31·11	3·16	5·81	53·62	36·92	0·36	...	53·98	...
	Godda	11—12	1·86	0·27	11·71	9·18	34·90	19·16	9·86	2·02	44·76	21·18	3·05	6·28	47·81	27·46	0·25	...	48·06	...
	Jamtara	8—10	2·42	1·16	14·28	8·68	39·15	32·54	6·65	11·40	45·80	43·94	2·46	5·08	48·26	49·02	0·50	...	48·76	...
	Pakour	5—6	2·04	1·05	19·72	14·34	43·20	25·52	9·78	6·97	52·98	32·49	4·11	5·43	57·09	37·92	0·25	...	57·34	...
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	23—26	3·24	6·37	16·63	26·17	40·81	47·89	9·71	8·68	50·52	56·57	5·79	2·40	56·31	58·97	1·51	...	57·82	...
	Jajpore	12—13	4·79	4·42	19·16	16·01	43·88	31·61	9·51	16·24	53·39	47·85	6·04	3·74	59·43	51·59	1·52	...	60·95	...
	Kendrapara	13	3·05	0·88	15·67	9·53	41·41	30·95	9·28	8·33	50·69	39·28	6·57	3·45	57·26	42·73	1·39	...	58·65	...
Pooree ...	Pooree	26—29	2·82	3·27	13·56	13·83	35·33	32·39	9·93	15·10	45·26	47·49	8·14	17·13	53·40	64·62	2·57	...	55·97	...
	Khoorda	13—14	2·65	2·27	16·08	13·77	42·27	38·47	10·25	11·27	52·52	49·74	7·45	3·72	59·97	53·46	1·98	...	61·95	...
Balasore ...	Balasore	24—25	6·94	5·92	21·64	27·55	45·78	58·19	12·55	13·57	58·33	71·76	7·21	4·48	65·54	76·24	1·44	...	66·98	...
	Bhuddruck	13—14	4·69	3·64	18·37	22·68	42·22	37·56	10·04	16·21	52·26	53·77	4·70	9·88	56·96	63·65	1·43	...	58·39	...

Statement showing seasonable Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1884—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October and to end December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	22—24	2·37	0·67	12·12	8·42	37·52	30·04	7·80	8·53	45·32	38·57	3·21	2·01	48·53	40·58	0·48	...	49·01	...
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	13—12	2·61	0·86	13·64	6·00	38·18	21·36	8·18	6·32	46·36	27·68	3·13	2·72	49·49	30·40	0·38	...	49·87	...
Lohardugga ...	Ranchi	26—28	4·02	...	13·49	10·78	37·36	36·20	8·13	12·79	45·49	48·99	3·15	3·55	48·64	52·54	0·46	...	49·10	...
	Palamow	13—14	2·22	0·15	9·53	3·48	34·20	20·36	7·33	8·70	41·53	29·06	2·45	1·39	43·98	30·45	0·76	...	44·74	...
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	14—15	4·11	0·04	16·13	7·98	44·50	33·42	8·89	11·69	53·39	45·11	3·14	1·51	56·53	46·62	0·52	...	57·05	...
Manbhoom ...	Purulia	19—21	3·38	0·43	15·28	11·14	38·89	30·66	7·64	7·74	46·53	38·40	3·89	2·15	50·42	40·55	0·38	...	50·80	...
	Govindpur	12—13	2·93	1·08	13·21	3·73	39·25	19·63	7·02	8·26	46·27	27·89	4·35	3·54	50·62	31·43	0·32	...	50·94	...

N. B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturist. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September, fills out the ear of the *amun* and determines the prospect of the rubbee.

Forests.

Area of Forests.

THE following statement shows the area in square miles of all classes of forests directly or indirectly under the management of the Forest Department at the commencement of 1883-84, and the changes effected during the year:—

Class of Forests.	Area in square miles.			
	At the commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At the close of the year.
Reserved Forests	4,322	313	7 acres	4,635
Protected ,, ...	2,325	25	50	2,300
District ,, ...	5,107	20	802	4,325
Total ...	11,754	358	852	11,260

The areas added include the Angul Forests in Orissa (170,880 acres), an addition of 15,360 acres to the Sitapahar Forest in Chittagong, and the extension of the Koderma Forest in Hazaribagh by 10,047 acres. Further extensions aggregating 525 square miles in Julpigoree, Buxa, Singbhoom, and Orissa were gazetted as proposed reserves under section 4 of the Forest Act, but could not be finally notified under section 19 before the close of the year. The areas added to protected forests were in the Sunderbuns. In this division an area of nearly six square miles was excluded with effect from April 1882, when it was leased out for cultivation. In the Orissa Division 28,541 acres were written off in consequence of the area of the Khoorda forests having been more correctly ascertained. The area shown under the head of District Forests is only approximate. Of the area entered as excluded, 799 square miles belong to the Chittagong Division, and comprise forests declared reserves at various times during the last three years. In addition to the areas mentioned above, which have been gazetted as proposed reserves, the officers of the department examined and selected as suitable for conservancy 268 square miles of sâl forest in the Khondmals of Bod in Orissa, and 28 square miles in Guddee Khurchutta in the north-east of Hazaribagh. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa considers it undesirable to reserve the Khondmals forest, and has proposed to introduce indirect conservancy after visiting the locality this cold weather. The reservation of the Khurchutta forest will be considered by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and the Conservator during the camping season. In the meantime the inhabitants of both areas have been forbidden to cut trees over a certain size.

The examination of private forests in Chota Nagpore was extended to tracts in Hazaribagh comprising 111 square miles, out of which 66 square miles were selected as worth preserving.

Demarcation.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in this branch of forest work. The following statement shows the results:—

	Length of boundary in miles.	Cost per mile.
		Rs. a.
New demarcations	111½	7 11
Clearing old boundaries and repairing boundary marks	670½	12 9

The total length of boundary dealt with under both heads was 782 miles against 780 miles taken in hand in the previous year. The average cost per mile of new demarcation fell from Rs. 13 to Rs. 7-11, in consequence of the

cheapness of labour in Singbhoom and Orissa, where most of the work was done. On the other hand, the maintaining of existing boundaries and marks rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-9 owing to the bulk of the operations under this head having been undertaken in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, where labour is expensive and the boundaries have become confused and uncertain. Little attention was paid to the important duty of demarcating the boundaries in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions. The demarcation of boundaries in Khorda has been so imperfectly done that most of the boundary marks will have to be renewed.

Surveys and working plans.

Out of a total area of 2,966,736 acres comprised in the reserved forests, 2,271,059 acres were fully, and 38,267 acres partially, surveyed, leaving 657,410 acres not surveyed at all. The detailed records of boundaries are still incomplete, and in all divisions but two have been given in an incorrect form.

Establishment.

The superior staff, which consisted of fourteen officers was increased by the addition of two Sub-Assistant Conservators. Proposals for a further increase in the number of Sub-Assistant Conservators and for a re-distribution of the existing staff have been submitted to the Government of India. In a department where so much depends upon vigilant supervision and where subordinates have such large opportunities for peculation, an inadequate staff of superior officers represents a heavy and continuing loss of revenue. An attempt is now being made to meet the difficulty by promoting native members of the subordinate staff to the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators. But this expedient is still on its trial, and its success as a permanent measure must depend upon the quality of the officers available. The Conservator lays some stress upon the unpopularity of forest work among educated natives, and several cases which have come before the Lieutenant-Governor leave no doubt upon his mind that the Forest Department has hitherto not succeeded in attracting so good a class of men as other departments which offer no higher pay. There were two prosecutions of members of the subordinate staff during the year, both resulting in the acquittal of the accused persons. The decrease (from six to two) in the number of such cases is satisfactory.

Prosecution for breach of forest rules.

The following statement shows the breaches of forest rules which occurred during the year:—

	Taken into court.	Compounded.	Total.
Under the Forest Act and Rules ...	229	1,816	2,045
Under the Penal Code (in Orissa) ...	184	.....	184
Total ...	413	1,816	2,229

More than two-thirds of the offences taken into court under the Forest Act belonged to the Darjeeling and Orissa Divisions. In Darjeeling such offences rose from 19 to 82, owing to the executive officers having been relieved to a great extent of duties connected with departmental timber and fuel operations. In Orissa there were 84 cases under the Act, and 184 under the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in 244 out of the 268 cases instituted. The increase of cases from 55 to 268 is attributed to the entertainment of regular establishments in the forests. The number of cases compromised under section 67 of the Act rose from 1,069 to 1,816, of which 1,698 cases occurred in the Sunderbuns, where the people would rather compound than undergo the delay arising from prosecution before a Magistrate. The results of the prosecutions show that the officers of the department made judicious selections of the cases taken into court; while the large sum (Rs. 9,062) realized as compensation under section 67 of the Act proves that the powers delegated under that section have not been abused.

Fires.

The area on which protective measures against fires were applied has been increased since last year by 103,371 acres, while the percentage of failure has fallen from 9 to 7 per cent. It is noticeable that of the failures 75 per cent. are due to a single incident, viz., to a fire which spread over nearly the whole of the Kodarma Reserve in Hazaribagh, but which, owing to the undeveloped state of the forest, did not do very great damage. Destructive fires also occurred in the Orissa

Forests, and 8,200 acres of reserved forest were burnt in the Buxa Division. Here, however, though the solitary and scattered trees suffered much, those growing in clumps were but little injured. Considering that the season was an exceptionally dry one, the measure of success attained is creditable to the department.

Grazing.

The revenue derived from grazing dues rose from Rs. 6,619 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,692 in the year under report, while the number of cattle admitted to the forests increased from 24,405 to 28,276. New rules for grazing in the Darjeeling Division are now under preparation, and the whole question, which presents some difficulties, will be considered when they are submitted to Government.

Natural reproduction of the forests.

Cattle-grazing and the practice of lopping trees for fodder are formidable obstacles to natural reproduction in Darjeeling. The new grazing rules will effect some improvement in this respect. In Kurseong and Julpigoree the conditions are more favourable; while in Buxa the seed-crop of 1884 was a poor one, and the heavy undergrowth of dense grass is reported to catch the seeds as they fall and prevent them from reaching the ground. An attempt is being made to clear this undergrowth by driving elephants harnessed to light logs through the areas where the grass is thickest. In Chota Nagpore there are grounds for the expectation that, if fires can be prevented, natural reproduction will go on rapidly in those forests where the trees are mature enough to bear seed.

Artificial reproduction of the forests.

The following statement represents the results of artificial reproduction during the past year:—

	Area in acres.			Cost in rupees.	
	At the commencement of the year.	Added during the year.	At the close of the year.	Total.	Average per acre.
Regular plantations	1,379½	320½	1,700	1,17,348	53
Other cultural operations	859½	8½	868	18,282	53
Total for 1883-84 ...	2,329	329	,568	1,35,630	3
Total for 1882-83 ...	2,005	434	2,439	1,24,910	51

The average cost per acre rose slightly, while the extension of area planted was trifling. Fair progress was made in the cutting of creepers and in experiments with exotic trees.

Communications and buildings.

Eighty-eight miles of new road were opened, and 409 miles of existing roads repaired, at a total cost of Rs. 10,922. Station and rest-houses and quarters for rangers and guards were constructed in all divisions according to local requirements. The expenditure on these useful works came to Rs. 14,183. The important work of inspection suffered much in the Sunderbuns, owing to the defects of the steam-launch *Cygnet*, which was in dock for nearly four months of the year.

Yield of the forests.

The following statement shows the yield of the reserved forests during the year in timber and fuel:—

	Quantities removed in cubic feet.		
	Timber.	Fuel.	Total.
By Government agency	167,691	253,008	420,699
By private agency	5,582,196	13,305,761	18,887,957
Free grants	6,136	.....	6,136
Total reserved forests ...	5,756,023	13,558,769	23,101,092
Total protected and district forests (private agency)	710,723	5,475,487	6,186,210
Grand total of all forests ...	6,466,746	29,034,256	26,287,302

The outturn of confiscated drifts and waif wood, not shown separately in the foregoing table, fell from 51,799 to 1,417 cubic feet, in consequence of the department having discontinued the practice of collecting drift timber on the Teesta river. Steps, however, have now been taken to re-assert what appear to be the rights of Government in the matter. The decline in the yield of timber from the reserved forests was considerable, amounting to more than a million cubic feet. It occurred chiefly in the Sunderbuns, where at the same time the quantity of fuel removed by permit-holders rose by 1,134,729 cubic feet. The increase of 198,852 in the quantity of timber removed from the protected and district forests was chiefly in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong, while the large increase (4,211,544) under the head of fuel occurred in Orissa. The adoption of the compartment system of working the Darjeeling Forest will, in the first instance at any rate, limit the supply of timber within easy distance of the station, and may render building operations more expensive; but the nearer forests in which excessive cutting has gone on will be given time to recover, and all the forests of the division will be managed with a view to permanent rather than temporary requirements. The decrease in the number of trees felled in the Sunderbuns Division was attributed to the stoppage of the system of "nominal permits," under which wood-cutters were allowed to enter the reserves on payment of a small fee, and cut as much timber as they chose. The intention was that the timber cut should be measured at one or other of the revenue stations, and the fixed revenue of one anna per maund paid on it. In practice, however, this is said to have been rarely done. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the approximate loss of revenue arising from this system; but full information on the subject has been called for from the Conservator.

Financial results.

The following table compares the financial results of the last two years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	6,94,334	3,87,813	3,06,521
1882-83	6,93,959	3,82,184	3,11,775
Increase	375	5,629	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	5,254

The receipts were almost stationary, while the charges rose and the surplus fell in proportion. The increase in the charges is attributed to expenses on account of the Calcutta Exhibition.

Manufactures and Mines.

Indigo.

In last year's report the yield of the indigo crop for each year, from 1875-76 to 1881-82, and the estimated outturn of 1882-83, were shown as follows:—

	Mds.
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79	73,128
1879-80	1,36,200
1880-81	1,35,405
1881-82	1,50,278
1882-83, estimated yield	1,37,800

The following statement, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s trade circular, gives the actual yield of the indigo crop of 1882-83 compared with the estimate of that year, and the probable outturn of 1883-84:—

	Estimated yield, 1882-83.		Actual yield, 1882-83.		Estimated yield, 1883-84.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	1,950		2,021		2,750	
Nuddea	2,500		2,536		2,500	
Midnapore	850		916		1,070	
Burdwan	500		195		300	
Maldah	360		371		430	
Moorshedabad	3,000		3,262		2,450	
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	680		702		500	
Bhagulpore	1,700		2,029		2,450	
Purneah	2,260		2,270		3,200	
Rungpore and Native ...	2,000		2,904		2,850	
		15,800		17,206		18,500
Monghyr	2,350		2,470		2,800	
Tirhoot	24,000		24,770		30,200	
Chumparun	16,300		16,953		15,000	
Chupra	13,350		14,555		9,500	
		56,000		58,748		57,500
Benares—						
European	8,000		8,840		10,000	
Native	8,000		9,808		13,000	
		16,000		18,648		23,000
Doab—						
European	5,000		6,689		7,000	
Native	45,000		58,097		58,000	
		50,000		64,786		65,000
Total ...		1,37,800		1,59,388		1,64,000

The indigo season may be considered to have been a satisfactory one. The increase in the outturn is mainly due to larger production in the Doab. Of the total outturn, almost one-half was produced by natives.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom ...	46,908	1,38,29,812	57,916	1,71,73,297
„ Austria, Trieste ...	7,861	25,00,674	11,379	37,04,906
„ France	14,437	45,75,627	15,891	50,22,501
„ Italy	862	2,82,234	1,101	3,55,433
„ Egypt	101	34,154	3	782
„ United States	24,834	74,12,450	19,989	62,30,172
„ Persia	911	3,25,775	499	1,90,582
„ Turkey in Asia ...	3,210	10,91,541	2,429	7,68,943
„ Other countries ...	591	1,81,132	808	2,85,194
Total ...	99,715	3,02,35,399	110,015	3,37,31,810
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,35,723 Indian maunds.	@ 223 per Indian maund.	1,49,743 Indian maunds.	@ 225 per Indian maund.

This statement shows that the exports increased in quantity during 1883-84 by over 10 per cent., and that the average price was also higher. The season opened with prices in advance of those of the previous year, especially for the finer qualities. Later on, however, the good and middling descriptions came more into request. The fall in the shipments to the United States was no doubt owing to the large exports of the previous year, and to the fact that the run upon a certain description of cotton goods, in the production of which indigo is largly used, has to a certain extent subsided. The exports to that country are, however, still in advance of years previous to 1882-83, and may be considered satisfactory in view of the large shipments made in that year. The advance in exports to the United Kingdom amounts to about 23½ per cent. There can be no doubt that the consumption of indigo has increased there, for stocks have not accumulated nor have re-exports been materially larger. The same may be said of Europe, for with larger supplies there have not been any accumulations of stocks, which are estimated at the end of 1883 at 11,500 chests against 11,974 chests at the close of 1882. The position of indigo appears to be generally favourable, for increased production has been followed by increased consumption, with prices fairly up to the average of ordinary years; so that a marked falling off in production would probably cause a considerable advance in values.

TEA.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1883 :—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in acres. Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Approximate yield in pounds. Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahye ...	Darjeeling ...	169	250 to 6,500	26,992	6,825	33,817	11,627	7,628,825	...	7,628,825	282
	Julpigoree ...	63	13 to 1,300	6,091	3,129	9,220	8,743	1,983,124	...	1,983,124	325
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	18	40 to 300	2,538	286	2,824	19,251	718,320	...	718,320	283
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	4	20 to 30	80	5	85	388	13,158	...	13,158	164
				A. R. P.		A. R. P.					
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	13 to 21	30 1 18	1	31 2 18	Nil.	2,586	...	2,586	84·47
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,277	919 0 0	104	1,023 0 0	30	107,762	...	107,762	117·2
	Lohardugga...	30	1,800 to 4,000	1,407 2 0	1,345	2,752 2 0	3,044·87	249,364	...	249,364	156·05
	Manbhoom ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	297	.....	38,058 0 18	11,695	49,753 0 18	43,083·87	10,703,139	...	10,703,139	1,411·72

The number of tea gardens during the year was 297, against 300 in 1882, and the area under plant was 49,753 acres against 48,092 of the preceding year.

In the Darjeeling district there was apparently an increase of four gardens as compared with the previous year, but there were really only two new plantations, two old gardens having each been divided into two. The area under tea slightly increased during the year; but owing to the short rainfall and the late commencement and early cessation of the rains, there was a decrease in the outturn. There were complaints of mosquito blight and red-spider in gardens up to 4,500 feet in elevation. Various remedies were tried, but none were thoroughly successful. The labour supply in some parts of the district was reduced by sickness among the coolies and by the attractions of high pay obtainable in the new extensions in the Dooars. Cholera prevailed in parts of the Terai and in some of the lower gardens. There was also a good deal of fever among coolies who had returned from the Dooars. No improvements were made during the year in manuring crops and in cultivation. The use of machinery has been gradually spreading, and forks are said to be coming into use instead of hoes. The prospects of the industry are on the whole favourable. Prices ruled somewhat higher than in previous years, owing to the short crop both in China and in India and also perhaps to the apprehensions of a Franco-Chinese War. The development of the Colonial and American markets for tea seems to have been slow.

In the Julpigoree district 63 gardens were worked during the year as compared with 60 in the previous year. Although the approximate outturn shewed an increase, there was a decrease in the average yield per acre. Of the 63 gardens worked during the year, 59 were held under the Tea Lease Rules. During the last seven years the total number of applications held to be admissible under the rules was 138. After deducting the 59 grants already worked and one grant relinquished and another cancelled on default, there remain out of 138 grants, 77 grants under the Tea Lease Rules which have not yet been opened out, but are in various stages of progress. Twenty-four applications were pending enquiry at the close of the year. The pure Assam indigenous seed is the most highly prized, but its cost is so high, and the difficulty of getting the real article is so great, that practically a good hybrid seed is the best for the Western Dooars, where the hybrid plant is the most common. The supply of labour was sufficient, but indigenous labour is not to be depended on. As a rule Pahariahs from Nepal, and Dhangars from Chota Nagpore, supply the labour in the gardens of this district. Excepting deaths from cholera, which was prevalent throughout the district, the mortality in the gardens was neither relatively nor absolutely heavy during the year.

In the Chittagong district the past season was not so favourable as the previous one, the rainfall having been abnormally heavy and not well distributed. Early in October the rains stopped abruptly, and there were no further showers until early in December, when there was an unusually heavy fall for three days, but it was too late to be of any use to the plantations. The result was that the outturn was less than in the previous year. The prices were, however, favourable to the tea interest. Labour was fairly plentiful and moderately cheap. The experiment of manuring with cotton seed is reported to have been successful, as by its application the quality of tea has been slightly improved and the yield of leaf considerably increased. Of the four plantations in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, two were abandoned during the year under report. In the Dacca district there were six plantations in 1883 as in 1882. Owing to the scarcity of rain at the commencement of the season, there was a decrease in the total yield of tea as compared with that of the preceding year.

The total number of tea plantations in the Chota Nagpore Division was 37, or one less than in the previous year, one plantation in Lohardugga having been abandoned owing to the bankruptcy of its owner. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga additional lands were taken up during the year for new plants, and in both districts there was an increase in the number of acres under mature plants as well as in the total outturn of tea. The average yield per acre under mature plants shewed a marked improvement in Hazaribagh and a falling off in Lohardugga. The season was on the whole unfavourable. Between the months of March and September the rainfall was very unequally distributed, and too much moisture and want of sunshine retarded the flushes. Although

prices rose above the average of 1882, they were still considered unsatisfactory. Emigration of labourers to Assam and Cachar continues to increase, and fears are entertained that if this state of things continues, the tea industry in this district will be materially affected in the course of a few years. In Lohardugga, though no difficulty is yet experienced in procuring an adequate supply of cheap labour, there is a growing anxiety among the planters in this respect. Want of improved means of communication continues to be felt in Lohardugga.

COFFEE.

There were two coffee gardens in Lohardugga in the year under review, against one in the previous year. One of them, however, was not productive. The area under mature plants remained unchanged. There was a falling off in the approximate outturn as well as in the yield per acre.

Statement illustrative of the state of Coffee Cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1883.

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in acres.				Approximate yield in pounds.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Taken up for planting but not yet planted.	Total.		
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga...	2	2,100	8	3	1	12	656	82

Cinchona plantation and febrifuge.

A considerable change was effected during the year in the proportions of the different species of cinchona under cultivation. In the plantations at Mungpoo and Sittong, some 232,200 red bark trees were uprooted, and these were replaced chiefly by the yellow bark variety. The new plantation at Rungjung was also planted out with 42,203 trees of this variety. This reform has been introduced at the instance of the Home Government, the Secretary of State being desirous of extending the cultivation of the *Calisaya Ledgeriana* species, which is far richer in quinine than the red bark variety. The total number of yellow barks planted was 214,720, and these were either *Ledgerianas* from plantation seed, or *Verdes* and *Morodas* from South America. The latter plants were raised from seed which had been supplied in the preceding year by the Secretary of State. The seed germinated freely enough, but a considerable number of the seedlings died when they were hardly half an inch in height; while the weaker surviving plants succumbed to the effects of the winter, which was unusually severe. The remaining plants look healthy and promise to be good quinine-yielders.

Last year, analyses were made of barks of eight forms of the hybrid variety. During the year under review, barks of two more of these were analysed. The results obtained from all the ten hybrids are shown in the following table:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.
Crystallised sulphate of quinine	2·87	1·48	1·88	0·97	2·12	2·04	6·12	3·99	3·12	3·24
Crystallised sulphate of cinchonidine	2·94	2·85	2·93	1·94	2·84	2·26	2·46	3·33	1·21	2·46
Crystallised sulphate of quinidine	traces.	traces.	traces.	traces.	traces.	traces.	traces.	traces.	0·30	.....
Cinchonine (alkaloid) ...	0·72	0·57	0·52	0·80	0·33	0·68	0·55	0·57	0·71	0·52

Most of these are excellent barks, and the trees producing them are well worthy of cultivation.

The total number of cinchona trees of all sorts at the close of the year was 4,740,811, namely red (*Cinchona Succirubra*) 3,532,000, yellow (*Calisaya Ledgeriana*) 854,218, yellow (*Calisaya Verde* and *Morada*) 8,500, hybrid unnamed variety 320,500, and other kinds 25,593. The total number planted in the preceding year was 4,711,168.

The entire produce of the plantations for the year was 305,160lb. of dry bark. Of this, 283,240lb. were of red, 14,320lb. of *Calisaya*, 5,490lb. of

hybrid, and 2,110lb. of *Officinalis* bark. The Sittong Plantation may now be considered to have come into bearing, a sixth part of the total crop having been obtained from it. With the exception of 100lb. supplied to the Calcutta Medical Depôt and 31½lb. sold to the public, the entire produce was made over to the Febrifuge Factory for disposal.

The total expenditure on the Plantations amounted to Rs. 78,660, against the budget allotment of Rs. 93,603. Of this expenditure, Rs. 12,527 was incurred on the young plantation at Rungjung, and this sum is chargeable to capital account. The balance, amounting to Rs. 66,133, was spent on the old plantations at Rungbee, Mungpoo and Sittong. The expenditure at Sittong, which was formerly charged to block account, has, now that the plantation has commenced to yield a crop, been charged as working expenses in the same manner as the expenditure on the Rungbee and Mungpoo plantations is treated.

Judging from the results of the experiments made for several years past to grow on the plantations the plants yielding the *Carthagena* bark, it is established, almost beyond doubt, that the plant is unsuited to the climate of Sikkim. The bark, however, is not so valuable as that of the *Ledgeriana*, or the hybrid variety grown on the plantations. An attempt was made last year to introduce the *Remija* plant, which produces a quinine-yielding bark under the name of *Cuprea*. This bark it is stated forms a very large proportion of the quantity of quinine bark imported into Europe. Dr. King has succeeded in getting only two packets of this seed. The plant raised from one of these speedily died, while the seed contained in the second packet was only sown towards the end of the year, and the result was not known at the time he submitted his report.

The percentage of febrifuge obtained from the bark was almost the same as in the previous year, viz. 2·72 per cent., but the cost at which the febrifuge was turned out rose from Rs. 8-8 a pound to Rs. 10-4-8 a pound. This increase is attributed to the higher cost per pound of the bark collected during the year, which was due to the smaller crop harvested. Dr. King explains:—"The difference is due to the smaller crop harvested, viz. 305,160lb. as against 358,100lb. for 1882-83. These fluctuations are inevitable as long as the crop continues to be limited, not by the capacity of the plantation to produce, but by the demand for the product into which the crop is to be manufactured. The lowest price of production per pound can of course only be reached when the plantation is cropped to its full capacity to yield." The distribution of the febrifuge was in excess of the issues for 1882-83. The figures for the two years are—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	2,000	0	2,620	0
Ditto, Bombay	1,000	0	1,000	0
Ditto, Madras	350	0	580	0
To Colonial Government, Mauritius ...	150	0	.....	
„ Surgeon General (for district medical officers of Bengal)	803	12	618	4
„ Inspector-General of Jails (for jails and lock-ups, Bengal)...	26	12	32	4
Sold to the public	4,560	12	4,276	0
Given as samples	10	0	18	4
Total	8,901	4	9,144	12

The issues to the public declined during the year, though they are still in advance of those of 1880-81. It is probable that a supply of English-made febrifuge will shortly be sent out to this country for sale at a very low rate in malarious tracts. It is hoped that its cheapness will induce the poorer classes to have recourse to it, and they will thereby have a better opportunity of discovering and appreciating its value.

The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants and bark amounted to Rs. 1,54,463-14-0, as shown below, against Rs. 1,52,807-1-0 in the preceding year—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark to the public	74,264	10	0
„ credits from the Medical Depôt of Calcutta ...	43,384	4	0
Ditto ditto of Bombay ...	16,500	0	0
Ditto ditto of Madras ...	9,570	0	0
Ditto from the Surgeon-General, Bengal ...	10,211	8	0
Ditto from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal	533	8	0
Total ...	1,54,463	14	0

The result of the year's working was a net profit of Rs. 59,700-7-7, equal to a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital outlay. This, however, does not represent the whole of the actual gain for the year. The cost of the febrifuge used in substitution for quinine in Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was Rs. 80,045, whereas an equal quantity of quinine would have cost three times as much.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The manufacture of mulberry silk is on the decline, but there was a considerable demand for tusser cloth, a better quality of which is now, it is stated, asked for from Europe. Cotton cloth is woven in most parts of the division, and the strained relations between France and China, preventing the importation of twist into the latter country, were favourable to the trade in Burdwan. The jute and cotton mill industries continue to increase, though as statistics of prices and outturn are not available, the profits cannot be ascertained. Generally it may be said that the year under review has not been a favourable one for their working. Indigo has ceased to be reckoned as an important industry in the division, but it is still carried on in a small way. The lac industry is depressed, the demand in the London market, on which it largely depends, having been dull as in the previous year. Nearly half the shell-lac factories in Beerbhoom were closed owing in part to the short supply of the raw material, stick-lac. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries continue to flourish. During the year Government has opened out the iron-works at Kenduah, and has added several articles to its list of manufactured goods. One of the blasting furnaces was started, and pig-iron is now made on the premises. The iron-works are doing a considerable amount of good, as not only do they encourage the coal companies all round, but also they give employment to 1,200 skilled workmen. The question of the expansion of the works is under the consideration of the Government.

The Commissioner quotes some statistics of the coal trade, which seem to indicate that the season has been a fair one, though prices have not been high.

Presidency Division.

In last year's report it was stated that the mills and factories in the 24-Pergunnahs give employment to over 27,000 persons. This year an addition has been made to the number of factories, and the numbers now employed are given at over 33,000 people. These numbers do not seem to include labourers in small sugar factories and the like, conducted in the native method. In Nuddea and Jessore indigo and sugar, and in Moorshedabad indigo and silk, are the chief articles of manufacture. The season was not everywhere favourable to the growth of indigo; while the sugar market was dull during the year. Silk in Moorshedabad is said to be a declining industry. In Khulna there are no manufactures deserving mention.

Rajshahye Division.

As reported in previous years, the great industry of the people of the Rajshahye Division is agriculture, and manufactures are few. The most important are jute, cotton, cloth, tea, molasses, indigo, and silk. Indigo and silk seem declining industries. A large quantity of jute and cotton cloth is made both for home use and for export. It is interesting to learn that, notwithstanding the competition of English piece-goods, a revival has taken place in the cotton cloth manufactures of Pubna. The Pubna *dhuties* are much valued, fetching as much as Rs. 15

to Rs. 18 per pair, and find a ready market in other districts. Molasses is largely made in, and exported from, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Rajshahye. The following table compares the extent and results of tea manufacture during 1883 with the results of the two preceding years:—

Districts.	Number of gardens.			Area under cultivation in acres.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Julpigoree ...	53	60	63	3,682	4,670	6,091	3,071	3,598	3,129	1,027,117	1,865,801	1,983,124	278	399	325
Darjeeling ...	154	165	169	25,105	26,716	26,992	5,410	5,854	6,825	6,596,445	8,080,293	7,628,825	262	302	228
Total ...	207	225	232	28,787	31,386	33,083	8,481	9,452	9,954	7,623,561	9,946,094	9,611,949	264·8	316·8	290·5

Besides the preceding important manufactures, there are the usual handicrafts, regarding which, however, no special information is given in the Commissioner's report.

Dacca Division.

The manufacture of muslins, for which Dacca was once so famed, is still declining, and the hope that the Calcutta Exhibition would help to revive it has not been fulfilled. The revival of a perishing industry, if at all possible, is, however, necessarily a work of time, especially when the conditions are so complicated as they are in the present instance. Commercially the hand-looms of Dacca stand no chance of regaining their ancient position. Their products are never likely to be in demand with the general public as against the cheaper machine-made goods imported from Europe. The only prospect of success lies in opening out a new channel of trade, and bringing the Dacca weavers in communication with a limited circle of purchasers who will buy good work for its own sake and pay a fair price for it. This the workmen cannot do for themselves, and the ordinary middlemen are equally unable to do for them.

Further progess is reported in the establishment of loan banks. Two new banks have been opened at Moonshigunge in Dacca, and one at Mymensingh. There are now five banks in Mymensingh, four in Dacca, and one in each of the districts of Furreedpore and Backergunge. No loans are granted on the security of ryoti tenures, crops, or any goods, except jewellery or property of equally substantial value. At present these banks do not appear to have entered into competition with the ordinary village mahajun, or to have attempted to discharge the functions of agricultural banks properly so called. As far as can be ascertained from the local reports, all these institutions seem to be in a flourishing condition, and to possess the confidence of the public. Their existence and success justify the non-interference of the Government in a work which should be entirely restricted to private energy and enterprise.

Chittagong Division.

The quantity of tea, the most important manufacture in this Division, exported from the 29 gardens in Chittagong, fell to 889,616lbs. from 1,030,927lbs. in 1882-83. The two rice-mills at the station had a prosperous year, exporting nearly six lakhs of maunds against 2,79,000 maunds in the previous year. Native-made piece-goods are said to be rapidly giving place to imported articles, and the weavers are taking to agriculture.

Patna Division.

With the exception of indigo and tobacco at Poosha, manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in this Division.

In regard to indigo, while the industry continues to flourish and expand, many earnest members of the planting community are seeking to reconcile its continued prosperity with the interests of the ryots. The experiment initiated in Sarun of eschewing the system of advances and paying ready-money for the quantity of plant delivered is a very interesting one, and it is desirable that this voluntary system without advances should form general acceptance in other districts than Sarun. It is evident that a radical change is being worked out in the system of indigo-planting. The old system of acquiring land is becoming more difficult to follow. Competition among planters themselves, and between indigo and other crops, is raising the cost of producing the plant,

and reducing the margin of insurance against loss in what is to a large extent a speculative enterprise. The present time may therefore be regarded as a period of transition in the history of indigo-planting in Behar, and as such deserves the sympathetic attention of the Government.

Bhagulpore Division.

The statistics of the outturn of indigo show a considerable decline in this manufacture in Purneah and Maldah, and a slight increase in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Monghyr the condition of the industry remained stationary.

The silk manufacture is decaying both in Bhagulpore and Maldah, and the tusser of the former district is said now to be inferior to that produced in Midnapore and Bankoora. Sugar, on the other hand, seems to be flourishing. Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's cane-presses are in great demand, and the export of molasses is believed to be increasing. Of the special products of the Division, only the brass and metal ware of Nawabgunge and English Bazar in Maldah appears permanently to hold their ground, though it is stated that a fresh demand has arisen for the muzzle-loading guns made at Monghyr. A lac factory has been opened at Jessidih (Baidyanath) in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with fair prospects of success. Stone-quarrying is carried on profitably in Rajmehal, and a new company—the Deoghur Mining Association—is said to have commenced work, but with no results at present.

Orissa Division.

If Orissa has any mineral resources, they are as yet unknown, and the only manufacturing industry of any consequence is salt. The manufacture of salt increased considerably in Pooree during the year, and fell off somewhat in Cuttack and Balasore. On the whole, there was a considerable increase. The industry, however, is said not to be very flourishing, and it is believed that Liverpool salt will probably drive the coarse country salt from the market at no distant period.

The Cuttack gold and filigree work maintained its reputation at the Calcutta Exhibition, and it is stated that contact with the outside world is rousing a spirit of emulation among Orissa handicraftsmen.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The existing manufactures of Chota Nagpore are of the coarsest character. Raw material, indeed, is not wanting, and labour, though rough and unintelligent, is cheap. Everywhere the jungles yield lac and tusser silk, and in some parts of the Division, notably at Burrakur and in the neighbourhood of Balumath in Hazaribagh, the relative distribution of iron-ore, limestone, and coal seems peculiarly favourable for smelting operations on a large scale. Large quantities of serviceable iron are produced by rough, indigenous processes; but so far defective communications and the want of any permanent demand have deterred capitalists from attempting any active development of the existing resources. The Commissioner's prediction that the Division is destined to be the centre of large manufacturing industries has much to support it in the natural wealth of the country and the results obtained in the Burrakur iron works; but it remains for the present a distant prospect. If any forecast of the kind can now be legitimately attempted, it may perhaps be surmised that the opening out of the country by railways may ultimately lead to the production of iron locally cheaper than it can be imported from England. But the very cause which will render iron manufacture possible, will in all probability be fatal to tusser and lac. Both of these manufactures depend for their raw material upon the forests, and although it may be the case that the railways now projected will open fresh sources of supply, there can be little doubt that within a few years the growth of population will lead to the denudation of forests on so large a scale that neither lac nor tusser will be procurable in sufficient quantities to supply large factories.

It is at present uncertain to what extent the extension of railways in Chota Nagpore will cause new coal-fields to be resorted to. The Bengal-Nagpore Railways, on which work has recently been commenced, will pass within twelve miles of the Jheria coal-field in Manbhoom, and will traverse a portion of the Hingir field in the Tributary State of Gangpur. But the Jheria field is cut off from the line by the river Damodar, and the quality of the Hingir coal has not yet been fully ascertained. The Benares-Cuttack line would open out the Palamow coal-fields, and if the route by the Damodar valley is

adopted, would pass within a moderate distance of the valuable coal-fields of the Karanpura valley in Hazaribagh. Mr. Hewitt thinks that the Jheria coal-field "will no doubt be developed" by the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and this notwithstanding the extensive operations in the collieries which lie on either side of the line near Sitarampore.

The production of tea is also making rapid progress. The approximate yield of all the gardens in Hazaribagh was 107,762lbs. against 93,510 in 1882-83, while in Lohardugga the outturn rose from 196,781lbs. to 249,364. The average yield per area of mature plants increased in Hazaribagh from 110 to 113lbs., and in Lohardugga from 170lbs. to 175lbs. Prices ranged during the year from one to two annas per pound above the average of 1882-83. Under existing conditions, tea-planting seems to be making steady, though slow, progress on the higher levels of Chota Nagpore. Spare land is plentiful and labour exceptionally cheap. It remains to be seen whether the railways sanctioned and planned will affect the industry by stimulating emigration and raising the local rates of wages.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions during the past five years, was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade	21,77,86,509	24,09,99,535	22,36,31,980	23,41,84,301	24,43,64,406
Coasting „	5,10,53,438	4,67,96,494	4,89,62,649	4,95,41,511	5,62,84,886
Total of imports	26,88,39,947	28,77,96,029	27,25,94,629	28,37,25,812	30,06,49,292
Exports—					
Foreign trade	30,70,43,395	33,50,80,551	34,28,35,436	34,43,30,483	36,21,33,528
Coasting „	6,54,57,009	6,93,51,437	6,65,54,182	8,03,34,716	7,34,73,568
Total of exports	37,25,00,404	40,44,31,988	40,93,89,618	42,46,65,199	43,56,07,096
GRAND TOTAL	64,13,40,351	69,22,28,017	68,19,84,247	70,83,91,011	73,62,56,388

The above statement shows the total results for all ports. The statistics of the trade of each port during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are published separately in the following pages.

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

Apart from Government transactions, the imports of the foreign trade of Calcutta rose from Rs. 23,39,17,864 to Rs. 24,40,48,995, or 4·3 per cent., and the exports from Rs. 33,40,63,753 to Rs. 35,07,72,762, or 5·5 per cent. The increase in imports was chiefly under the heads of railway plant, machinery, metals, cotton twist, and woollen piece-goods; while the increase in exports occurred in raw cotton, indigo, wheat, hides, and oil-seeds. On the other hand, the exports of jute, gunny-bags, lac, and opium fell off in various proportions.

A few slight changes are observed in the proportions which different countries contribute to the foreign trade of Calcutta. Thus, the share taken by the United Kingdom has increased from 62·35 to 65·40, the trade with France has risen from 2·80 to 3·02, and that with Austria from ·99 to 1·23. Hong-Kong, the United States, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Australia have, on the other hand, lost ground. In the case of Hong-Kong the decrease is chiefly in the imports of treasure; while the trade with the United States has fallen off most largely in imports of kerosine-oil, but also to a certain extent in exports of Indian produce. Ceylon has taken less grain from Calcutta, and has exported and imported less treasure than in ordinary years. The Straits Settlements have contributed smaller supplies of tin and pepper and received considerably less opium than usual. In the case of Australia the total trade shows a decline of 37 lakhs, or 23·3 per cent., due to the smaller shipments of gunny-bags and tea. Imports, on the other hand, have increased, and there is said to be a prospect of the trade with India being developed by the means of a special line of steamers. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta using the Suez Canal rose from 58·6 to 63·6, and it is stated that only 10 per cent. of the trade with Europe is carried by the Cape.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn show an increase in value from Rs. 1,03,57,430 to Rs. 1,18,21,772, and in quantity from 13,058,628 lbs. to 15,255,962 lbs. At the same time the value of the imports of piece-goods of all kinds rose from Rs. 11,35,14,475 to Rs. 11,38,80,206. American piece-goods fell off remarkably, owing to English drills having displaced American drills in the market. Among English

goods grey shirtings, which formerly commanded a ready sale, are said to have lost their popularity owing to the preference of the consumers for coarser and more substantial fabrics. On a general review of the trade in both yarn and piece-goods during the past year, there seems to be reason for believing that the increased importation was due rather to excessive production in England, which compelled merchants to divert their goods to India from the overstocked markets of China and Japan, than to any genuine extension of demand. Indeed, the partial failure of crop, which occurred in 1883, furnishes of itself sufficient reason for thinking that the purchasing power of the people must have been somewhat reduced during the year. The current season has been equally unfavourable, and, so far as the piece-goods trade depends upon agricultural prosperity, there seems to be no immediate prospect of a more active demand.

Metals.

The total value of metals imported rose from Rs. 2,28,32,317 to Rs. 2,44,53,501, the increase being most marked under the heads of copper, wrought iron, and steel. The imports of unwrought iron have declined from the unusually high standard of the preceding year. The extended use of wrought iron in buildings is evidenced by a rise in the imports of 68¼ per cent. The imports of lead show a decline of nearly 5,000 cwts., but this is said to be only a temporary fluctuation, as the demand for this metal for use in lining tea-boxes is necessarily of a permanent character.

Machinery and mill-work.

Machinery and mill-work also show an increase from Rs. 61,29,592 to Rs. 82,79,734, due to the extension of the cotton and jute industries. Here, however, a decline is anticipated, as the limits of profitable production appear to have been reached, and the results of the past year have, in the case of jute at any rate, been singularly unfavourable.

Liquors.

The imports of malt liquors show a rise in quantity from 508,006 to 601,477 gallons, and in value from Rs. 12,09,723 to Rs. 14,58,090. The quantity of Pilsener beer imported has increased twenty-fold in five years, and now stands second only to the consumption of Bass' beer. The imports of wines and spirits have declined in quantity and risen in value, owing to the increased consumption of high-priced whisky and champagne. The demand for brandy seems to be steadily falling off, and the same remark applies in a less degree to claret and sherry. The Australian wines, of which specimens were brought to the International Exhibition, are not likely to become popular in India, unless their character is considerably modified. These wines are said to be too strong and too sweet; they do not stand the climate; and their names, borrowed from those of well-known European wines, suggest expectations which their quality fails to satisfy.

Mineral oils.

As compared with the large imports of 1882-83, the imports of mineral oils have fallen by 41½ per cent. The quantity imported (7,566,526 gallons) was, however, considerably in excess of the imports of 1881-82 and preceding years. Although the production of mineral oil in America may be supposed to have reached its maximum, the competition of newly discovered sources of supply, such as Batoum on the Caspian and Bushire in the Persian Gulf, is likely to prevent any considerable rise in the price of American oil. On the other hand, the imports from British Burmah have declined, and there seems to be little prospect of that province meeting any large proportion of the growing demand from Bengal. The use of kerosine-oil among all classes of the native population seems likely to increase. Not only is it used for lighting, but there is a strong belief in its healing properties as an application for bruises and various kinds of skin disease.

Umbrellas.

The importation of umbrellas has increased considerably, and the trade was a most satisfactory one during the year. This fact may be taken as some sligh indication of the growth of habits of greater comfort among the people.

Corals.

The imports of corals show a rise in quantity from 122,971 lbs. to 154,716 lbs., and in value from Rs. 17,19,786 to Rs. 20,39,316. The over-production in Italy

referred to in last year's report is said to have continued and to have caused prices to rule unusually low, while the Nepalese demand fell off owing to a dispute with the Thibetans. It is stated, on the other hand, that a combination has been formed among the Italian manufacturers to regulate shipments, and, independently of this, the extension of trade with Thibet, which may perhaps be looked for, will probably do much to improve the prospects of this industry.

Tea.

Although no attempt seems to have been made to supply the native market with cheap Indian tea, the imports of China tea have fallen by about 33½ per cent., while the average price has remained as low as 6·3 annas per pound. The decline is attributed to over-importation in 1881-82, leaving large stocks in hand which have not yet been cleared off.

Tobacco.

Under the head of tobacco, the imports of cigars have increased, and there are signs of a demand for the more expensive kinds of cigars supplied by the United Kingdom; while at the same time the imports of Indian-made cigars show a steady increase. The imports of manufactured tobacco declined owing to excessive stocks and to a rise of prices in America.

Exports.

Rice.

Owing probably to the partial failure of crop in 1883-84, the exports of rice fell off from 6,607,497 cwts. to 6,082,023 cwts.; while the value rose from Rs. 1,92,11,136 to Rs. 1,98,95,582. This was a great boon to the great rice-producing districts of Eastern Bengal, where the crop was a tolerably full one, and where producers often have to complain of the low prices of a year of plenty. Orissa also contributed an unusually large proportion of the year's exports, and the rice trade of that province seems to show signs of recovering the importance it attained in 1877-78.

Wheat.

The exports of wheat for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Cwts.	Rs.
1879-80	1,583,666	76,47,508
1880-81	3,955,269	1,51,26,950
1881-82	6,666,896	2,52,03,295
1882-83	4,438,503	1,79,33,850
1883-84	7,611,414	3,04,27,244

Cheap carriage to the coast is no doubt the main factor in the development of India's great resources as a wheat-producing country. But it is not the only one, and it is doubtful whether Indian wheat will be able to maintain a firm hold upon European markets unless the cultivators do more than they have hitherto done to keep the quality uniform and to avoid mixing and adulteration.

Jute and gunny-bags.

There was a fall in the exports of raw jute from 9,191,884 cwts. to 5,953,147 cwts., owing partly to a failure of crop, and partly to the fact that the area sown with jute was contracted by the cultivators themselves, who were dissatisfied with the low prices which resulted from the full crop of the previous year. This element of uncertainty must always tend to affect the prospects of jute. It is grown on the same classes of land as some kinds of rice, and thus competes with the staple food-crop of the country. The exact effects of this inter-dependence of the two crops can probably not be defined, but it must obviously exercise an important influence upon the fluctuations of the trade from year to year. The exports of gunny-bags show an increase in quantity from 59,323,573 to 62,420,662, and a decline in value from Rs. 1,39,81,875 to Rs. 1,22,88,708. The prospects of the industry are at present believed to be discouraging. Production has outrun demand; new mills have been built or planned; the price of raw material has risen 50 per cent., while that of the manufactured article has fallen by 15: consequently many of the mills are working at a loss, and must continue to do so till the price of gunny-bags rises or the price of raw material falls.

Tea.

A further increase is observed in the exports of tea from 56,846,361 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,62,06,208, to 59,190,914 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,02,34,619. The average price has advanced by 7 pies per pound, and the quality of the tea is believed to have been good, notwithstanding the large shipments made. The exports to Australia and America fell off remarkably, owing, it is said, to those markets having been overstocked in the preceding year. There seem, however, to be prospects of the trade with both countries recovering itself shortly. An encouraging feature in the progress of Indian tea is the steady development of its hold upon the English market. Thus, in 1877, Indian tea supplied only 19 per cent. and China tea 81 per cent. of the English demand, while in 1883 the percentage of China tea had fallen to 65·4, and that of Indian tea risen to 34·6 per cent. Ceylon tea is now said to be likely to compete with Indian tea in the English markets.

Silk, raw.

In raw silk there was an advance of 18½ per cent. owing to a revival of the demand for Bengal silk in the London market.

Cotton, raw.

Raw cotton shows a remarkable increase upon the reduced exports of last year, though the quantity is still considerably less than in 1880-81. There seems, however, to be some promise of the trade recovering, as a demand for short stapled cotton is said to have arisen in Lancashire. The entire cessation of exports to Austria is ascribed to the fact that it was more profitable to ship through London than direct to Trieste.

Lac.

The exports of lac decreased by 18 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Excessive stocks of shell-lac are said to have accumulated, and the trade is not likely to revive till these have been worked off.

Sugar.

Sugar shows an increase of 86 per cent., which would, it is said, have been still larger but for the competition in the English market of beet sugar imported from Germany.

Tobacco.

The export of unmanufactured tobacco rose by 143½ per cent., but this was to some extent due to the belief that the rate of duty in Holland was likely to be raised.

Gold and silver.

The net imports of silver fell off by about a quarter of a lakh, and the net imports of gold by a little over eight lakhs. It may be assumed that the decline in the imports of gold represents a decreased demand for articles of personal ornament, arising from the failure of crop. The people had less to spend, and purely luxurious expenditure was naturally the first to be reduced.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The total imports of the coasting trade of Calcutta rose from Rs. 2,67,14,775 to Rs. 3,33,17,031; while the total exports fell from Rs. 5,00,27,422 to Rs. 4,73,83,813. Under the head of imports, cotton twist and cotton piece-goods from Bombay show a remarkable increase. Pepper, sleepers, castor-seeds, and turmeric from Madras, teak-wood and cutch from British Burmah, and rice from the Bengal outports are the only other items demanding special notice. The decline in exports occurred in shipments of rice, gunny-bags, sugar, cotton, and foreign twist and piece-goods to Bombay, Madras, and Pondicherry. The exports to British Burmah and the Bengal outports show an increase.

Minor ports, Chittagong.

The total value of the foreign trade of Chittagong rose from Rs. 94,18,552 to Rs. 1,00,61,967, the value of imports rising from Rs. 2,65,999 to Rs. 3,15,191, and of exports from Rs. 91,52,553 to Rs. 97,46,776. As is usual, by far the largest proportion of the imports consists of salt, in which there was an increase of Rs. 89,556 during the year. The increase in the value of the exports occurs in all the chief articles exported, while all, except paddy and tobacco, show a decrease in quantity. In the coasting trade there was a total increase of Rs. 4,53,023, or 3 per cent., the details of which are of no special interest.

Orissa ports.

The value of the total trade of the Orissa ports rose during the past year by Rs. 25,83,095, or 21·6 per cent. Balasore made large shipments of rice to the Mauritius, the Maldives, and Muscat; Cuttack sent rice to Colombo; and Pooree exported to

Ceylon. At all the ports the increase in imports was chiefly in gunny-bags, tobacco, cocoanut-oil, and kerosine-oil.

Naraingunge.

The continuous improvement in the trade of this port, remarked upon last year, was arrested for the time being in 1883-84, the value of the trade showing a decrease of Rs. 1,02,244, or 1·2 per cent. Proposals are now under consideration for a rough survey of the channels of the Megna leading to Naraingunge, and should these prove to be navigable by sea-going vessels, a great development may be looked for in the trade of the port.

System of registration as regards the internal trade of Bengal.

No change was made during the year in the system which came into force in 1878-79 of registering the internal trade of Bengal. The new system of registering rail-borne traffic, which came into effect in Bengal from the commencement of the year under report, worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and the results have already been published quarter by quarter. The statistics of this trade for the whole year are embodied in this report. A recommendation was made to the Government of India by the Statistical Conference which was convened in Calcutta in December last, that as the rail-borne trade of each province with other British provinces is already registered, it is important to supplement this with some knowledge of the inter-provincial road traffic, and it was suggested that this knowledge might be easily obtained by periodically registering the traffic on the main roads by means of small moveable establishments. It was not thought to be necessary to maintain registering posts simultaneously on all the roads, but merely to bring the traffic of each main road leading from one province to another under registration at intervals of five or ten years. This proposal seemed to the Government of India to be one which might be carried out in most provinces with very little expense and trouble. So far as Bengal is concerned, orders have been issued for the registration of the road traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal at the Karmnasa bridge, in the district of Shahabad. There is, moreover, a large amount of river traffic carried on between these two provinces, and arrangements are being matured, in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to effect the registration of this traffic also, so as to intercept the entire inter-provincial traffic between the two provinces.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta with the interior registered during the past two years, were as follows:—

Specification of Routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country boat ...	1882-83	4,06,55,756	9,77,68,577	87,71,815	3,51,94,385	4,94,27,571	13,29,62,962
	1883-84	3,76,08,432	11,83,33,354	84,80,106	3,92,65,940	4,60,88,538	15,75,99,294
Inland steamer ...	1882-83	28,64,306	3,97,13,220	9,78,259	1,77,53,161	38,42,565	5,74,66,381
	1883-84	26,36,655	4,08,85,306	7,58,288	1,94,87,534	33,94,943	6,03,72,840
„ East Indian Railway	1882-83	3,43,12,252	25,32,74,027	77,92,107	15,78,69,797	4,21,04,359	41,11,43,824
	1883-84	3,86,53,427	26,14,10,343	91,37,515	17,25,13,290	4,77,90,942	43,39,23,633
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	1882-83	1,06,10,958	6,35,93,444	35,57,337	4,20,47,866	1,35,68,295	10,56,41,310
	1883-84	58,69,997	5,10,67,838	26,06,682	4,45,95,345	84,76,679	9,56,63,183
„ Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	1882-83	11,15,087	9,02,979	67,632	1,44,628	11,82,719	10,47,607
	1883-84	6,94,281	9,49,496	44,464	4,32,318	7,38,745	13,81,814
„ Road	1882-83	77,00,461	3,96,22,671	34,35,019	1,72,92,777	1,11,35,480	5,69,15,448
	1883-84	71,51,897	5,78,34,978	31,45,815	2,16,27,611	1,02,97,712	7,94,62,589
Total ...	1882-83	9,66,58,820	49,48,74,918	2,46,02,169	27,03,02,614	12,12,60,989	76,51,77,532
	1883-84	9,26,14,689	53,04,81,315	2,41,72,870	29,79,22,033	11,67,87,559	82,84,03,348
Average of the last two years ...		9,46,36,754	51,26,78,116	2,43,87,520	28,41,12,326	11,90,24,274	79,67,90,442

Cotton, raw.

The total quantity of raw cotton imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Imports	9,98,523	12,65,173
Exports	7,28,021	9,30,333

Imports.

The import trade showed an advance of 26·70 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and of 6·01 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The outturn of the year's crop in the Upper Provinces was generally of a fair average quality, and the consignments to Calcutta by the East Indian Railway were 38·06 and 7·29 per cent. in excess of the quantities carried by this route during 1882-83 and 1881-82, respectively. On the other hand, shipments of cotton to Europe *viâ* Bombay were not so large as in the previous year, owing to freights having been lower in Calcutta than in Bombay. This no doubt accounts for the increase of 1,66,470 maunds, or 23·76 per cent., in the exports from Calcutta by sea.

Exports.

The export trade last year showed an increase of 27·08 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, but a decrease of 5·77 per cent. when compared with 1881-82. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	301,190	4,09,953	394,439	5,36,875
Other ports	211,113	2,87,349	242,190	3,29,648
Total	512,303	6,97,302	636,629	8,66,523
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other Indian ports ...	2,499	3,401	477	650
GRAND TOTAL	514,802	7,00,703	637,106	8,67,173

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of raw cotton not exported before the close of the year was 3,34,840 maunds against 2,70,502 maunds in 1882-83, and 2,07,127 maunds in 1881-82.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn, both European and Indian, during the past year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,61,671	1,53,752	3,15,423	1,86,111	2,37,552	4,23,663
Exports ...	2,41,112	1,00,782	3,41,894	2,60,479	1,05,910	3,66,389

IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total clearances of European cotton twist and yarn from shipboard and from bond for consumption during the past year was 24,436 maunds in excess of the figures for 1882-83, and 8,188 maunds over those for 1881-82. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years were as follows:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	12,770,935	1,55,202	14,945,295	1,81,627
Other Foreign Ports	437,013	5,311	310,667	3,775
Total ...	13,207,948	1,60,513	15,255,962	1,85,402
From Indian Ports—				
Madras	37,200	452	6,785	83
Bombay	40,100	487	5,663	68
British Burmah	3,300	40	3,000	37
Other Indian Ports	2,000	25	29,842	363
Total of Interportal Trade ...	82,600	1,004	45,290	551
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,290,548	1,61,517	15,301,252	1,85,953

Indian twist and yarn.

The total imports of Indian twist and yarn showed an increase of 83,800 maunds on the returns of 1882-83, and of 62,285 maunds on those of 1881-82. The quantities imported by sea rose from 68,973 maunds in 1881-82 to 71,140 maunds in 1882-83, and 82,121 maunds in 1883-84; the chief port of supply was Bombay, which exported 81,797 maunds, against 71,069 maunds in 1882-83. The boat traffic, which comprised for the most part the produce of the cotton mills in the vicinity of Calcutta, fell off from 87,649 maunds in 1881-82 to 57,410 maunds in 1882-83, and 77,852 maunds in 1883-84.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The increase in the exports of European twist and yarn was 19,367 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and 5,587 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The total quantity of the internal trade showed an increase of 13,744 maunds on the figures of 1882-83, but a falling off of 8,509 maunds as compared with those of 1881-82, while the sea-borne trade exhibited an increase of 5,623 maunds on the totals of 1882-83, and of 14,096 on those of 1881-82. The details of this traffic during the past two years are shown below:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	93,755	1,10,180
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35,103	35,993
„ Punjab	23,468	21,462
„ Behar	7,916	6,994
„ Central Provinces	6,105	6,082
„ Assam	5,760	5,274
„ Rajputana States	1,487	2,176
„ Bombay	286	6
„ Orissa	876	324
„ Other Provinces	651	654
Total ...	1,75,401	1,89,145

Exports by sea.

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Madras	1,462,794	17,777	1,976,205	24,017
„ British Burmah	585,261	7,113	792,025	9,625
„ Chittagong	215,880	2,622	226,841	2,757
„ Orissa	2,975,514	36,161	2,774,736	33,721
„ Bombay and other Indian ports	160,908	1,956	45,290	550
„ Foreign ports	6,720	82	54,619	664
Total ...	5,407,077	65,711	5,869,716	71,334

Principal river marts.

The river marts to which the largest supplies were despatched during the past two years, were:—

Mart.	District.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghattal	Midnapore ...	6,766	11,224
Midnapore	Ditto ...	3,698	7,557
Santipore	Nuddea ...	1,716	2,513
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	1,226	1,150
Nuddea	Nuddea ...	760	784

Besides the supplies mentioned above, the quantity of twist and yarn sent to Midnapore direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river Hooghly without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted on the Midnapore canals, was 34,861 maunds, against 48,625 maunds in 1882-83, and 51,975 maunds in 1881-82. In return for twist a large amount of country made piece-goods was sent to Calcutta from the Midnapore district. After Midnapore the other districts which imported twist and yarn largely from Calcutta during the year were Nuddea (17,367 maunds), Dacca (19,428 maunds), and Furreedpore (7,093 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

The exports of Indian twist and yarn showed an increase of 5,128 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 84,581 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The quantities consigned by the East Indian Railway rose from 32,184 maunds in 1881-82

to 51,540 maunds in 1882-83 and 54,052 maunds in 1883-84. The increase in the exports by sea were 1,840 maunds and 12,638 maunds as compared with 1882-83 and 1881-82, respectively.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The result of the year's traffic in twist and yarn was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of 57,274 maunds; the figures of 1882-83, however, showed a deficit of imports amounting to 26,471 maunds, against a surplus of 27,185 maunds in 1881-82.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of European cotton piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	11,26,24,320	11,32,58,868
Exports	13,89,35,066	13,44,62,270

The piece-goods carried by rail and by inland steamers are registered by weight only, and the values are calculated at Rs. 72 per maund, being the average price in Bengal of piece-goods of all sorts. In all other cases the figures represent declared values.

European piece-goods.

Imports.

The total value of foreign piece-goods cleared from shipboard and from bond for consumption showed an increase during the past year of ·53 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, but a decrease of 1·62 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The following statement shows the different ports from which the piece-goods supply was derived during the past two years:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Ports—		
United Kingdom	11,17,86,893	11,21,09,273
Other Foreign ports	3,34,614	6,57,579
Total of Foreign Trade ...	11,21,21,507	11,27,66,852
Indian Ports—		
Bombay	2,07,783	2,15,959
Madras	47,904	42,741
Other ports in Madras	5,351	651
British Burmah	54,904	19,994
Other Indian ports	17,296	1,500
Total of Interportal Trade ...	3,33,238	2,80,845
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,24,54,745	11,30,47,697

Exports.

The result of the last year's traffic under exports was a decrease of 3·22 per cent. as compared with 1882-83; and of 3·97 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The distribution of the exports during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,38,93,173	4,29,50,319
„ Behar	3,61,60,484	3,30,31,806
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,10,92,330	3,14,51,260
„ Punjab	1,69,07,850	1,56,18,744
„ Assam	47,34,505	44,52,178
„ British Burmah	16,86,384	20,46,323
„ Chota Nagpore	14,53,500	14,12,352
„ Central Provinces	7,56,975	9,01,872
„ Rajputana	5,99,325	5,27,760
„ Madras	3,83,272	6,27,501
„ Bombay	1,13,259	1,46,855
„ Orissa	10,42,846	10,40,076
„ Pondichery	.....	700
„ Other Indian ports	27,316	35,409
„ „ Foreign ports	83,847	1,79,947
„ Southern India	.....	39,168
Total ...	13,89,35,066	13,44,62,270

If 20 per cent. be added to the imports by sea on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total value of the year's traffic would amount to Rs. 14,15,20,792. Out of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,44,62,270, as shown above. The surplus of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 70,58,522, against Rs. 18,02,940 in 1882-83, and Rs. 36,14,394 in 1881-82.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The trade of Calcutta in Indian piece-goods during the past two years was as follows:—

Indian piece-goods.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	46,06,140	55,78,135
Exports	9,87,196	14,19,613

As compared with 1882-83, the import trade showed an advance of 39·24 per cent. and the export trade of 43·80 per cent.

The total quantity of indigo carried to, and from, Calcutta during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

INDIGO.

	1882-83.	1883-84
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,37,883	1,50,074
Exports	1,37,772	1,50,394

The total increase in the imports amounted to 8·84 per cent. on the figures for 1882-83, and to 12·91 per cent. on those for 1881-82.

Imports.

The sources of the supply, province by province, were:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	64,944	73,939
Behar	57,549	65,515
Bengal	12,570	10,150
Other places	2,820	470
Total ...	1,37,883	1,50,074

There was an increase in the export trade, amounting to 12,622 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and to 23,079 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The sea-borne exports from Calcutta amounted to 1,49,774 maunds against 1,35,939 maunds in 1882-83 and 1,25,119 maunds in 1881-82.

Exports.

The total quantity of indigo exported during the year was 320 maunds in excess of the quantity imported, against a surplus of 111 maunds in 1882-83, and of 5,601 maunds in 1881-82.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

JUTE, RAW.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,55,30,404	1,06,59,425
Exports	1,28,23,872	85,61,898

The falling off in the imports was 48,70,979 maunds, or 31·36 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and 19,79,811 maunds, or 15·66 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The outturn of the year's crop was indifferent, and there was consequently a rise in price compared with 1882-83.

Imports.

Principal supplying districts.

The principal districts which despatched raw jute in large quantities to Calcutta during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Imports by all routes. 1882-83.	Imports by all routes. 1883-84.	Districts.	Imports by rail. 1882-83.	Imports by rail. 1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Pubna	35,20,018	30,79,588	Pubna	7,84,058	4,78,514
Dacca	32,17,659	21,38,093	Dacca	13,73,358	5,63,978
Furreedpore ...	42,81,215	14,26,744	Furreedpore ...	26,79,032	8,85,452
Mymensingh ...	5,39,921	6,72,567	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,298	6,071
24-Pergunnahs ...	4,66,491	6,42,914	Rungpore	9,31,594	4,46,549
Rungpore	10,88,415	5,40,630	Nuddea	4,20,279	3,53,476
Hooghly	4,01,852	5,19,481	Rajshahye	3,57,072	1,78,235
Nuddea	5,25,599	4,37,301	Julpigoree	3,23,844	2,40,167
Rajshahye	5,34,723	3,86,974	Jessore	.....	140
Julpigoree	3,23,844	2,40,167	Bogra	1,03,530	72,124
Jessore	1,61,690	1,60,510	Dinagepore ...	26,885	25,488
Bogra	1,08,740	75,385			
Dinagepore	87,327	67,268			
Goalparah	73,787	25,770			
Other districts ...	1,99,023	2,46,033			
Total ...	1,55,30,404	1,06,59,425	Total ...	70,01,950	32,52,194

Exports.

The figures of the export trade show a decline of 42,61,949 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 12,36,689 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The details of the sea-borne trade are as follows:—

	1882-83. Cwts.	1882-83. Mds.	1883-84. Cwts.	1883-84. Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	9,191,884	1,25,11,195	5,953,147	81,02,894
„ Indian „ ...	59,488	80,972	56,630	77,080
Total ...	9,251,372	1,25,92,167	6,009,777	81,79,974

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the imports there remained 20,97,527 maunds, against 27,06,532 maunds in 1882-83, and 28,40,624 maunds in 1881-82.

Gunny-bags.

The trade of Calcutta in gunny-bags during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83. No.	1883-84. No.
Imports	29,061,908	24,311,816
Exports	123,219,477	125,397,761

Imports.

The decrease in the imports was 4,750,092 bags on the returns of 1882-83 and 3,237,359 bags on those of 1881-82.

Principal supplying districts.

The principal districts which despatched gunny-bags in large quantities during the past two years, are—

Districts.	1882-83. Number of bags, power-loom.	1882-83. Number of bags, hand-made.	1882-83. Total.	1883-84. Number of bags, power-loom.	1883-84. Number of bags, hand-made.	1883-84. Total.
Hooghly	5,454,126	1,044,796	6,498,922	5,189,311	525,504	5,714,815
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,653,526	630,349	4,283,875	5,362,362	58,503	5,420,865
Dinagepore ...	.....	4,827,898	4,827,898	.....	3,223,633	3,223,633
Pubna	3,386,591	.....	3,386,591	3,562,046	29,550	3,591,596
Rungpore	.....	5,015,353	5,015,353	.....	2,302,626	2,302,626
Julpigoree ...	.....	3,548,261	3,548,261	.....	3,116,688	3,116,688
Purneah	.....	325,340	325,340	.....	290,465	290,465
Other districts ...	.....	1,086,680	1,086,680	.....	620,728	620,728
Total ...	12,494,243	16,478,677	28,972,920	14,113,719	10,167,697	24,281,416

Exports.

The exports showed an increase of 2,178,284 bags as compared with 1882-83, and of 29,122,761 bags as compared with 1881-82. The exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.
To Indian ports	45,018,189	41,607,764
„ Foreign „	59,323,573	62,420,662
Total ...	104,341,762	104,028,426

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 101,085,945 bags, against 94,157,569 bags in 1882-83, and 68,725,825 bags in 1881-82. This represents part of the out-turn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The total amount of gunny-cloth imported into, and exported from, Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	54,304	26,934
Exports	425	339

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article is shown in yards, the total of which during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	21,896	15,944
Exports	10,202,249	11,010,569

Imports.

The import trade by internal routes showed a falling off of 27,370 pieces as compared with 1882-83, and of 49,121 pieces as compared with 1881-82. The total trade shown above comprised 4,520 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 22,414 hand-made pieces. If a machine-made piece be taken as equal to 80 yards and a hand-made piece as equal to 22 yards, the total of the year's traffic amounted to 870,652 yards, against 2,113,206 yards in 1882-83, and 3,361,019 yards in 1881-82.

Exports.

The exports by internal routes exhibit a decrease of 86 pieces as compared with 1882-83, and of 3,378 pieces as compared with 1881-82. As regards the sea-borne exports, the figures show an increase of 7·92 and 213·86 per cent. on the returns of the two previous years respectively. The details of this trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports	5,551,935	75,000	5,626,935	4,077,539	.....	4,077,539
„ Foreign „	4,565,624	9,690	4,575,314	6,814,630	118,400	6,933,030
Total ...	10,117,559	84,690	10,202,249	10,892,169	118,400	11,010,569

Outturn of manufactures in Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll stations on the Nuddea rivers, was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	41,300	65,700
Monghyr	85,075	80,500
Bhagulpore	10,325	11,575
Goruckpore	600	22,990
Moorshedabad	3,900	6,980
Purneah	3,250	3,875
Sarun	2,575	.....
Patna	45,900	2,425
Other districts	12,875	26,125
Total ...	205,800	220,170

According to measurement, the gross total of the year's traffic under exports amounted to 28,651,289 yards. After deducting from this 493,108 yards, imported from the interior, and allowing 2,000,000 yards for the Calcutta consumption, the result shows the outturn of manufacture in Calcutta to be 30,158,181 yards, which, at about 80 yards to a maund, is equal to 3,76,977 maunds, against 27,845,659 yards, or 3,48,071 maunds in 1882-83, and 45,444,122 yards, or 5,68,052 maunds in 1881-82.

FOOD-GRAINS.

The harvests of the past year were again deficient and the prices of all sorts of food-grains rose in consequence. The statistics of the food-grain traffic of Calcutta during the past year, however, showed a slight advance on the transactions of 1882-83, but a considerable falling off when compared with 1881-82. As regards the imports, the figures exhibit an increase of 2,22,777 maunds, or ·76 per cent. on the returns of 1882-83, and a decrease of 27,57,590 maunds, or 8·51 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. In the export trade there was an increase of 5,68,391 maunds, or 2·45 per cent. compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 15,63,921 maunds, or 6·18 per cent. compared with 1881-82. The details of the trade in each staple during the past two years are given below:—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,67,62,927	1,34,13,318
Paddy	18,90,873	15,53,920
Wheat	73,08,081	1,12,12,086
Gram and pulse	31,61,413	31,72,502
Other spring and rain crops	3,02,865	2,97,110
Total ...	2,94,26,159	2,96,48,936

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,51,08,943	1,16,08,260
Paddy	4,83,773	2,97,334
Wheat	61,26,509	1,04,51,808
Gram and pulse	13,34,002	12,58,142
Other spring and rain crops	1,24,244	1,30,313
Total ...	2,31,77,471	2,37,45,857

The surplus of imports over exports by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	16,53,984	18,05,058
Paddy	14,07,100	12,56,586
Wheat	11,81,572	7,60,278
Gram and pulse	18,27,411	19,14,360
Other spring and rain crops	1,78,621	1,66,797
Total ...	62,48,688	59,03,079

A statement of the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1883, as compared with those ruling during the preceding three years, is appended.

		Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolahs.						
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.
Bengal.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	14 10	24 8	18 3	24 0	...	36 15	19 0
	Ditto for 1883 ...	14 5	17 13	15 11	21 0	...	33 10	18 2
Central districts	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	15 0	24 2	14 6	22 3	14 5	24 1	17 9
	Ditto for 1883 ...	14 1	19 8	12 11	18 5	14 12	21 15	17 3
Eastern districts	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	13 2	34 10	18 15	25 13	...	...	15 2
	Ditto for 1883 ...	13 10	26 13	16 12	20 10	...	...	15 11
Bengal Province	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	14 4	27 12	17 3	24 0	14 5	30 8	17 4
	Ditto for 1883 ...	14 0	21 6	15 1	20 0	14 12	27 12	17 0
Behar district ...	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	17 11	34 2	15 3	21 9	32 15	37 4	26 4
	Ditto for 1883 ...	17 1	28 8	13 4	17 9	31 7	32 0	23 0
Orissa division ...	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	14 5	...	18 14	26 0	15 13	...	16 14
	Ditto for 1883 ...	13 7	...	17 0	25 7	15 9	...	17 11
Chota Nagpore	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	16 2	29 10	20 12	28 15	48 14	37 8	19 4
	Ditto for 1883 ...	15 11	24 9	18 8	24 6	29 12	32 12	18 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ...	Average price for 3 years (1880-82) ...	15 9	30 8	18 0	25 2	28 0	35 1	19 14
	Ditto for 1883 ...	15 1	24 13	15 15	21 14	22 14	30 13	19 0

As compared with the average prices ruling in the three previous years, the rise in the price of wheat was 3·23 per cent.; of barley 23·11 per cent.; of best rice 13·15 per cent.; of common rice 14·71 per cent.; of lesser millets 22·63 per cent.; of maize or Indian corn 13·70 per cent.; and of gram 4·66 per cent.

Wheat.

The total quantity of wheat carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	73,08,081	1,12,12,086
Exports	61,26,509	1,04,51,808

There was a satisfactory recovery in the wheat trade during the past year as compared with 1882-83, the rise in the imports having amounted to 53·42 per cent. and in the exports to 70·59 per cent.

Imports.

The import trade showed an advance of 39,04,005 maunds on the trade of 1882-83 and of 4,25,817 maunds on that of 1881-82. The following table gives an abstract of the imports, province by province, during the past two years:—

Whence imported.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	43,33,111	70,47,837
Behar	22,42,249	33,54,234
Bengal	4,56,696	5,68,100
Punjab	2,40,082	2,11,384
Central Provinces	2,587	22,227
Other places	33,356	8,304
Total ...	73,08,081	1,12,12,086

Exports.

The exports amounted to 1,04,51,808 maunds, which were 70·59 and 14·06 per cent. in advance of the quantity exported in 1882-83 and 1881-82, respectively. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its distribution was as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	4,438,503	60,41,304	7,611,414	1,03,59,980
„ Indian „ ...	5,270	7,175	11,890	16,184
Total ...	4,443,773	60,48,479	7,623,304	1,03,76,164

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of wheat not exported before the close of the year was 7,60,278 maunds, against 11,81,572 maunds in 1882-83 and 16,23,524 maunds in 1881-82.

GRAM AND PULSE.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade under this head during the past two years is shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	31,61,413	31,72,502
Exports	13,34,002	12,58,142

Imports.

The import trade showed a slight increase of 11,089 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and an increase of 4,49,053 maunds when compared with 1881-82. The quantity attracted to the East Indian Railway was 2,29,321 maunds less than in 1882-83, but 95,947 maunds more than in 1881-82. The different provinces whence the supply was imported were:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	19,94,418	12,18,017
„ Bengal	8,86,670	11,16,646
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,91,489	6,62,583
„ Punjab	33,788	24,592
„ British Burmah	24,693	6,355
„ Other places	30,355	1,44,309
Total ...	31,61,413	31,72,502

Exports.

The total quantity of gram and pulse exported during the year showed a decrease of 5·68 per cent. on the returns of 1882-83, but an advance of 3·59 per cent. on those of 1881-82. The exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	267,957	3,64,719	300,831	4,09,465
„ Indian „	176,306	2,39,972	140,074	1,90,657
Total ...	444,263	6,04,691	440,905	6,00,122

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 19,14,360 maunds, against 18,27,411 maunds in 1882-83, and 15,08,977 maunds in 1881-82.

RICE AND PADDY.

The total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	1,27,19,611	1,08,59,143	10,04,350	2,42,333
	Paddy ...	16,21,430	13,93,962	2,46,143	1,74,597
„ Inland steamer	Rice	257	37	2,478	76,998
	Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	4
„ East Indian Railway	Rice ...	10,74,071	2,62,611	1,19,458	2,08,475
	Paddy ...	3,639	11,412	60	39
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	Rice ...	4,90,932	2,51,625	2,12,200	3,44,125
	Paddy ...	259	129	80	1,616
„ Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	Rice ...	2,46,518	28,181	51	4,729
	Paddy ...	34,590	170	203	.....
„ Road	Rice ...	16,01,656	9,16,878	1,34,590	1,86,974
	Paddy ...	2,05,998	93,380	99,498	82,382
„ Sea	Rice ...	6,29,882	10,94,843	1,36,35,816	1,05,44,626
	Paddy ...	24,957	54,867	1,37,789	38,696
Total ...	Rice ...	1,67,62,927	1,34,13,318	1,51,08,943	1,16,08,260
	Paddy ...	18,90,873	15,53,920	4,83,773	2,97,334
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice at 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		1,79,44,723	1,43,84,518	1,54,11,301	1,17,94,094

The result of the deficient outturn of the crops of the year under report has been a falling off in the rice trade of Calcutta, as compared with the two previous years.

Imports.

It will be seen that the decrease last year in the import trade was 19·84 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and 19·36 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The following statement shows the sources of this supply, province by province, together with the various channels through which the consignments were received during the past two years:—

Sources of supply, province by province.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,53,59,564	1,25,58,115	18,78,886	5,82,026	1,72,38,450	1,31,40,141
„ Behar ...	26,379	14,193	3,075	583	29,454	14,776
„ Orissa ...	63,444	1,26,036	5,78,814	10,67,436	6,42,258	11,93,472
„ Assam ...	13,805	6,550	686	23	14,491	6,573
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	216	716	573	684	789	1,400
„ Madras ...	.....	.....	4,270	16,128	4,270	16,128
„ British Burmah...	.....	.....	14,806	11,843	14,806	11,843
„ Other places ...	.....	.....	205	185	205	185
Total ...	1,54,63,408	1,27,05,610	24,81,315	16,78,908	1,79,44,723	1,43,84,518

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade was 36,17,207 maunds, or 23·47 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and 27,90,021 maunds, or 19·13 per cent. as compared with

1881-82. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither Exported.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.:—				
Madras	1,07,042	78,643	32,939	24,200
Other ports in Madras ...	18,70,563	1,374,291	4,63,706	340,682
Bombay	20,83,760	1,530,926	15,78,706	1,159,866
British Burmah	53,553	39,345	95,432	70,113
Pondichery	16,972	12,469	17,969	13,202
Other Indian ports	5,10,365	374,962	77,564	56,986
Total of Interportal Trade ...	46,42,255	3,410,636	22,66,316	1,665,049
To Foreign Ports, viz.:—				
United Kingdom	19,14,419	1,406,512	18,00,749	1,322,999
Other Foreign ports	70,79,142	5,200,985	64,77,561	4,759,024
Total of Foreign Trade ...	89,93,561	6,607,497	82,78,310	6,082,023
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	1,36,35,816	10,018,133	1,05,44,626	7,747,072

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports	1,22,108	89,712	17,328	12,731
„ Foreign „	15,681	11,521	21,368	15,699
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	1,37,789	101,233	38,696	28,430

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses of Calcutta in the first week of April of the past three years were 26,21,179 maunds in 1884; 26,14,089 maunds in 1883, and 22,66,021 maunds in 1882. These stocks did not include paddy, of which 15,53,920 maunds were imported into, and 2,97,334 maunds exported from, Calcutta during the past year, leaving a balance of 12,56,586 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 7,85,366 maunds of rice. If this figure were added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total would be raised to 34,06,545 maunds against 34,93,527 maunds in 1882-83, and 31,01,774 maunds in 1881-82.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	3,02,865	2,97,110
Exports	1,24,244	1,30,313

Imports.

The import trade showed a decrease of 5,755 maunds on the returns of 1882-83 and of 20,640 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The imports were consigned from the different provinces shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	2,34,099	2,29,742
Bengal	61,130	38,170
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,736	25,778
Other places	900	3,420
Total ...	3,02,865	2,97,110

Exports.

The total quantity of miscellaneous food-grains exported from Calcutta during the past year was 6,069 maunds in excess of the total of 1882-83, and 20,189 maunds over that of 1881-82. The sea-borne exports were distributed as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	87,665	1,19,322	90,666	1,23,407
Indian „	417	568	784	1,067
Total ...	88,082	1,19,890	91,450	1,24,474

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 1,66,797 maunds against 1,78,621 maunds in 1882-83, and 2,07,626 maunds in 1881-82.

Hides.

The hide trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.
Imports	6,937,453	6,541,499
Exports	5,583,884	6,459,118

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed a decrease of 395,954 pieces as compared with 1882-83, but an advance of 668,968 pieces as compared with 1881-82. The imports of hides were drawn from the following provinces:—

	1882-83.	1883-84
	No.	No.
Behar	2,544,050	2,493,560
Bengal	2,712,389	2,424,549
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,128	773,864
Punjab	233,520	323,400
Orissa	390,015	290,278
Chota Nagpore	125,584	133,760
Madras	33,181	73,915
Central Provinces	19,240	13,824
Assam	1,423	7,826
British Burmah	7,654	4,738
Other places	25,269	1,785
Total ...	6,937,453	6,541,499

Exports.

The export trade during the past year showed an advance of 15·67 per cent. on the returns of 1882-83, and of 24·58 per cent. on those of 1881-82. The total exportation of hides by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	3,931,825	303,617	4,297,924	324,187
Other Ports	1,618,195	186,329	2,130,761	219,331
Total	5,550,020	489,946	6,428,685	543,518
To Indian Ports	635	61	280	23
Grand Total ...	5,550,655	490,007	6,428,965	543,541

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 82,381 pieces against 1,353,569 pieces in 1882-83, and 687,896 pieces in 1881-82.

SALT.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.								
				INLAND EXPORTS.								
	From Foreign Ports.	From Indian Ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway.	By Inland Steamer.	By Boat.	By Road.	Total.	Exports by Sea.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1882-83 ...	83,51,208	5,39,570	88,90,778	34,37,184	10,13,187	866	1,30,866	37,12,429	64,443	83,58,975	65	83,59,040
1883-84 ...	82,01,729	5,38,374	87,40,103	30,95,287	10,08,598	1,726	1,31,165	36,27,182	61,084	79,25,042	829	79,25,871

Throughout the year the customs duty on imported salt remained at Rs. 2 per maund. As compared with 1882-83, the rise in the average retail price of salt for the whole province was 3 chittacks per rupee, or 1·61 per cent., but when compared with the average price in 1881-82, viz., 8 seers 14 chittacks per rupee, the figures exhibit a fall of 2 seers 9 chittacks per rupee, or 28·87 per cent.

Imports.

The sea-borne imports of the past year showed a decrease of 1,50,675 maunds as compared with 1882-83, but they exceeded the figures of 1881-82 by 1,61,347 maunds. The statement below shows all the ports from which the salt supply was derived during the past two years:—

From	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Liverpool	252,332	256,476	68,69,037	69,81,847
Bombay	19,821	18,516	5,39,570	5,04,047
Egypt	12,868	12,204	3,50,295	3,32,220
Italy	9,878	12,193	2,68,902	3,31,920
France	2,810	6,571	76,496	1,78,877
Arabia	25,598	5,048	6,96,834	1,37,418
Persia	2,618	1,335	71,268	36,342
Other ports ...	675	8,722	18,376	2,37,432
Total ...	326,600	321,065	88,90,778	87,40,103

The total quantity of indigenous salt brought to Calcutta by rail during the past two years is detailed below:—

From	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	1,421	84
North-Western Provinces	1,027	231
Total ...	2,448	315

Exports.

The total inland exports of salt from Calcutta were 5·07 per cent. below the figures of 1882-83, and 2·66 per cent. below those of 1881-82. The distribution of the exports during the past two years is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	46,54,281	45,59,142
,, Behar	29,29,587	26,90,681
,, Assam	3,37,931	3,23,527
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,93,737	2,04,943
,, Chota Nagpore	1,32,709	1,45,898
,, Central Provinces	10,188	820
,, Punjab	542	11
,, Orissa	.....	20
Total ...	83,58,975	79,25,042
,, Sea Ports	65	829
GRAND TOTAL ...	83,59,040	79,25,871

Comparison of imports with exports.

The imports exceeded the exports by 8,14,547 maunds in 1883-84, 5,34,186 maunds in 1882-83, and 4,66,282 maunds in 1881-82.

Clearances from shipboard and bond.

The total quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the supplies exported to the interior from Calcutta in those years, was as follows:—

	Sea imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1882-83	88,06,343*	8,500	88,14,843	83,59,040
1883-84	85,79,927†	12,657	85,92,584	79,25,871

It will be seen that the amount of salt available for consumption in Calcutta, the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district was 6,66,713 maunds, against 4,55,803 maunds in 1882-83, and 3,02,622 maunds in 1881-82.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The principal marts in the interior to which salt was carried to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year were Patna, Serajgunge, Durbhunga, Raneegunge, Ghattal in Midnapore, Goalundo, Balagunge in Sylhet, Sahebgunge, Arrah, Naraingunge, Gya, Doolalgunge in Purneah, and Bhagulpore.

SALTPETRE.

The imports and exports of saltpetre to and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,29,980	7,56,350
Exports	5,49,260	6,82,688

Imports.

There was an increase of 1,26,370 maunds in the quantity imported during the past year, as compared with 1882-83, and of 2,07,094 maunds when compared with 1881-82. The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years were—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	4,24,416	5,29,347
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,37,093	1,39,321
„ Punjab	68,451	87,401
„ Other places	20	281
Total ...	6,29,980	7,56,350

Exports.

There was an advance in the exports of saltpetre of 24·31 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and of 40·32 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	130,128	1,77,120	213,486	2,90,579
Other Foreign Ports	268,685	3,65,710	277,315	3,77,457
Total ...	390,813	5,42,830	490,801	6,68,036
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	901	1,226	1,850	2,518
Bombay	400	545	37	50
Other Indian Ports	570	776	709	965
Total ...	1,871	2,547	2,596	3,533
GRAND TOTAL ...	400,684	5.45,377	493,397	6,71,569

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 73,662 maunds, against 80,720 maunds in 1882-83, and 63,376 maunds in 1881-82.

* Including 5,21,099 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
† Ditto 5,16,493 ditto Bombay and Madras salt, which was passed free of duty.

LINSEED.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in linseed during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	45,94,383	58,59,341
Exports	47,55,228	58,41,590

Imports.

The imports during the past year were 12,64,958 maunds over the figures for 1882-83, and 15,36,273 maunds over those for 1881-82. The distribution of the imports, province by province, during the past two years is shown below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	29,88,165	35,78,047
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	8,48,999	12,02,808
Bengal	6,65,260	8,67,297
Assam	12,666	26,757
Other places	79,293	1,84,432
Total ...	45,94,383	58,59,341

Exports.

There was an advance in the exports of linseed of 10,86,362 maunds, as compared with 1882-83, and of 19,42,667 maunds as compared with 1881-82. Practically the whole of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom	3,225,018	43,89,616	3,183,876	43,33,609
„ Other Foreign Ports	267,927	3,64,678	1,106,417	15,05,957
Total of Foreign Ports ...	3,492,945	47,54,294	4,290,293	58,39,566
To Indian Ports	15	21	16	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,492,960	47,54,315	4,290,309	58,39,588

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the surplus of imports over exports was 17,751 maunds. In 1882-83 the exports exceeded the imports by 1,60,845 maunds, while in 1881-82 the excess of imports over exports amounted to 4,24,145 maunds.

MUSTARD SEED.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in mustard seed during the past two years :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	38,37,334	35,36,367
Exports	29,76,197	28,73,803

Imports.

The figures of the import trade during the past year showed a decrease of 3,00,967 maunds as compared with 1882-83, but an increase of 8,32,040 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The following statement shows the imports of mustard seed, classified according to the provinces from which they were received :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,44,520	14,19,883
„ Behar	12,37,290	10,56,191
„ Bengal	1,73,732	4,71,135
„ Assam	74,470	91,748
„ Other places	1,07,322	4,97,410
Total ...	38,37,334	35,36,367

Exports.

The export trade showed a decrease of 1,02,394 maunds as compared with 1882-83, but an increase of 7,85,274 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The sea-borne exports were 80·19 per cent. of the total trade, and were distributed as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,215,279	16,54,130	1,534,428	20,88,527
Other Foreign Ports ...	315,059	4,28,830	158,066	2,15,146
Total ...	1,530,338	20,82,960	1,692,494	23,03,673
To Indian Ports—				
British Burmah	200	272	102	139
Other Indian Ports ...	9	12	555	755
Total ...	209	284	657	894
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,530,547	20,83,244	1,693,151	23,04,567

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 6,62,564 maunds against 8,61,137 maunds in 1882-83, and 6,15,798 maunds in 1881-82.

SILK.

The total quantity of raw silk imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	25,421	24,308
Exports	22,547	26,341

Imports.

A decrease of 1,113 maunds is observed in the quantity imported during the past year as compared with 1882-83, but when compared with 1881-82 there was an increase of 3,434 maunds.

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 3,794 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 7,444 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	170,669	2,074	470,693	5,720
„ Other Foreign Ports ...	1,142,317	13,883	1,087,461	13,216
Total ...	1,312,986	15,957	1,558,154	18,936
To Madras	262,026	3,184	306,350	3,723
„ Other ports in Madras ...	19,912	242	17,621	214
„ Bombay	1,398	17	215	3
„ British Burmah ...	4,275	51	9,474	115
„ Other Indian Ports ...	38,756	471	26,249	319
Total ...	326,367	3,965	359,909	4,374
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,639,353	19,922	1,918,063	23,310

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the quantity exported was 2,033 maunds in excess of the quantity imported, against a surplus of 2,874 maunds in 1882-83, and 1,977 maunds in 1881-82.

SUGAR.

The sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ... { Drained	5,77,578	5,09,044
Imports ... { Undrained	8,17,931	10,53,516
Exports ... { Drained	3,71,519	4,23,187
Exports ... { Undrained	3,80,260	3,51,873

Imports.

The imports of drained sugar during the past year were 11·86 per cent. below the trade of 1882-83, and ·80 per cent. below that of 1881-82. On the other hand, undrained sugar showed an advance of 28·80, and 20·04 per cent. as compared with 1882-83 and 1881-82 respectively. The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province is shown in the following statement:—

	Drained sugar,		Undrained sugar.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	3,31,125	3,62,031	7,71,184	9,78,814
„ Behar	1,14,914	84,475	39,409	65,166
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	83,793	31,052	6,464	8,947
„ Madras	46,197	26,863	860	20
„ Bombay	139	2,450	.....	.....
„ Other places	1,410	2,173	11	569
Total ...	5,77,578	5,09,044	8,17,931	10,53,516

Exports.

The exports of drained sugar were 51,668 maunds in excess of the trade of 1882-83, and 1,67,837 maunds in excess of that of 1881-82. Under undrained sugar there was a decrease of 28,387 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 70,569 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The details of the sea-borne trade are shown in the following statement:—

	Drained Sugar.				Undrained Sugar.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	1,16,973	85,939	2,17,773	159,996	1,08,134	79,445	83,789	61,559
„ Indian „ ...	1,30,868	96,148	88,284	64,862	8,334	6,123	4,812	3,535
Total ...	2,47,841	182,087	3,06,057	224,858	1,16,468	85,568	88,601	65,094

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If two and a half maunds of undrained sugar be taken as equal to one maund of drained sugar, the total of the year's traffic amounted to 23,26,126 maunds of undrained sugar under imports, and to 14,09,845 maunds under exports. The surplus of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to 9,16,281 maunds against 9,52,819 maunds in 1882-83, and 10,58,135 maunds in 1881-82.

Tea, Indian.

The total quantity of Indian tea imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	7,28,152	59,916,570	6,75,422	55,577,673
Exports	7,02,036	57,767,186	7,28,665	59,958,640

Imports.

The import trade during the past year fell below the figures of 1882-83 by 52,730 maunds, but it showed an advance of 67,970 maunds on the returns of 1881-82. The sources of the supplies, province by province, during the past two years were:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
From Assam	5,44,171	44,777,500	5,17,022	42,543,524
„ Bengal ...	1,56,616	12,887,259	1,41,420	11,636,845
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,523	536,750	7,570	622,903
„ Behar	2,353	193,618	1,689	138,981
„ Punjab	3,848	316,636	5,700	469,029
„ Chota Nagpore ...	1,398	115,036	1,968	161,938
„ Other places ...	13,243	1,089,771	53	4,361
Total ...	7,28,152	59,916,570	6,75,422	55,577,581

Imports by sea.

The imports by sea during the past two years were received from the places mentioned below:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Chittagong	967,556	11,758	849,598	10,325
British Burmah	34,210	416	108	1
Madras	700	8	4,347	52
Other Indian Ports	413	5	.....	.....
Total ...	1,002,879	12,187	854,053	10,378

Exports.

The exports advanced by 3·79 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and by 22·18 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The following statement shows the total exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	53,414,679	6,49,132	58,586,486	7,11,989
Other Foreign Ports ...	3,431,682	41,714	604,428	7,346
Total of Foreign Ports ...	56,846,361	6,90,846	59,190,914	7,19,335
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay	236,093	2,869	237,035	2,881
Madras	183,057	2,224	94,451	1,148
Other Indian Ports ...	18,676	226	21,520	261
Total of Indian Ports ...	437,829	5,319	353,006	4,290
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,284,190	6,96,165	59,543,920	7,23,625

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 53,243 maunds, against 26,116 maunds in 1882-83, and 14,096 maunds in 1881-82.

Tobacco.

The tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,50,583	7,79,884
Exports	4,21,189	5,96,266

Imports.

It will be seen that the increase last year in the import trade was 1,29,301 maunds, or 19·89 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and 1,64,833 maunds, or 26·80 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The following comparative statement shows the imports from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	5,85,861	7,07,849
„ Behar	48,215	57,861
„ Madras	7,280	5,887
„ Orissa	2,609	2,037
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,441	1,943
„ Other places	5,177	4,307
Total ...	6,50,583	7,79,884

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 1,75,077 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 1,90,721 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
„ Madras and ports in Madras ...	61,529	748	116.387	1,414
„ Bombay	43,695	531	37,012	450
„ British Burmah	12,407,528	1,50,786	16,505,233	2,00,584
„ Other Indian ports ...	1,291,226	15,692	1,752,628	21,300
Total ...	13,803,978	1,67,757	18,411,260	2,23,748
To Foreign Ports—				
„ United Kingdom	4,381,972	53,253	9,125,555	1,10,901
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,818,983	22,106	5,595,879	68,005
Total ...	6,200,955	75,359	14,721,434	1,78,906
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,004,933	2,43,116	33,132,694	4,02,654

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 1,83,618 maunds, against 2,29,394 maunds in 1882-83 and 2,09,506 maunds in 1881-82.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The following statement shows the total quantity of the inter-local boat traffic of the Chittagong port during the past two years :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	28,08,852	19,22,906
Exports	4,56,542	4,71,905
Total ...	32,65,394	23,94,811

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years, as compared with the sea-borne trade in those years, is shown below :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1882-83 ...	61.51,334	14,15,029	75,66,963
	1883-84 ...	58,82,768	13,98,845	72,81,613
Sea-borne trade ...	1882-83 ...	1,12,96,793	1,23,63,497	2,36,60,290
	1883-84 ...	1,16,99,673	1,30,57,055	2,47,56,728

As compared with 1882-83, the decrease in the total value of the inland trade was 4·76 per cent. under imports, and 4·88 per cent. under exports; but in the sea-borne trade the money value of the imports and exports showed an advance of 3·57 per cent. and 5·61 per cent. respectively.

Caoutchouc.

The total value of caoutchouc exported from Chittagong by sea-going vessels amounted to Rs. 10,443, against Rs. 8,430 in 1882-83 and Rs. 27,439 in 1881-82. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts reports that "the export of rubber is steadily decreasing, for the trees have been destroyed by over-tapping."

Cotton, raw.

The quantity of raw cotton exported from Chittagong by country boats was only 1,067 maunds, against 8,118 maunds in 1882-83, and 4,648 maunds in 1881-82, while according to the coasting trade returns, the total value of the exports was Rs. 1,81,730, against Rs. 3,01,283 in 1882-83, and Rs. 6,69,499 in 1881-82. The amount of raw cotton shipped for Naraingunge from this port was 23.316 maunds, against 53,121 maunds in 1882-83, and 57,510 maunds in 1881-82. The cotton exports were unfavourably affected by the failure of the crop.

Cotton twist and yarn, European.

The total imports into Chittagong by coasting vessels amounted in value to Rs. 2,24,313, against Rs. 2,18,974 in 1882-83, and Rs. 2,34,143 in 1881-82.

Cotton piece-goods.

This trade is steadily increasing, the value of the imports having amounted to Rs. 17,04,789 against Rs. 16,52,185 in 1882-83, and Rs. 16,01,735 in 1881-82. The total value of these goods exported by country boats to the interior of Chittagong amounted to Rs. 3,14,871 against Rs. 2,95,573 in 1882-83, and Rs. 1,82,589 in 1881-82. The increase during the past year is stated by the Collector of Customs to be due to preference having been given to these goods on account of their cheapness in comparison with those manufactured in the country.

Jute, raw.

The total quantity of raw jute imported by coasting vessels from Narainguge was 14,81,976 maunds against 16,22,714 maunds in 1882-83, and 8,81,693 maunds in 1881-82, the falling off being due to the deficient outturn of the year's crops and to the high prices which prevailed. The amount of raw jute shipped for England from this port during the past two years was—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Quantities in Cwts.	1,149,257	1,064,570
Ditto in Mds.	15,64,266	14,48,998

The only noteworthy feature during the year was the establishment of a new branch of trade with New York entirely in jute-cuttings, the value of which is stated to have been Rs. 4,85,245.

Gunny-bags.

The total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 1,81,473 against Rs. 1,75,463 in 1882-83, and Rs. 2,61,792 in 1881-82. Last year most of the vessels from Chittagong cleared for home ports with grain stowed in bags.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	18,68,827	11,96,152
Paddy	5,75,266	4,49,116

The decrease under this heading is accounted for by large quantities of husked and unhusked rice having been deflected to Behar and Silchar to meet the exigencies of those marts, owing to partial failure of the crops of those districts.

The amount of rice and paddy exported by sea to foreign countries during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

		1882-83.	1883-84.
Rice	Cwts.	776,947	663,939
	Mds.	10,57,511	9,03,695
Paddy	Cwts.	5,812	12,647
	Mds.	7,912	17,214

The surplus of imports by country boats, over exports by sea, to foreign countries during the past two years was—

		1882-83.	1883-84.
Rice	Cwts.	596,068	214,866
	Mds.	8,11,316	2,92,457
Paddy	Cwts.	416,831	317,315
	Mds.	5,67,354	4,31,902

The quantities of rice and paddy carried from Chittagong by coasting vessels during the past two years were as follows:—

		1882-83.	1883-84.
Rice	Cwts.	431,413	318,942
	Mds.	5,87,201	4,34,115
Paddy	Cwts.	412,216	315,916
	Mds.	5,61,072	4,29,997

Salt.

The total quantity of salt imported into Chittagong by sea was 4,46,267 maunds against 2,83,302 maunds in 1882-83, and 3,76,380 maunds in 1881-82. The increase is said to be due to the exigencies of a fast growing vigorous trade, and is consequent on reduced stocks at commencement of the year under review. The amount of salt exported by country boats was 2,15,638 maunds against 2,18,064 maunds in 1882-83, and 2,05,880 maunds in 1881-82. In addition to the above quantities the amount of salt exported to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 2,48,860 maunds against 1,71,278 maunds in 1882-83, and 1,24,153 maunds in 1881-82. The large clearances for Naraingunge during the past year were due to the permission granted to certain firms to remove salt to that port without paying duty for it till its arrival there.

Tea, Indian.

The total quantity of Indian tea exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 888,845 lbs against 1,029,973 lbs in 1882-83, and 809,424 lbs in 1881-82. The quantity of tea sent direct to the United Kingdom was very small, namely 786 lbs against 954 lbs in 1882-83, and 975 lbs in 1881-82.

Tobacco.

The total value of tobacco imported into Chittagong by coasting boats amounted to Rs. 1,54,894 against Rs. 70,913 in 1882-83, and Rs. 1,23,705 in 1881-82. The large increase last year is stated by the Collector to be due to the failure of the local harvest. The amount of tobacco imported from Naraingunge during the past year was 26,234 maunds against 8,683 maunds in the previous year, and 12,704 maunds in 1881-82. The quantity of tobacco shipped for foreign ports was 70,136 lbs against 30,353 lbs in 1882-83, and 19,002 lbs in 1881-82.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, was as follows:—

Districts.		Imports.			Exports			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1882-83	50,31,242	2,67,875	52,99,117	27,93,894	15,99,015	43,92,909	78,25,136	18,66,890	96,92,026
	1883-84	58,58,080	7,31,030	65,89,110	38,60,469	6,86,335	45,46,804	97,18,549	14,17,365	1,11,35,914
Cuttack ...	1882-83	1,60,361	13,600	1,73,961	18,70,997	10,99,500	29,70,497	20,31,358	11,13,100	31,44,458
	1883-84	6,83,469	10,000	6,93,469	23,36,538	10,31,777	33,68,315	30,20,007	10,41,777	40,61,784
Pooree ...	1882-83	20,164	3,000	23,164	3,41,345	.....	3,41,345	3,61,509	3,000	3,64,509
	1883-84	42,529	1,70,000	2,12,529	6,72,599	.....	6,72,599	7,15,128	1,70,000	8,85,128
Total ...	1882-83	52,11,767	2,84,475	54,96,242	50,06,236	26,98,515	77,04,751	1,02,18,003	29,82,990	1,32,00,993
	1883-84	65,84,078	9,11,030	74,95,108	68,69,626	17,18,112	85,87,718	1,34,53,684	26,29,142	1,60,82,826

The following statement shows the direction of the trade of those ports during the past two years:—

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	53,72,536	73,85,176	48,82,631	50,63,975
Other Indian Ports	1,23,268	1,09,712	17,07,943	18,19,753
Foreign Ports	438	220	11,14,177	16,03,990
Total ...	54,96,242	74,95,108	77,04,751	85,87,718

Last year the share of Calcutta was 98·52 per cent. of the import trade and 58·95 per cent. of the export trade. The trade with other Indian ports

was 12·62 per cent. of the whole against 13·87 per cent. in 1882-83. The exports during the year to foreign ports amounted to 18·33 per cent. of the total supply against 14·45 per cent. in 1882-83.

Imports.

The principal articles comprised in the import trade during the past two years were:—

Principal Staples.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel		.....	.....	2,36,981	4,91,636
Cotton twist and yarn	European	35,911	37,794	15,14,616	14,80,598
	Indian	6,266	7,635	3,16,693	2,32,787
Cotton piece-goods	European	.....	.....	9,38,190	10,19,000
	Indian	.....	.....	13,209	8,942
Gunny-bags		.....	21,56,858	2,31,147	4,[illegible],246
Metals		27,743	37,617	6,58,698	8,13,059
Oils		17,167	24,950	95,464	1,78,376
Ghee		1,217	1,423	36,489	43,559
Spices		5,621	20,869	31,001	1,88,616
Betel-nuts		41,461	59,645	2,62,616	2,99,606
Tobacco		13,829	20,273	1,29,662	2,06,919
Treasure		.....	.....	2,84,475	9,11,030

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 3,252 maunds as compared with 1882-83, and of 3,840 maunds as compared with 1881-82. The details of this trade during the past two years are as follows:—

		1882-83.	1883-84.
European	lbs.	2,954,998	3,109,913
	Mds.	35,911	37,794
	Rs.	15,14,616	14,80,598
Indian	lbs.	515,602	628,238
	Mds.	6,266	7,635
	Rs.	3,16,693	2,32,787
Total	lbs.	3,470,600	3,738,151
	Mds.	42,177	45,429
	Rs.	18,31,309	17,13,385

Cotton piece-goods.

The total amount of European piece-goods registered during the year was valued at Rs. 10,19,000 against Rs. 9,38,190 in 1882-83, and Rs. 10,68,458 in 1881-82. The value of Indian piece-goods imported during the year was Rs. 8,942 against Rs. 13,209 in 1882-83, and Rs. 2,871 in 1881-82.

Exports.

The principal articles exported from Orissa during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	20,45,953	29,04,086	36,84,255	55,17,524
Paddy	84,239	49,397	53,620	53,628
Hides	.....	3,41,378	7,62,166	6,75,619
Timber and sleepers	38,313	57,570	88,141	99,827
Silver (private)	.....	.....	9,97,109	6,86,335
Lac—stick and other kinds	4,959	6,657	1,00,319	1,15,562

The increase in the exports of rice aggregated 8,58,133 maunds, or 41·94 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, and 16,67,716 maunds, or 134·88 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. Of the supplying districts, Balasore contributed 14,55,469 maunds against 9,88,190 maunds in 1882-83, and 7,26,381 maunds in 1881-82, Cuttack supplied 11,09,258 maunds against 8,76,598 maunds

in 1882-83, and 4,58,045 maunds in 1881-82, and Pooree 3,39,359 maunds against 1,81,165 maunds in 1882-83, and 51,944 maunds in 1881-82.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total amount of traffic carried along the Nuddea rivers during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83	72,92,120	2,76,22,818	20,95,306	71,30,626	93,87,426	3,47,53,444
1883-84	73,25,604	2,99,30,157	25,25,324	89,03,788	98,50,928	3,88,33,945

The aggregate quantity carried last year by this route showed an increase of 4,63,502 maunds, or 4·93 per cent. as compared with 1882-83; but a decrease of 13,41,782 maunds, or 11·97 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. Both the down and the up traffic showed an improvement during the year, the increase in the former having amounted to ·45 per cent., and in the latter to 20·52 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The condition of these rivers, however, is still far from satisfactory.

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 30,106, against 28,639 in 1882-83 and 32,933 in 1881-82.

Down-stream traffic.

The following statement shows the principal commodities carried down-stream during the past two years:—

Names of Principal Staples.	Down-stream Traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.		
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo 1882-83	.....	1,941	.....	.....	1,941	4,27,020	1,941	.....	1,941
Indigo 1883-84	.....	1,246	.....	.....	1,246	2,76,612	1,246	.....	1,246
Jute, raw 1882-83	9,349	5,90,842	8,81,514	19,242	15,00,946	52,53,311	11,48,786	3,52,160	15,00,946
Jute, raw 1883-84	27,199	5,83,486	9,246	9,95,037	16,14,918	60,55,912	13,04,833	3,10,085	16,14,918
Gunny-bags* 1882-83	46,375	1,399,715	2,175	.....	1,448,265	3,31,032	1,113,650	334,615	1,448,265
Gunny-bags* 1883-84	4,193	1,054,525	.....	875	1,059,593	2,87,845	814,750	244,843	1,059,593
Wheat 1882-83	5,33,546	3,77,127	18,283	17,247	9,38,203	23,45,507	9,15,984	22,219	9,38,203
Wheat 1883-84	7,84,608	3,39,296	3,181	31,796	11,58,881	31,86,923	11,44,163	14,718	11,58,881
Gram and pulse ... 1882-83	3,35,295	2,44,152	1,00,801	50,036	7,30,284	15,60,568	7,20,397	59,887	7,80,284
Gram and pulse ... 1883-84	4,59,500	2,11,646	6,176	1,82,319	8,59,641	19,34,192	8,07,533	52,108	8,59,641
Other spring crops ... 1882-83	1,07,449	2,42,376	2,610	225	3,52,660	6,61,238	3,48,551	4,109	3,52,660
Other spring crops ... 1883-84	56,190	1,55,755	50	2,369	2,14,364	4,42,126	2,12,701	1,663	2,14,364
Rice, husked 1882-83	13,695	2,55,313	4,74,073	205	7,43,286	13,93,661	6,00,842	1,42,444	7,43,286
Rice, husked 1883-84	4,647	1,94,503	3,553	4,32,958	6,35,661	15,89,152	5,26,143	1,09,518	6,35,661
Linseed 1882-83	6,48,677	2,49,357	25,676	19,536	9,43,246	37,72,984	9,19,646	23,600	9,43,246
Linseed 1883-84	7,15,396	1,94,828	733	1,36,981	10,47,938	44,53,736	10,29,303	18,635	10,47,938
Mustard and rape seed 1882-83	4,03,043	1,18,232	8,582	1,525	5,31,382	19,26,259	4,99,358	32,024	5,31,382
Mustard and rape seed 1883-84	2,56,844	80,046	110	36,697	3,73,697	14,94,788	3,53,807	19,890	3,73,697
Other oilseeds ... 1882-83	1,44,451	38,716	.....	331	1,83,498	5,73,430	1,80,437	3,061	1,83,498
Other oilseeds ... 1883-84	1,44,332	28,666	25	884	1,73,907	5,65,198	1,73,533	374	1,73,907
Silk, raw 1882-83	1,071	173	.....	.....	1,244	5,90,900	203	1,041	1,244
Silk, raw 1883-84	271	137	.....	.....	408	1,70,544	137	271	408
Stone and marble ... 1882-83	2,24,614	1,62,623	1,755	25	3,89,017	11,67,051	3,87,982	1,035	3,89,017
Stone and marble ... 1883-84	2,40,902	86,493	251	1,290	3,28,936	13,15,744	3,26,348	2,588	3,28,936
Sugar, drained ... 1882-83	84,455	12,244	50	5	96,754	13,54,556	93,281	3,473	96,754
Sugar, drained ... 1883-84	57,837	8,984	.....	5	66,826	9,18,857	63,374	3,452	66,826
,, undrained ... 1882-83	34,678	1,981	6,486	8,990	52,135	3,91,013	27,825	24,310	52,135
,, undrained ... 1883-84	40,232	4,140	1,786	8,510	54,668	5,19,346	35,099	19,569	54,668
Tobacco 1882-83	50,606	1,36,726	1,594	.....	1,88,926	16,05,871	55,926	1,33,000	1,88,926
Tobacco 1883-84	58,189	1,34,431	56	8,677	2,01,353	16,35,993	56,659	1,44,694	2,01,353

* Gunny-bags are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The following statement shows the trade in the principal articles carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Names of Principal Staples.		Up-stream Traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.		
		Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1882-83	9,596	1,39,310	2,07,945	17,980	3,74,831	2,81,124	3,60,343	14,488	3,74,831
	1883-84	17,912	1,60,610	.....	3,36,504	5,15,026	3,86,269	5,03,889	11,137	5,15,026
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1882-83	4,700	13,900	6,850	1,050	.....	26,500	18,200	8,300	26,500
	1883-84	10,900	10,428	.....	10,600	.....	31,928	25,828	6,100	31,928
Gunny-bags*	1882-83	64,525	195,950	.....	1,450	261,925	63,610	256,375	5,550	261,925
	1883-84	2,035	198,334	.....	2,999	203,368	56,657	201,333	2,035	203,368
Gunny-cloth*	1882-83	177,725	17,250	10,825	.....	205,800	8,23,200	190,475	15,325	205,800
	1883-84	240,074	.....	.....	8,875	248,949	11,82,508	220,170	28,779	248,949
Rice	1882-83	67,373	41,038	3,033	1,731	83,175	1,55,954	14,733	68,442	83,175
	1883-84	31,682	79,587	1,490	14,017	1,26,776	3,16,940	27,362	99,414	1,26,776
Paddy	1882-83	2,564	32,573	1,27,037	6,452	1,68,626	1,89,704	31,518	1,37,108	1,68,626
	1883-84	1,692	88,709	1,54,156	19,469	2,64,026	4,62,045	86,591	1,77,435	2,64,026
Salt	1882-83	2,09,745	5,03,812	3,21,473	21,327	10,56,357	34,33,160	9,34,374	1,21,983	10,56,357
	1883-84	2,41,098	4,78,261	25	4,03,279	11,22,663	36,48,654	10,02,587	1,20,076	11,22,663

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

Salt.

The amount of salt carried up-stream was 11,22,663 maunds, against 10,56,357 maunds in 1882-83, and 13,37,964 maunds in 1881-82. The details of this traffic will be found in the Calcutta section of this report.

TRADE ALONG THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Chittagong carried by country boats *viâ* the Megna river are shown in the following statement:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	22,48,632	48,30,174	16,16,458	42,17,319
Exports	2,56,543	3,75,812	2,68,117	2,64,110
Total ...	25,05,175	52,05,986	18,84,575	44,81,429

The following statement shows all the important articles of merchandise registered during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1882-83	.....	8,078	8,078	1,29,248
	1883-84	.....	915	915	13,725
Rice, husked	1882-83	16,36,388	.....	16,36,388	34,77,324
	1883-84	10,91,629	.....	10,91,629	27,29,072
Do., unhusked	1882-83	5,24,731	.....	5,24,731	5,90,322
	1883-84	4,32,290	.....	4,32,290	7,56,508
Salt	1882-83	200	31,913	32,113	1,04,367
	1883-84	.....	28,644	28,644	93,093
Sugar, drained	1882-83	3,863	.....	3,863	54,082
	1883-84	3,200	.....	3,200	44,000
Do., undrained	1882-83	30,546	838	31,384	2,35,380
	1883-84	30,566	272	30,838	2,92,961

The details of this traffic will be found in the section dealing with the inland trade of Chittagong.

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total quantity and value of traffic carried downwards and upwards along the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1882-83	19,42,270	98,98,819	9,46,991	75,39,410	28,89,261	1,74,38,229
	1883-84	20,89,910	1,21,41,175	10,21,583	86,39,947	31,11,493	2,07,81,122
Hidgellee	1882-83	2,25,681	15,75,136	11,02,302	19,17,797	13,27,983	34,92,933
	1883-84	3,28,740	19,20,035	16,74,214	39,58,081	20,02,954	58,78,116
Total ...	1882-83	21,67,951	1,14,73,955	20,49,293	94,57,207	42,17,244	2,09,31,162
	1883-84	24,18,650	1,40,61,210	26,95,797	1,25,98,028	51,14,447	2,66,59,238

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 71,049 against 65,181 in 1882-83, and 63,992 in 1881-82.

The following statement shows all the chief articles of trade registered along these routes during the past two years :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta Trade to the Total Traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1882-83	1,39,690	17,020	1,56,710	1,17,533	1,54,609	1,15,957
	1883-84	1,82,753	16,035	1,98,788	1,49,092	1,93,051	1,44,788
Cotton, raw	1882-83	7,687	10	7,697	1,23,152	7,537	1,20,592
	1883-84	6,761	5,830	12,591	1,88,865	12,441	1,86,615
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1882-83	12,215	.....	12,215	7,93,975	12,215	7,93,975
	1883-84	18,599	1,380	19,979	10,78,866	19,979	10,78,866
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1882-83	50,145	.....	50,145	17,55,075	50,125	17,54,375
	1883-84	35,821	.....	35,821	12,53,735	35,821	12,53,735
Cotton piece-goods (European).*	1882-83	9,57,150	3,82,775	.....	13,59,925	.....	13,49,300
	1883-84	13,63,900	91,956	.....	14,54,956	.....	14,50,796
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).*	1882-83	12,29,950	.....	.....	12,29,950	.....	11,99,500
	1883-84	7,26,250	.....	.....	7,26,250	.....	6,92,900
Indigo	1882-83	1,270	.....	1,270	2,79,400	1,270	2,79,400
	1883-84	1,808	.....	1,808	4,01,376	1,808	4,01,376
Jute, raw	1882-83	26,950	1,777	28,727	1,00,544	28,597	1,00,089
	1883-84	35,690	11,160	46,850	1,75,687	44,170	1,65,637
Gram and pulse	1882-83	1,73,397	1,000	1,74,397	3,48,794	1,74,097	3,48,194
	1883-44	1,86,515	2,400	1,88,915	4,25,059	1,88,315	4,23,709
Rice	1882-83	9,06,600	6,58,008	15,64,608	29,33,640	14,20,036	26,62,567
	1883-84	9,37,521	10,34,472	19,71,993	49,29,983	17,54,217	43,85,543
Paddy	1882-83	3,12,689	4,09,578	7,22,267	8,12,550	3,07,588	3,46,037
	1883-84	3,48,311	5,97,420	9,45,731	16,55,029	3,57,911	6,26,344
Hides*	1882-83	91,277	25,340	116,617	3,20,696	116,187	3,19,514
	1883-84	78,640	12,920	91,560	3,03,293	88,500	2,93,157
Brass and copper	1882-83	88,440	190	88,630	35,45,200	88,630	35,45,200
	1883-84	1,17,175	130	1,17,305	46,92,200	1,17,255	46,90,200
Salt	1882-83	2,96,735	87,973	3,84,708	12,50,301	3,83,624	12,46,777
	1883-84	3,42,026	1,08,474	4,50,500	14,64,124	4,48,726	14,58,229
Mustard-seed	1882-83	78,015	45	78,060	2,82,967	77,965	2,82,623
	1883-84	50,855	1,255	52,110	2,08,440	51,875	2,07,500
Silk, raw	1882-83	3,171	.....	3,171	15,06,225	3,123	14,83,425
	1883-84	1,619	.....	1,619	6,76,742	1,541	6,44,138
Sugar, undrained	1882-83	86,719	11,046	97,765	7,33,237	94,256	7,06,920
	1883-84	1,05,331	10,269	1,15,600	10,98,200	1,10,455	10,49,323
Tobacco	1882-83	37,110	72,334	1,09,444	9,30,274	1,02,391	8,70,324
	1883-84	33,795	89,024	1,22,819	9,97,904	1,15,925	9,41,890

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees ; and hides in number.

Rice and paddy.

The quantities registered during the past two years were—

	1882-83. Mds.	1883-84. Mds.
Rice	15,64,608	19,71,993
Paddy	7,22,267	9,45,731
Total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	20,16,025	25,63,075

The consignments to and from Calcutta amounted to 17,54,217 maunds of rice and 3,57,211 maunds of paddy; and of the remainder, 1,87,306 maunds of rice and 2,43,388 maunds of paddy represent the local trade of the Midnapore district; while the quantities of rice and paddy sent to Hooghly from the Midnapore district were 30,195 maunds and 3,37,017 maunds respectively.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the trade registered on the Orissa canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down-traffic	12,35,990	12,87,629	26,99,882	37,46,528
Up-traffic	2,70,717	3,59,258	6,41,440	29,43,867
Total ...	15,06,707	16,46,887	33,41,322	66,90,395

The number of laden boats registered on these canals was 7,965 against 6,391 in 1882-83, and 6,147 in 1881-82.

The principal articles of commerce registered along these routes during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	983	1,241	15,728	18,615
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,352	40,484	2,82,880	21,86,136
Turmeric	10,655	4,274	42,620	29,918
Wheat	2,499	240	6,247	660
Gram and pulse	9,374	9,714	18,748	21,856
Rice	6,41,605	7,62,236	12,03,009	19,05,590
Paddy	38,711	74,351	43,550	1,30,114
Lac-dye	1,112	612	27,800	15,912
Salt	23,516	19,580	76,427	63,635
Til-seed	10,337	7,127	41,348	30,290
Other oilseeds	1,853	1,557	5,791	5,060
Spices	982	7,670	6,874	3,14,470
Stone	2,01,183	2,34,968	6,03,549	9,39,872
Sugar, undrained	45,859	51,632	3,43,942	4,90,504
Timber	42,867	22,640	1,07,167	79,240
All other articles	4,70,819	4,08,561	5,15,642	4,58,523
Total ...	15,06,707	16,46,887	33,41,322	66,90,395

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The amount of traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by inland steamers during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Specification of Trips.		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downwards	1882-83	18,01,351	2,84,27,997	10,67,646	1,15,07,197	28,68,997	3,99,35,194
	1883-84	15,34,746	2,89,53,118	11,05,709	1,21,36,991	26,40,455	4,10,90,109
Upwards	1882-83	11,24,978	90,24,823	2,01,693	1,00,52,509	13,26,671	1,90,77,333
	1883-84	12,77,368	89,30,044	3,05,764	1,15,58,336	15,83,132	2,04,88,380
Grand Total ...	1882-83	29,26,329	3,74,52,820	12,69,339	2,15,59,706	41,95,668	5,90,12,526
	1883-84	28,12,114	3,78,83,162	14,11,473	2,36,95,327	42,23,587	6,15,78,489

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years:—

Names of Principal Staples.	Grand Total of Traffic Registered.				Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber ... Mds.	9,017	9,574	4,50,850	5,55,292	7,962	7,917	3,85,250	4,59,186
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ... ,,	20,213	20,283	13,13,845	10,95,282	20,206	20,283	13,13,390	10,95,282
Piece-goods, ditto ... ... Rs.	81,73,892	84,06,430	81,73,892	84,06,430	81,73,614	84,06,430	81,73,614	84,06,430
Drugs and medicines—								
Other sorts, not intoxicating... ,,	1,07,862	60,514	1,07,862	60,514	1,07,057	60,339	1,07,057	60,339
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	20,96,527	18,88,334	73,37,844	70,81,251	20,86,005	18,88,251	73,01,017	70,80,941
Grain and pulse—								
Grain and pulse ... ... ,,	1,30,167	1,15,778	2,60,334	2,60,500	1,09,340	1,03,106	2,18,680	2,31,988
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	4,05,120	3,93,281	7,59,569	9,83,202	2,735	77,035	5,128	1,92,587
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	2,798	13,175	7,700	43,645	1,943	10,998	5,315	36,429
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... ... Mds.	19,626	28,592	6,86,910	10,29,312	19,454	28,372	6,80,890	10,21,392
Liquors ... ... Rs.	7,99,788	9,19,805	7,99,788	9,19,805	7,99,261	9,18,529	7,99,261	9,18,529
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	9,116	8,269	3,84,640	3,30,760	8,965	8,174	3,58,600	3,26,960
Iron ... ... ,,	88,879	92,934	5,33,274	7,66,705	87,368	92,747	5,24,208	7,65,162
Oils ... ... ,,	29,117	24,961	2,95,509	3,04,871	28,766	24,701	2,59,038	3,02,349
Salt ... ... ,,	1,31,000	1,32,165	4,25,750	4,29,536	1,30,866	1,31,165	4,25,314	4,26,286
Seeds—								
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	74,870	1,07,805	2,71,404	4,31,820	73,784	1,07,701	2,67,467	4,30,804
Tea seed ... ... ,,	6,518	6,969	3,25,900	3,48,450	5,730	5,360	2,86,500	2,68,000
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	621	612	2,94,975	2,55,816	617	592	2,93,075	2,47,456
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ... ... ,,	1,12,822	1,09,905	7,89,744	9,06,716	1,12,650	1,09,607	7,88,550	9,04,258
Sugar—								
Drained ... ... ,,	12,814	12,947	1,79,396	1,78,020	10,776	12,308	1,78,864	1,69,235
Tea—								
Indian ... ... ,,	4,81,259	4,60,080	2,88,75,540	2,99,05,200	4,81,259	4,60,064	2,88,75,540	2,99,04,160
Tobacco ... ... ,,	10,558	14,536	89,742	1,18,105	10,325	14,198	87,762	1,15,308
All other articles of traffic ... ... ,,	5,87,424	7,85,387	68,68,558	71,67,857	4,88,704	3,12,677	61,31,861	70,99,709
Total ...	41,95,668	42,23,587	5,90,12,526	6,15,78,489	36,67,512	33,94,943	5,74,66,381	6,03,72,840

TRAFFIC ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS, CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Service ...	17,49,201	9,20,418	2,51,693	5,11,082	20,00,894	14,31,500
Serajgunge Service ...	9,39,718	6,78,592	3,23,151	1,99,684	12,62,869	8,78,276
Despatch Service ... (Between Goalundo and Naraingunge.)	99	93	26	20	125	113
Cachar Service ...	65,868	58,444	29,393	39,481	95,261	97,925
Total { Quantity Mds.	27,54,886	16,57,547	6,04,263	7,50,267	33,59,149	24,07,814
Total { Value Rs.	1,80,70,197	1,54,40,809	1,29,40,212	1,21,48,205	3,10,10,409	2,75,89,014

Dacca service.

The aggregate quantity carried by this service shows a decrease of 28·45 per cent. as compared with the total of the previous year, and of 15·86 per cent. as compared with that of 1881-82. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	2,269	910	1,13,450	52,780
Cotton, raw	„	34,294	24,609	5,48,704	3,69,135
Piece-goods, Indian ...	Rs.	.....	.....	78,480	79,440
Safflower	Mds.	2,700	2,356	81,000	62,612
Jute, raw	„	14,52,118	6,59,568	50,82,413	24,73,380
Rice	„	45,104	640	84,570	1,600
Hides	No.	1,437,490	1,527,809	39,53,098	50,60,867
Skins	„	168,200	210,500	2,52,300	2,03,922
Shell-lac	Mds.	447	536	20,115	19,832
Brass and copper and their manufactures	„	402	595	16,080	23,800
Linseed	„	6,908	5,054	27,632	21,479
Mustard and rape seed ...	„	588	7,943	2,131	31,772

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	4,725	4,170	3,07,125	2,25,180
Piece-goods „ ...	Rs.	.....	.....	60,52,463	47,97,270
„ Indian ...	„	.....	.....	9,600	1,64,240
Drugs and medicines ...	„	.....	.....	26,920	26,910
Leather, manufactured ...	„	.....	.....	72,660	2,83,560
Liquors	„	.....	.....	1,30,032	17,720
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	8,153	9,434	3,26,120	3,77,360
Iron and its manufactures ...	„	17,415	21,662	1,04,490	1,78,712
Other metals	„	1,751	913	52,530	28,303
Opium	„	66	66	52,800	67,100
Paints and colours... ...	„	1,082	2,804	86,560	1,34,592
Other kinds of provisions ...	„	5,200	4,890	1,04,000	95,355
Salt	„	55,119	50,212	1,79,137	1,63,189
Silk, raw	„	127	131	60,325	54,758
Manufactures of silk ...	Rs.	.....	.....	19,000	1,08,000
Spices	Mds.	2,602	2,457	18,214	1,00,737
Sugar, undrained	„	1,925	5,213	14,467	49,523
Timber	„	3,417	5,828	8,512	20,398

Serajgunge service.

The total decrease in the gross weight of goods conveyed by this service amounted to 30·45 per cent. on the figures of 1882-83, and to 38·76 per cent. on those of 1881-82. The abstract below shows the total quantity and value of the principal staples carried during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	Mds.	8,14,580	5,03,938	28,51,030	18,89,767
Gunny-bags	No.	3,384,591	3,051,404	8,21,972	8,50,034
Hides	„	280	12,460	770	41,274
Linseed	Mds.	319	4,957	1,276	21,068
Mustard seed	„	13,325	68,445	48,302	2,73,780
Tobacco	„	6,433	5,298	54,680	43,046

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1882-83.	Quantity. 1883-84.	Value. 1882-83.	Value. 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	2,216	2,686	1,44,040	1,45,044
Piece-goods, European ...	Rs.	.....	.....	29,68,613	26,53,056
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	Mds.	762	1,670	30,480	66,800
Iron and its manufactures ...	„	6,125	5,163	36,750	42,595
Oils	„	1,523	6,349	9,138	61,109
Salt	„	2,57,733	1,31,187	8,37,632	4,26,358
Spices	„	1,869	3,963	13,043	1,62,483

Cachar service.

The total weight of the trade of 1883-84 carried both ways was 2·73 per cent. over that of the previous year, and 18·21 per cent. below the figures of 1881-82. The following statement shows the principal articles conveyed during the past two years :—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1882-83.	Quantity. 1883-84.	Value. 1882-83.	Value. 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	325	249	16,250	14,442
Stick-lac	„	318	92	11,130	3,312
Tea, Indian	„	62,908	56,962	37,74,480	37,02,530

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1882-83.	Quantity. 1883-84.	Value. 1882-83.	Value. 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	Mds.	15	258	975	13,932
Piece-goods, European	Rs.	.....	.....	9,15,656	8,84,124
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	412	323	16,480	12,920
Iron and its manufactures	„	3,627	5,002	21,762	41,266
Other metals	„	322	1,163	9,660	36,053

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

It was explained in the last report that under the orders of the Government of India arrangements had been made by the Government of Bengal, with effect from the commencement of the official year under report, for the registration of the rail-borne traffic in Bengal carried along the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways and connected lines in accordance with the system in force in other parts of India.

Under the present system of registering rail-borne traffic a province is, as before, divided into "internal blocks," each block containing a group of railway lines and embracing a certain geographical area. Each of the other outlying provinces is regarded as an "external block," and the registration returns are so framed as to exhibit for the province (1) the traffic between each of its internal blocks and all the external blocks separately, and (2) the traffic between each internal and all the other internal blocks separately. The local traffic running between two stations of the same internal block is omitted.

The province of Bengal has, for purposes of traffic registration, been divided into the following trade blocks:—

I.—*Behar*, including the Patna division and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It is traversed by the following lines of railway:—

(*a*) The East Indian Railway from Chowsa on the west to Pakour and Maijam (both inclusive), on the loop and chord lines, respectively, on the east.

(*b*) The whole Tirhoot system between the Gunduck and the Kosi.

(*c*) The Patna-Gya State Railway.

(*d*) The Bengal and N.-W. line now under construction.

II.—*Western Bengal*, including the Burdwan division, the district of Moorshedabad, and so much of Nuddea as lies west of the Matabhanga and the Hooghly. This tract is traversed by the following lines:—

(*a*) The East Indian Railway from Howrah (not inclusive) to Rajgunge and Seetarampore (both inclusive) on the loop and chord lines, respectively, and also the Seetarampore-Burrakur extension.

(*b*) The Nalhati State Railway.

This block will also include the following lines when they are opened for traffic:—

(*c*) The Central Bengal Railway from Santipore (inclusive) to Bhagwangola.

(*d*) The Tarakessar-Boidyabatty Railway.

III.—*Eastern Bengal*, which includes the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Khulna, Backergunge, Furreedpore, and so much of the Nuddea district as lies east of the Matabhanga and the Hooghly.

It contains the following lines:—

(*a*) The Eastern Bengal Railway.
(*b*) The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and extensions.
(*c*) The Kissengunge and Kotechandpore Railway.
(*d*) The Central Bengal Railway from Ranaghat (inclusive) eastwards.
(*e*) The broad-gauge portion of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Poradah Junction to Damukdia on the Ganges.

IV.—*Northern Bengal*, including the whole of the Rajshahye division and the districts of Purneah and Maldah. It is served by the following lines:—

(*a*) The Northern Bengal State Railway and extensions.
(*b*) The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(*c*) The Kaunia-Dhurla Railway.

V.—*Calcutta.*—This block will include the terminal stations of all lines that converge upon the Presidency town. At present there are three such lines, viz., the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. The stations included in the block are Howrah, Sealdah, and Chitpore.

In addition to the foregoing, two new blocks have also been formed, but as the railways by which they will be served are not yet constructed, no traffic can be registered for them for the present. These blocks are the following:—

VI.—*Dacca.*—This includes the Chittagong division and the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh.

The Dacca-Mymensingh Railway is now under construction. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company run a service of steamers from their terminus at Goalundo (in block III) to Dacca and Naraingunge, and arrangements will no doubt be made for through booking as soon as the new line is opened. When this is done, the fluctuations of traffic will be registered as if the steamer service was an integral part of the railway.

VII.—*Chota Nagpore.*—This is the second new block. It comprises the Chota Nagpore division, and will be traversed by the Nagpore-Burrakar Railway which has been recently surveyed. Orders for the construction of this line have just been received from the Government of India.

The gross traffic registered for each of the blocks I to V is divided into two classes, namely, (1) external and (2) internal. The former head comprises the trade of Bengal with places outside the province, and the latter includes the traffic passing from one registration block to another within the province.

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of the external trade of Bengal with other provinces during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

Imports into Bengal.

	Calcutta.	Western Bengal.	Eastern Bengal.	Northern Bengal.	Behar.	Total. 1882-83.	Total. 1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From—							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,26,91,336	5,12,153	2,088	1,558	25,87,813	1,21,92,992	1,57,94,948
Punjab	9,99,213	17,724	46	170	92,319	6,22,828	11,09,472
Central Provinces	3,92,804	32,820	63	145	1,13,562	4,36,410	5,39,394
Rajpootana ...	7,488	327	358	28	4,070	6,120	12,271
Bombay... ...	3,087	103	32	40	4,724	20,413	7,986
Southern India ...	1,228	174	13	2	154		1,571
Total ...	1,40,95,156	5,63,301	2,600	1,943	28,02,642	1,32,78,768	1,74,65,642

Exports from Bengal.

	Calcutta.	Western Bengal.	Eastern Bengal.	Northern Bengal.	Behar.	Total. 1882-83.	Total. 1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To—							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	37,22,146	12,86,133	389	251	64,06,031	99,21,665	1,14,14,950
Punjab	6,55,369	2,26,953	42	63	4,80,305	15,33,771	13,62,732
Central Provinces	1,23,897	17,428	.....	31	3,83,391	6,57,322	5,24,747
Rajpootana ...	71,098	45,823	.....	55	74,209	1,73,484	1,91,185
Bombay... ...	1,962	47	.....	5	1,062	2,19,363	3,076
Southern India ...	4,123	673	.....	1	97,981		1,02,778
Total ...	45,78,595	15,77,057	431	406	74,42,979	1,25,05,605	1,35,99,468

The aggregate quantity of the trade of the past year carried both ways showed a considerable increase of 20·48 and 25·22 per cent., as compared with the totals of the two previous years, respectively. The advance in the import traffic was 41,86,874 maunds over the figures of 1882-83, and 64,96,738 maunds over those of 1881-82. As regards the export traffic, there was an increase of 10,93,863 maunds on the returns of 1882-83, but a decrease of 2,39,808 maunds as compared with those of 1881-82. The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.	Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
					Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, public... 1882-83	.....	.....	41,27,317	30,95,488	.....	.....	1,173	880
1883-84	.....	.....	46,67,175	35,00,381	.....	.....	10,933	8,200
Cotton, raw... 1882-83	8,58,781	1,37,40,496	1,763	28,208	7,08,797	85,05,564	1,490	17,880
1883-84	11,13,940	1,67,09,100	1,083	16,245	9,78,623	1,46,79,345	567	8,505
Cotton twist and yarn (European). 1882-83	538	34,970	66,443	43,18,795	126	8,210	66,443	43,18,795
1883-84	586	31,644	65,926	35,60,004	88	4,752	65,884	35,57,736
Ditto (Indian) 1882-83	4,453	1,55,855	3,170	1,10,950	2,001	70,035	3,139	1,09,865
1883-84	2,606	91,210	4,880	1,70,800	987	34,545	4,816	1,68,560
Cotton piece-goods (European). 1882-83	1,882	1,41,150	6,59,334	4,94,50,050	1,005	75,375	6,58,836	4,94,12,700
1883-84	3,307	2,38,104	6,74,928	4,85,94,816	4,865	1,34,280	6,74,443	4,85,59,896
Ditto (Indian)... 1882-83	21,759	19,58,310	3,827	3,44,430	9,859	8,87,310	1,774	1,59,660
1883-84	21,943	24,13,730	4,918	5,40,980	10,653	11,71,830	2,820	3,10,200
Indigo 1882-83	66,068	1,45,34,960	582	4,28,040	65,889	1,44,95,580	455	1,00,100
1883-84	74,145	1,64,60,190	398	88,356	74,119	1,64,54,418	184	40,848
Miscellaneous dyeing materials. 1882-83	5,382	1,61,460	48,395	14,51,850	5,276	1,58,280	13,513	4,05,390
1883-84	4,769	1,62,146	53,222	18,09,548	4,533	1,54,122	16,598	5,64,332
Fibres, manufactured ... 1882-83	12,523	1,23,717	3,92,620	35,14,270	1,044	8,926	2,76,856	23,56,630
1883-84	11,991	1,21,804	5,08,574	49,61,574	1,030	10,639	3,44,004	33,56,914

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat	1882-83	45,19,020	1,12,97,550	608	1,520	45,05,728	1,12,64,320	.....	.....
	1883-84	72,56,557	1,99,55,532	1,381	3,798	71,42,557	1,96,42,031	1	3
Gram and pulse	1882-83	1,85,453	3,70,906	64,102	1,28,204	1,76,317	3,52,634	602	1,204
	1883-84	9,80,090	22,05,203	1,111	2,500	7,18,751	16,17,190	191	430
Rice, husked	1882-83	1,893	3,550	9,29,916	17,26,718	619	1,161	94,185	1,76,597
	1883-84	26,737	66,843	6,41,166	16,02,915	710	1,775	97,293	2,43,233
Other food-grains ...	1882-83	8,014	16,028	26,063	52,126	6,737	13,514	119	238
	1883-84	3,14,792	7,08,282	1,496	3,366	20,472	46,062	24	54
Hides	1882-83	1,57,862	34,72,964	663	14,586	1,38,131	30,38,882	513	11,286
	1883-84	1,52,970	40,53,705	1,807	47,886	1,39,021	36,84,057	1,501	39,777
Shell-lac	1882-83	88,501	39,82,545	9,065	4,07,925	88,442	39,79,890	72	3,240
	1883-84	88,611	32,78,607	462	17,094	88,605	32,78,385	99	3,663
Lime and kunker ...	1882-83	1,22,768	1,30,440	302	321	88,459	93,988	5	5
	1883-84	1,47,786	96,984	405	266	1,05,598	79,198	140	105
Liquors	1882-83	3,974	2,14,596	58,135	31,39,290	3,465	1,87,110	54,208	29,26,962
	1883-84	4,003	3,34,102	67,504	36,44,932	2,602	2,71,124	66,763	36,19,138
Brass and copper	1882-83	19,138	7,65,520	1,53,917	61,56,680	5,592	2,23,680	1,52,127	60,85,080
	1883-84	19,822	7,92,880	1,56,810	62,72,400	5,372	2,14,880	1,53,892	61,55,680
Iron	1882-83	22,614	1,35,684	7,27,481	43,64,886	3,824	22,944	7,15,449	42,92,694
	1883-84	15,138	1,24,889	17,79,494	1,46,80,826	7,959	65,662	17,46,268	1,44,06,711
Oils	1882-83	17,510	2,10,120	56,803	3,43,002	11,947	1,43,364	56,439	3,38,634
	1883-84	3,979	37,552	45,288	3,23,160	881	10,895	44,274	3,10,488
Opium	1882-83	66,845	5,34,76,000	2,594	20,75,200	66,839	5,34,71,200	2,066	16,52,800
	1883-84	58,720	5,32,93,900	6	8,100	54,921	5,02,94,700	.....	.....
Ghee	1882-83	1,01,802	29,52,258	213	6,177	97,796	28,45,084	8	232
	1883-84	1,17,667	34,41,760	256	7,478	1,11,725	32,67,956	43	1,258
Salt	1882-83	39,359	1,27,917	2,97,340	9,66,355	2,448	7,956	2,91,017	9,45,805
	1883-84	74,134	2,40,936	1,83,772	5,97,259	315	1,024	1,81,039	5,88,377
Saltpetre	1882-83	2,05,443	16,43,544	322	2,576	2,05,072	16,40,576	17	136
	1883-84	2,27,051	20,43,459	8	72	2,27,000	20,43,000	.....	.....
Linseed	1882-83	7,87,037	31,48,148	459	1,836	7,72,029	30,88,116	.....	.....
	1883-84	12,99,430	55,22,578	125	531	12,49,254	53,09,330	64	272
Mustard-seed	1882-83	25,59,440	92,77,970	624	2,262	22,40,855	81,23,099	2	7
	1883-84	20,49,202	81,96,808	1,103	4,412	18,87,779	75,51,116	73	292
Til-seed	1882-83	2,51,665	10,06,660	155	620	2,50,206	10,00,824	38	152
	1883-84	3,14,135	13,35,074	103	438	2,87,272	12,20,406	103	438
Other oilseeds	1882-83	7,52,511	23,51,597	722	2,256	6,98,632	21,83,225	64	200
	1883-84	4,72,222	15,34,721	4,341	14,108	4,00,737	13,02,395	2,997	9,740
Silk, raw	1882-83	337	1,83,825	4,075	19,35,625	96	42,000	2,076	9,86,100
	1883-84	281	1,17,458	3,902	16,31,872	215	89,870	2,584	10,80,112
Do., manufactured ...	1882-83	262	2,35,800	6,221	55,98,900	102	91,800	1,396	12,56,400
	1883-84	150	1,04,862	3,754	26,07,582	104	73,224	948	6,87,495
Betel-nuts	1882-83	131	917	78,268	5,47,876	18	126	75,615	5,29,305
	1883-84	90	743	88,446	7,29,680	59	487	81,467	6,72,103
Sugar, drained	1882-83	10,227	1,43,178	1,92,526	26,95,364	5,429	76,006	5,529	77,506
	1883-84	8,325	1,18,631	1,54,560	21,24,788	3,324	45,568	6,327	86,996
Do., undrained	1882-83	7,577	56,828	3,79,237	28,44,278	6,261	46,957	690	5,175
	1883-84	10,584	1,00,548	3,08,492	29,35,724	6,262	59,489	24,069	2,28,656
Tea, Indian	1882-83	11,520	6,91,200	4,541	2,72,460	11,427	6,85,620	4,481	2,68,860
	1883-84	13,436	8,73,340	3,585	2,33,025	13,270	8,62,550	3,545	2,30,425
Tobacco	1882-83	1,826	15,521	1,55,874	13,24,929	1,509	12,809	1,957	16,609
	1883-84	2,161	17,558	1,85,228	15,04,977	1,969	15,998	2,001	16,258
Timber	1882-83	1,520	3,800	62,778	1,56,945	438	1,095	54,372	1,35,930
	1883-84	469	1,642	1,39,324	4,87,634	195	683	1,13,700	3,97,950

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of the internal traffic of Bengal passing from one trade-block to another within the province during the past year, was as follows:—

	Into Calcutta.	Into Western Bengal.	Into Eastern Bengal.	Into Northern Bengal.	Into Behar.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports from—						
Calcutta ...	.....	14,90,867	28,27,062	11,27,937	48,15,768	1,02,61,634
Western Bengal ...	1,65,77,864	.....	380	203	26,06,929	1,91,85,376
Eastern Bengal ...	55,08,477	230	.....	75,059	457	55,84,223
Northern Bengal ...	19,07,202	528	2,28,969	.....	5,943	21,42,642
Behar	1,00,73,663	42,60,695	1,361	1,719	.....	1,43,37,438
Total ...	3,40,67,206	57,52,320	30,57,772	12,04,918	74,29,097	5,15,11,313

The net amount of traffic carried downwards and upwards during the year 1883-84 was as follows:—

	Quantity.	Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.
	Mds.	Per cent.
Downward traffic	3,85,60,858	88·35
Upward „	1,29,50,455	79·24
Total ...	5,15,11,313	86·06

The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past year are shown in the following statement:—

	Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, public	1,48,99,027	1,11,74,270	4,15,975	3,11,981	1,48,82,152	1,11,61,614	2,80,309	2,10,232
Cotton, raw	36,872	5,53,080	42,630	6,39,450	36,564	5,48,460	42,267	6,34,005
Cotton twist, European	70	3,780	58,068	31,35,348	70	3,780	57,833	31,22,982
„ „ Indian	32,081	11,22,835	49,875	17,45,625	31,981	11,19,335	49,397	17,28,895
„ piece-goods, European ...	1,297	93,384	9,23,726	6,65,08,272	1,035	74,520	9,23,062	6,64,60,464
„ „ Indian	5,381	5,91,910	6,274	6,90,140	3,677	4,04,470	5,803	6,38,330
Indigo	74,465	1,65,31,230	299	66,378	74,464	1,65,31,008	266	59,052
Jute	34,33,945	7,28,77,294	11,740	44,025	32,52,194	1,21,95,728	11,740	44,025
Gunny-bags	2,97,019	28,95,935	2,50,190	24,39,353	2,72,079	26,52,770	2,15,834	21,04,382
Potatoes	2,10,715	6,84,824	6,901	22,428	1,37,960	4,48,370	5,475	17,794
Wheat	31,32,481	86,14,323	3,890	10,698	29,45,547	82,00,254	3,750	13,313
Gram and pulse	12,63,784	28,43,514	27,104	60,984	8,96,308	20,16,693	23,133	52,049
Rice, husked	5,52,735	13,81,838	24,67,621	61,69,053	5,41,707	13,54,268	4,60,036	11,50,090
Other food-grains	2,08,810	4,69,823	8,903	20,032	1,89,433	4,26,224	3,722	8,375
Hides	5,67,568	1,50,40,552	812	21,518	5,62,700	1,49,11,550	480	11,520
Lime and kunker	2,61,602	1,71,676	72,238	47,406	2,61,602	1,71,676	31,031	28,784
Brass and copper	16,684	6,67,360	70,369	28,14,760	15,104	6,04,160	67,476	26,99,040
Iron	36,156	2,98,287	10,50,929	86,70,164	22,104	1,82,358	10,32,484	85,17,993
Oils, mineral	2,712	17,628	1,11,272	7,23,268	1,042	6,773	1,11,131	7,22,351
„ vegetable	9,309	1,18,690	27,813	3,54,616	7,048	89,862	27,596	3,51,849
Oilcake	1,14,369	1,28,665	9,407	10,533	74	83	9,407	10,533
Opium, Abkari	1,103	14,89,050	482	6,50,700	1,103	14,89,050	482	6,50,700
„ China	35,737	3,21,63,300	.....	.....	35,737	3,21,63,300	.....	.....
Salt	2,641	8,583	39,40,849	1,28,07,759	.....	.....	39,24,596	1,27,54,937
Saltpetre	5,17,506	46,57,554	3,270	29,430	5,17,138	46,54,242	3,257	29,313
Other salines	75,169	8,45,651	13,102	1,47,398	16,903	1,90,159	12,499	1,40,614
Linseed	33,31,696	1,41,59,708	471	2,002	32,30,646	1,37,30,245	15	64
Mustard-seed	13,63,145	54,52,580	30,194	1,20,776	10,32,203	41,28,812	25,585	1,02,340
Til-seed	43,222	1,83,694	867	3,685	37,451	1,59,177	825	3,506
Other oilseeds	2,92,546	9,50,775	2,914	9,471	1,84,831	6,00,701	1,863	6,055
Silk, raw	16,701	69,81,018	850	3,55,300	15,983	66,80,894	407	1,70,126
Silk manufactured, European ...	8	6,168	321	2,47,491	8	6,168	321	2,47,491
Ditto, Indian ...	8,793	60,14,412	248	1,67,632	7,958	54,43,272	171	1,16,964
Betel-nuts	3,283	27,085	51,579	4,25,524	3,075	25,369	51,082	4,21,427
Other kinds of spices	45,772	18,76,652	49,562	20,32,042	36,752	15,06,832	49,310	20,21,710
Sugar, drained...	84,026	11,55,358	20,802	2,86,028	78,087	10,73,696	19,029	2,61,648
Do., undrained	4,39,292	41,75,274	19,072	1,81,184	3,87,632	36,82,504	13,060	1,24,127
Tea, Indian	1,91,719	1,24,61,735	1,519	98,735	1,91,715	1,24,61,475	1,490	96,850
Timber	17,459	61,107	1,36,079	4,76,277	10,943	38,300	1,13,386	3,96,851
Tobacco	5,08,863	41,34,512	4,852	39,123	3,53,336	28,70,855	4,630	37,619

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total amount of traffic carried along the different State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	11,82,719	10,47,607	13,83,966	19,91,608
Northern Bengal State Railway	51,19,052	4,60,69,423	45,38,192	4,68,45,132
Nalhati State Railway ...	3,07,279	1,05,49,561	3,09,568	80,49,734
Tirhoot State Railway ...	32,85,716	3,81,45,816	34,32,166	4,15,06,577
Gya State Railway ...	16,66,101	2,61,77,427	18,46,980	2,17,07,888
Total ...	1,15,60,867	12,19,89,834	1,15,10,872	12,01,00,239

The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years were as follows:—

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Year.	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83	11,15,087	67,632	11,82,719	10,47,607
1883-84	12,86,169	97,797	13,83,966	19,91,608

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

Downward or towards Calcutta.

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Mds.	2,46,518	3,89,582	4,62,221	9,76,955
Paddy	,,	34,590	23,729	38,914	41,526
Hides and skins	Pcs.	3,744	11,600	7,176	32,462
Firewood	Mds.	6,56,937	6,82,806	2,05,293	2,13,377

Upward or from Calcutta.

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds.	16,164	20,877	12,123	15,658
Piece-goods	Rs.	.....	.....	26,175	1,36,008
Gunny-bags	No.	118,160	178,010	28,696	49,588
Brass and copper	Mds.	76	341	3,040	13,640
Iron	,,	948	998	5,688	8,234
Oils	,,	732	1,126	4,392	13,044
Betel-nuts	,,	148	2,230	1,036	18,397
Tobacco	,,	488	1,939	4,148	15,997

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	33,39,507	2,62,93,879	17,79,545	1,97,75,544	51,19,052	4,60,69,423
1883-84 ...	26,47,522	2,58,64,846	18,90,670	2,09,80,286	45,38,192	4,68,45,132

Of the principal articles comprised in the downward traffic, those in which the decrease during the past year, as compared with 1882-83, was most marked were, raw jute (7,19,757 maunds), gunnies (4,795,140 bags), rice (49,481 maunds), hides (40,840 pieces), and firewood (39,307 maunds); and the staples which showed the largest increase were paddy (2,05,477 maunds), tobacco (52,752 maunds), and mustard seed (26,075 maunds). On the other hand, the chief fluctuations in the upward traffic were a decrease of Rs. 6,26,424 worth of European piece-goods, 30,975 maunds of mustard seed, and 28,532 maunds of iron, against an increase of 65,845 maunds under salt, 35,752 maunds under rice, and 64,890 bags under gunnies. The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples during the past two years:—

Name of Staple.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn, European ... Mds.	1882-83	.....	11,392	11,392	7,40,480
	1883-84	.....	13,529	13,529	7,30,566
Cotton piece-goods, European ... Rs.	1882-83	1,44,675	1,08,99,600	.....	1,10,44,275
	1883-84	1,03,896	1,02,73,176	.....	1,03,77,072
Intoxicating drugs other than opium Mds.	1882-83	4,541	1,618	6,159	24,63,600
	1883-84	5,684	651	6,335	31,50,888
Jute ... ... ,,	1882-83	19,03,422	594	19,04,016	66,64,056
	1883-84	11,83,665	1,325	11,84,990	44,43,713
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	1882-83	11,045,510	221,375	11,266,885	27,36,243
	1883-84	6,250,370	286,265	6,536,635	18,20,920
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1882-83	72,554	86,312	1,58,866	3,17,732
	1883-84	3,096	78,177	81,273	1,82,864
Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1882-83	3,02,049	2,13,068	5,15,117	10,94,623
	1883-84	2,52,568	2,48,820	5,01,388	12,53,470

Name of Staple.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Rice, unhusked ... ... Mds.	1882-83	35,986	21,296	57,282	64,442
	1883-84	2,41,463	2,753	2,44,216	4,27,378
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1882-83	154,696	7,176	161,872	4,45,148
	1883-84	113,856	3,344	117,200	3,88,225
Liquors ... ... Rs.	1882-83	3,564	6,02,046	.....	6,05,610
	1883-84	7,914	10,03,300	.....	10,11,214
Brass and copper, and their manufactures ... ... Mds.	1882-83	1,060	7,096	8,156	3,26,240
	1883-84	1,668	11,228	12,896	5,15,840
Iron and its manufactures ... „	1882-83	6,330	1,03,157	1,09,487	6,56,922
	1883-84	6,236	74,625	80,861	6,67,103
Opium ... ... „	1882-83	12	326	338	2,70,400
	1883-84	.....	391	391	5,27,850
Other kinds of provisions ... „	1882-83	12,946	27,184	40,130	8,02,600
	1883-84	192	32,057	32,249	6,28,856
Salt ... ... „	1882-83	872	4,80,029	4,80,901	15,62,928
	1883-84	4,378	5,45,874	5,50,252	17,88,319
Sugar, drained and undrained ... „	1882-83	1,061	25,925	26,986	2,90,099
	1883-84	1,600	20,656	22,256	2,34,820
Spices ... ... „	1882-83	11,133	10,677	21,810	1,52,670
	1883-84	2,026	8,374	10,400	4,26,400
Tea, Indian ... ... „	1882-83	1,58,438	105	1,58,543	95,12,580
	1883-84	1,60,082	36	1,60,118	2,04,07,670
Tobacco ... ... „	1882-83	3,36,022	3,252	3,39,274	28,83,829
	1883-84	3,88,774	5,737	3,94,511	32,05,402

Nalhati State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic attracted to the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

Year.	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83	1,96,521	1,10,758	3,07,279	1,05,49,561
1883-84	2,18,920	90,648	3,09,568	80,49,734

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples:—

1		2	3	4	5
Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1882-83	6,688	.....	6,683	1,07,008
	1883-84	6,609	99	6,708	1,00,620
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Rs.	1882-83	17,98,590	10,860	.....	18,09,450
	1883-84	17,69,908	12,340	.....	17,82,248
Metals and manufactures of metals ... ... Mds.	1882-83	4,261	2,251	6,512	1,65,862
	1883-84	2,849	2,179	5,028	1,42,591
Silk, raw ... ... „	1882-83	4	4,470	4,474	21,25,150
	1883-84	354	3,090	3,444	14,39,592
Do., manufactured ... ... Rs.	1882-83	7,200	52,75,800	.....	52,83,000
	1883-84	1,23,804	34,20,684	.....	35,44,488

Tirhoot State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Tirhoot State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows :—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83	14,00,810	18,84,906	32,85,716	3,81,45,816
1883-84	18,29,632	16,02,534	34,32,166	4,15,06,577

In the down traffic, the largest increase, as compared with 1882-83, occurred in saltpetre, food-grains, oil-seeds, hides, sugar, and timber, while in the traffic moving in the opposite direction from Bazitpore Ghât, the chief articles which showed an increase were European piece-goods, gunnies, liquors, brass, and lac; and the staples which showed a decrease were food-grains, indigo-seed, salt, coal, and iron. The principal articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1882-83	61	13,050	13,111	2,09,776
	1883-84	334	16,771	17,105	2,56,575
Cotton piece-goods, European... Rs.	1882-83	12,675	1,00,82,700	.....	1,00,95,375
	1883-84	10,440	1,04,89,752	.....	1,05,00,192
Ditto, Indian ... „	1882-83	49,860	4,44,780	.....	4,94,640
	1883-84	65,601	5,23,920	.....	5,89,521
Indigo ... ...Mds.	1882-83	52,255	1,534	53,789	1,18,33,580
	1883-84	49,695	809	50,504	1,12,11,888
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	1882-83	162,575	772,660	935,235	2,27,129
	1883-84	384,720	935,445	1320,165	3,67,760
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1882-83	56,510	1,84,249	2,40,759	4,81,518
	1883-84	116,867	87,360	2,04,227	4,59,511
Rice ... ... „	1882-83	1,65,640	52,290	2,17,930	4,08,618
	1883-84	1,89,111	32,384	2,21,495	5,53,737
Hides and skins ... ... „	1882-83	66,434	2,661	69,095	14,57,418
	1883-84	74,904	696	75,600	20,03,400
Lac—shell, stick, and other kinds „	1882-83	58	6,810	6,868	2,40,380
	1883-84	239	7,892	8,131	3,00,847
Liquors ... ... Rs.	1882-83	2,322	3,64,284	.....	3,66,606
	1883-84	11,960	6,08,810	.....	6,20,770
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	1882-83	1,400	8,421	9,821	3,92,840
	1883-84	1,736	10,437	12,173	4,86,920
Iron ... ... „	1882-83	4,854	75,770	80,624	4,83,744
	1883-84	5,358	53,459	58,817	4,85,240
Ghee ... ... „	1882-83	25,107	38	25,145	7,29,205
	1883-84	15,749	127	15,876	4,64,373
Salt ... ... „	1882-83	7,394	4,99,659	5,07,053	16,47,922
	1883-84	39,869	4,59,767	4,99,636	16,23,817
Saltpetre ... ... „	1882-83	1,45,031	17,584	1,62,615	13,00,920
	1883-84	2,59,426	4,297	2,63,723	23,73,507
Linseed ... ... „	1882-83	4,91,705	968	4,92,673	19,70,692
	1883-84	5,04,070	199	5,04,269	21,43,143
Indigo-seed ... ... „	1882-83	6,010	1,67,314	1,73,324	13,86,592
	1883-84	5,986	1,13,166	1,19,152	10,72,368
Sugar ... ... „	1882-83	16,096	4,020	20,116	2,16,247
	1883-84	44,143	2,456	46,599	5,41,713
Tobacco .... „	1882-83	1,96,751	1,577	1,98,328	16,85,788
	1883-84	1,96,704	4,555	2,01,259	16,35,229

Gya State Railway.

The total quantity and value of goods carried along the Gya State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were:—

Year.	Towards Gya. Quantity.	From Gya. Quantity.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1882-83	5,81,421	10,84,680	16,66,101	2,61,77,427
1883-84	9,30,398	9,16,582	18,46,980	2,17,07,888

The statement below shows all the principal articles of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1882-83	14,595	12	14,607	2,33,712
	1883-84	15,191	41	15,232	2,28,480
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	Rs. 1882-83	21,44,100	4,050	.....	21,48,150
	1883-84	13,79,736	2,016	.....	13,81,752
Ditto, Indian ...	„ 1882-83	2,85,750	93,600	.....	3,79,350
	1883-84	1,48,500	32,890	.....	1,81,390
Gunny-bags	No. 1882-83	373,975	125,055	499,030	1,21,193
	1883-84	333,095	212,380	545,475	1,51,954
Wheat	Mds. 1882-83	205	42,114	42,319	1,05,797
	1883-84	9,972	1,12,392	1,22,364	3,36,501
Gram and pulse	„ 1882-83	95,942	88,274	1,84,216	3,68,432
	1883-84	1,29,991	37,106	1,67,097	3,75,968
Rice	„ 1882-83	1,693	65,554	67,247	1,26,088
	1883-84	1,62,192	18,002	1,80,194	4,50,485
Other food-grains	„ 1882-83	480	.....	480	960
	1883-84	1,36,461	229	1,36,690	2,94,737
Hides	No. 1882-83	2,376	129,144	131,520	3,61,680
	1883-84	328	124,224	124,552	4,12,578
Lac—shell, stick, and other kinds	Mds. 1882-83	86	52,036	52,122	18,24,270
	1883-84	1,488	34,275	35,763	13,04,985
Opium	„ 1882-83	.....	13,981	13,981	1,11,84,800
	1883-84	.....	11,596	11,596	92,76,800
Salt	„ 1882-83	1,73,534	434	1,73,968	5,68,396
	1883-84	2,55,317	327	2,55,644	8,30,843
Linseed	„ 1882-83	.....	1,53,594	1,53,594	6,14,376
	1883-84	69	2,11,267	2,11,336	8,98,178
Stone	„ 1882-83	9,889	1,26,398	1,36,287	4,08,861
	1883-84	3,172	1,77,016	1,80,188	7,20,752
Sugar	„ 1882-83	10,204	3,93,261	4,03,465	43,37,249
	1883-84	15,425	1,65,958	1,81,383	17,39,981
Tobacco	„ 1882-83	40,181	736	40,917	3,47,794
	1883-84	35,412	790	36,202	2,94,141

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

The system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan is registered has been described in previous reports, and no change was introduced in it during the year 1883-84.

The total value of this traffic registered during the past two years on all the important trade routes at the 32 stations which are distributed along the frontier between Chumparun and Julpigoree was as follows:—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.		1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	75,60,604	71,76,210	To Nepal ...	55,57,525	64,56,930
„ Sikkim ...	2,00,148	2,21,523	„ Sikkim ...	1,16,294	1,12,711
„ Bhutan ...	1,11,442	96,350	„ Bhutan ...	86,693	1,23,000
Total ...	78,72,194	74,94,083	Total ...	57,60,512	66,92,641

In addition to these figures which relate to the trade to and from stations in Bengal only, the total value of traffic with other provinces which passed over trade routes in Bengal in those years was as follows:—

Year.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	4,55,050	4,29,117
1883-84	1,28,423	5,56,168

The total value of the traffic registered amounted to Rs. 1,48,71,315 against Rs. 1,45,16,873 in 1882-83, as shown below:—

Year.	Imports into Bengal.	Exports from Bengal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	83,27,244	61,89,629	1,45,16,873
1883-84	76,22,506	72,48,809	1,48,71,315

It will be seen that the gross value of the trade during 1883-84 was 2·44 per cent. in excess of the figures of the preceding year. The import trade, however, shows a material falling off, the figures for the past year being 8·46 per cent. below those of the previous year. Under exports, there was an increase of 17·11 per cent. as compared with 1882-83.

Trade with Nepal.

The trade of Bengal with Nepal is intercepted by a cordon of stations, of which there are 27, on all the principal lines of traffic between Chumparun at one end and Darjeeling at the other. All these stations were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Tribeni Ghât in Chumparun, and Nuxarbaree, Goompahar, and Kurjulia in Darjeeling. Tribeni Ghât station was closed for two months (September and October), and Kurjulia for three months (16th June to 15th September) of the year. Orders have recently been given for the removal of the three existing frontier registering stations in the Kishengunge sub-division from Digalbank, Byreah, and Kalooghat to Panthamari, Dhoorsa, and Teragutch, and of the Kuari (Meghahat) station in the Arrareah sub-division to Nowabgunge.

The total value of the trade registered during the year 1883-84 as compared with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	75,60,604	55,57,525	1,31,18,129
1883-84	71,76,943	64,53,680	1,36,30,623

The principal staples comprised in the import and export traffic during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement. The figures shown here, however, represent the net traffic between Bengal and Nepal, after

deducting such portions of it as passed into and from other provinces through Bengal:—

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1882-83	18,358	3,795	22,153	4,58,950	94,875	5,53,825
	1883-84	25,277	3,829	29,106	6,31,925	95,725	7,27,650
Sheep and goats ... ... do.	1882-83	36,771	18,512	55,283	91,930	46,281	1,38,211
	1883-84	29,086	30,383	59,469	71,717	75,960	1,47,677
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1882-83	1,613	8,154	9,767	27,421	1,38,618	1,66,039
	1883-84	793	8,069	8,862	12,808	1,32,750	1,45,558
Piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	19,513	18,19,592	18,39,105
	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	37,590	21,35,246	21,72,836
Ditto (Indian) ... ... do.	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	69,196	1,78,058	1,83,254
	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	7,993	2,47,549	2,55,542
Other fibres, raw ... ... Mds.	1882-83	4,441	223	4,664	28,867	1,451	30,318
	1883-84	8,788	166	8,954	50,958	994	51,952
Gram and pulse ... ... do.	1882-83	58,258	8,939	67,197	1,16,516	17,878	1,34,394
	1883-84	63,842	10,114	53,956	1,27,684	20,228	1,47,912
Other spring crops ... ... do.	1882-83	58,164	385	58,549	1,09,055	722	1,09,777
	1883-84	37,526	114	37,640	70,359	213	70,572
Rice (husked) ... ... do.	1882-83	8,32,516	2,559	8,35,075	15,61,968	4,794	15,66,762
	1883-84	5,08,288	5,032	5,13,320	9,53,042	9,434	9,62,476
Do. (unhusked) ... ... do.	1882-83	7,58,458	1,391	7,59,849	8,53,265	1,567	8,54,832
	1883-84	6,44,137	2,042	6,46,179	7,24,655	2,299	7,26,954
Other rain crops ... ... do.	1882-83	2,28,069	30	2,28,099	4,56,138	60	4,56,198
	1883-84	2,75,142	230	2,75,372	5,50,284	460	5,50,744
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1882-83	64,969	.....	64,969	1,78,665	.....	1,78,665
	1883-84	53,012	4	53,016	1,45,785	11	1,45,796
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals do.	1882-83	67,454	550	68,004	1,01,181	825	1,02,006
	1883-84	50,275	251	50,526	75,431	377	75,808
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	1882-83	96	12,323	12,419	3,840	4,92,920	4,96,760
	1883-84	304	19,541	19,845	12,160	7,81,640	7,93,980
Iron ... ... do.	1882-83	128	5,970	6,098	768	35,820	36,588
	1883-84	377	13,372	13,749	2,262	80,232	82,494
Ghee ... ... do.	1882-83	10,352	.....	10,352	3,00,208	.....	3,00,208
	1883-84	7,239	22	7,261	2,09,931	638	2,10,569
All other kinds of provisions ... ... do.	1882-83	32,917	32,893	65,810	6,58,360	6,57,860	13,16,250
	1883-84	34,982	44,211	79,193	6,99,640	8,84,220	15,83,860
Salt ... ... do.	1882-83	1,503	79,260	80,763	6,481	3,41,644	3,48,125
	1883-84	1,666	97,427	99,093	5,861	3,41,645	3,47,506
Saltpetre ... ... do.	1882-83	5,985	.....	5,985	47,880	.....	47,880
	1883-84	14,521	111	14,632	1,16,168	888	1,17,056
Linseed ... ... do.	1882-83	150,223	222	150,445	6,38,446	944	6,39,390
	1883-84	191,564	294	191,858	7,97,498	1,247	7,98,745
Mustard seed ... ... do.	1882-83	71,150	47	71,197	2,57,919	170	2,58,089
	1883-84	52,804	282	53,084	1,91,317	1,024	1,92,341
Silk (manufactured) ... ... Rs.	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	342	1,12,867	1,13,209
	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,383	98,383
Spices ... ... Mds.	1882-83	3,579	10,815	14,394	25,053	75,705	1,00,758
	1883-84	3,684	14,300	17,984	25,788	1,03,600	1,29,388
Sugar (drained) ... ... do.	1882-83	.....	4,975	4,975	.....	74,625	74,625
	1883-84	.....	7,785	7,785	.....	1,12,666	1,12,666
Do. (undrained)... ... ... do.	1882-83	310	20,869	21,179	2,526	1,56,518	1,59,044
	1883-84	320	27,780	28,100	2,403	2,08,351	2,10,573
Tobacco ... ... do.	1882-83	5,974	23,624	29,598	38,835	1,53,556	1,92,391
	1883-84	9,865	30,139	40,004	76,841	2,42,839	3,19,680
Timber ... ... do.	1882-83	3,88,740	.....	3,88,740	9,71,852	.....	9,71,852
	1883-84	2,04,899	.....	2,04,899	5,12,250	.....	5,12,250
Wool (manufactured) ... ... Rs.	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	4,774	3,36,424	3,41,198
	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	5,053	2,68,515	2,73,568
Silver ... ... do.	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	84,513	29,135	1,13,648
	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	78,587	24,769	1,03,356

Trade with Sikkim.

As heretofore, the registration of the trade of Bengal with Sikkim and Thibet was effected at Pheydong and Rungeet in the Darjeeling district. Both these stations were kept open throughout the year. Generally speaking, the traffic intercepted at the former post is that which goes to and comes from Thibet, while that recorded at the latter station belongs to Sikkim proper. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	2,00,148	1,16,294	3,16,442
1883-84	2,21,523	1,12,711	3,34,234

The following statement shows the total value of each of the important articles of the import traffic as registered during the past two years:—

	Imports from Sikkim.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	48,225	49,725	51,225
Cattle	6,950	7,925	6,300
Sheep and goats	15,678	23,999	18,416
Lime and limestone	3,380	2,015	6,429
Coal and coke	918	600	673
Vegetables, fruits, and nuts	6,486	4,934	4,746
Gram and pulse	848	2,556	3,052
Miscellaneous rain crops	23,047	33,676	41,694
Hides of cattle	285	2,093	2,064
Shell-lac	90	405	855
Brass and copper	17,700	8,520	4,920
Ghee	3,552	4,089	2,784
Provisions (other than ghee)	1,220	680	1,420
Salt	7,773	3,411	3,270
Spices	833	1,113	1,673
Tea, foreign	3,520	2,310	4,235
Wool, raw	.....	2,520	13,665
Do., manufactured	17,294	35,504	30,525
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured	3,283	3,945	8,349

The quantity of the brick tea of Thibet imported during the year was 77 maunds against 42 maunds in 1882-83. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has recently received a few samples of tea manufactured after this method in British territory by Messrs. Cresswell and Company, and he has been directed by the Government of Bengal to facilitate its sale in those markets of his district which are most frequented by Thibetan traders. An allotment of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned for the purpose of paying commission to the shopkeepers who may be entrusted with the sale of the tea. In the last report it was pointed out that one of the most satisfactory features in the trade of that year was the beginning of a steady import of wool, of which there is an unlimited supply of excellent quality within a few days' journey from Darjeeling. The result of the registration during 1883-84 shows that so much as 911 maunds of this article were sent into British territory, against only 168 maunds in the preceding year, while in 1881-82 no traffic was returned under this head. It is believed, however, that the wool trade has dwindled during the current year, partly owing to the difficulties placed in the way of traders by the Tibetan frontier officials. There was a slight decrease in the value of manufactured woollen goods (chiefly blankets), but the figures are still in advance of those of 1881-82 by Rs. 13,231.

The following statement shows the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Sikkim and Thibet during the past two years:—

	Exports to Sikkim.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	6,650	1,275	1,075
Sheep and goats	740	621	1,361
Cotton twist (Indian)	1,085	700	875
Do. piece-goods (European)	29,121	45,702	42,056
Do. ditto (Indian)	382	177	1,178
Indigo	11,330	28,520	17,750
Other kinds of dyeing materials ...	840	2,370	2,550
Rice	7,313	2,329	2,015
Brass and copper	5,360	8,120	8,960
Iron	578	882	684
Other metals	1,050	3,360	2,100
Oils	18	366	660
Paints and colours	10,920	400	2,080
Provisions other than ghee	840	140	900
Salt	760	1,143	1,335
Sugar, refined	30	.....	812
Tobacco	4,609	9,666	18,769
Wool, manufactured...	228	1,180	2,930

There was a slight decrease of 5·77 per cent. in the value of piece-goods registered as exported during the past year as compared with 1882-83, but when compared with the figures of 1881-82, a large increase of 46·54 per cent. is

observed. Similarly, indigo shows a falling off of 44 maunds on the returns of the previous year, and an increase of 35 maunds on those of 1881-82. There has been a considerable increase under tobacco, the exports registered during the year amounting to 2,331 maunds against 1,487 maunds in 1882-83.

The figures given in the registers have been quoted above, but it has been ascertained that they are quite unreliable. This subject has recently been carefully investigated by reference to the railway records and by enquiry among persons in whose houses Tibetan traders at Darjeeling and Jore Bungalow are known to have resided. Such an enquiry must necessarily be incomplete, but it has elicited information which shows that the present system of registration is inefficient. Endeavours are now being made to place the system of registration of Sikkim and Tibetan trade on a more satisfactory footing. It is probable that the trade is not less than double the amount now registered, and, when it is considered that it has so many difficulties to contend with through the obstructiveness of frontier officials and the exclusion of Indian merchants, it may be inferred that a large expansion of the trade would follow upon the removal of the obstacles by which it is now impeded.

Trade with Bhutan.

The trade between Bengal and Bhutan was, as usual, intercepted at Ambaree, Hantoopara, and Buxa in the Julpigoree district. The first two stations were kept open for five months, and the third station for ten months of the year. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years was—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,11,442	86,693	1,98,135
1883-84	96,350	1,23,000	2,19,350

The principal articles comprising the import trade during the past two years were—

		Imports from Bhutan.			
		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Horses	No. ...	765	498	57,375	37,350
Cattle	do. ...	47	32	1,175	800
Sheep and goats ...	do. ...	400	445	1,002	1,114
Piece-goods (Indian) ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	807	373
Madder or manjit ...	Mds. ...	74	511	888	6,132
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	do. ...	1,752	2,480	3,504	4,960
Shell-lac	do. ...	.....	9	.....	405
Stick-lac	do. ...	.....	2	.....	70
Ghee	do. ...	288	224	8,352	6,496
Tea (foreign)	do. ...	36	12	1,980	660
Firewood	do. ...	1,706	1,404	1,346	439
Woollen piece-goods (Indian)	Rs. ...	.....	.....	16,439	18,285
All other articles of merchandise (manufactured)	do. ...	.....	.....	13,226	9,984
Do. do. (unmanufactured)	do. ...	.....	.....	4,802	9,103

The principal articles exported to Bhutan during the past two years are shown below:—

		Exports to Bhutan.			
		Quantity.		Value.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn (European)	Mds. ...	.....	1	.....	65
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	16,414	20,987
Indigo	Mds. ...	.....	2	.....	440
Rice	do. ...	5,613	7,810	10,772	14,643
Paddy	do. ...	1,420	2,231	1,595	2,511
Brass and copper ...	do. ...	20	9	800	360
Iron	do. ...	275	169	1,650	1,014
Provisions (other than ghee)	do. ...	.....	92	.....	1,840
Salt	do. ...	241	119	1,040	387
Silk, manufactured ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	2,343	3,428
Betel-nuts	Mds. ...	2,158	2,958	17,264	21,116
Sugar, unrefined... ...	do. ...	1,102	1,325	8,266	9,939
Tobacco	do. ...	3,284	4,783	21,347	40,097
Woollen piece-goods ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	3,535	3,682
All other articles of merchandise (unmanufactured)	do. ...	.....	.....	35	1,672

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads, Buildings, and other Services.

Distribution of expenditure.

THE outlay of the year upon roads, buildings, and miscellaneous public works amounted to Rs. 1,06,32,610. The distribution of this expenditure under the various service heads is shown and compared with the grants for the year in the following table:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	3,26,700	3,26,750	31,600	27,302	3,58,300	3,54,052
,, Establishments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,300	81,267
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	5,300
Total Military ...	3,26,700	3,26,750	31,600	27,302	4,46,000	4,40,619
Other Services works	10,52,400	10,85,016	1,12,200	1,01,910	11,64,600	11,86,926
,, ,, Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	11,291	2,59,500	2,70,917
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,900	17,473
Total other Services ...	10,52,400	10,85,016	1,12,200	1,13,201	14,41,000	14,86,670
Total Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,87,000	19,27,289
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	14,73,000	14,69,204	4,27,000	3,81,694	19,00,000	18,50,898
Communications	3,80,000	3,29,106	10,37,000	8,93,253	14,17,000	12,22,359
Miscellaneous public improvements...	1,86,000	1,81,243	54,000	63,055	2,40,000	2,44,289
Establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,25,000	9,99,743
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000	40,283
Increase in suspense balances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,17,524
Total Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,33,000	45,75,096
Local Funds, &c.						
Incorporated local funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,000	21,185
Excluded	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	41,698
District road funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,80,972
Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000	49,678
Tuccavee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,36,692
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,06,32,610

GENERAL.

The variations between the grants and the outlay under the main service heads are comparatively small; the excesses occur under the heads of Imperial civil buildings and provincial, and hardly require notice. The outlay shown under the head of Tuccavee represents the sum that was spent during the year upon the buildings and works connected with the Exhibition and is recoverable from the proceeds of it. The greater part of the expenditure has already been recovered and the remainder is in course of adjustment.

The principal point connected with the administration of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the department was the great reduction in the grant (Rs. 45,33,000) for provincial works, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year (Rs. 67,35,808). This necessited a considerable restriction in the operations of the department under that head of service; the funds at the disposal of the department were devoted to completing the buildings and

works which were already in hand, and consequently very few new works were undertaken during the year. Ninety original works, costing over Rs. 2,500 each, were completed during the year, and comparatively few remained uncompleted at its close.

The increase in suspense balances amounted to Rs. 2,17,524 and was due to increase in stock balances, chiefly at Akra. The reserve of bricks at the factory had been greatly reduced in previous years, and was brought up to its normal quantity, and in addition to this, the value of a large quantity of lime-stone which had been procured from Assam was adjusted during the year. The extent of the increase in stock balances was not known till almost the close of the year, and to prevent the excess over the grant which their adjustment would have caused, payments for work done during the month of March were held over till April.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Military Accounts Office.

The only military work of any importance which was under construction during the year was the building in Calcutta for the accommodation of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts. This building is erected on a plot of ground 580½ feet in length and 104¾ feet in width, occupying the whole length of the south side of Koila Gâht Street between Bankshall Street on the east and the Strand Road on the west. The site is fully occupied by the building, and there is only space for a 12-feet carriage-way and the usual out-offices at the rear or south side of the enclosure. The wings at the east and west ends are appropriated to officers' rooms, of which there are four in each story of each wing, or 24 rooms in all. Their size is 30 feet long by 19 feet wide. There is a private stair to each wing, and a small lavatory for every group of four officers' rooms.

The main body of the building in Koila Ghât Street between the wings is sub-divided on all three floors into five large wards or rooms, one measuring 67½ feet by 47 feet and four 84 feet by 41 feet, divided down the centre by iron columns. These are approached by two main stairs which give access to verandahs along the south side into which all the rooms open. There are thus three central wards and two flanking wards contiguous to the officers' rooms, the halls between them being occupied by the main stairs.

The building affords accommodation for the Commissariat and Pay offices, the Controller of Military Accounts, the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, the Pay Examiner, the Examiner of Marine Accounts, the Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts, the Examiner of Fund Accounts, the Examiner of Medical Accounts, the Officer in charge of the Commissariat Central Accounts, and their office establishments. The design originally contemplated the provision of accommodation for 16 officers, 8 probationers, 4 superintendents, and 620 clerks, with some extra unallotted space to admit of the expansion or re-arrangement of the several offices hereafter. A portion of this space has since been appropriated for the Commissariat Central account office. The 15 large wards, three of which have been allotted for the accommodation of the records and 12 for clerks, contain an aggregate of 51,145 superficial feet of floor space, and the 24 officers' rooms have a total area of 13,872 square feet. The whole building, including verandahs, stair-cases, walls, &c., covers 42,519 superficial feet at the plinth level.

The north and south façades are each 580 feet 5 inches in length, and the face lines and skylines have been broken up at intervals by projecting the end wings, the large central wards, and the stair-case rooms beyond the general face of the building. Additional emphasis has been given in the centre by making the upper central ward 10 feet higher than the other large halls on the same floor. The height from the ground to the main cornice of the central wards is 68 feet, and that of the remainder of the building 58 feet, exclusive of the parapets, pediments, finals, cupolas, &c., which surmount the main cornices.

The upper floors and roofs are built with iron beams throughout with brick arches turned between them. The whole of the ground floor is laid with stone, all the office rooms on the two upper floors have been finished with Portland cement plaster over concrete, and the first and second floor verandahs and

passages are laid with English encaustic tiles. At the plinth level is a perforated terra-cotta damp-proof and ventilating course. The walls are built in plain brickwork, enriched with cornices of terra-cotta and other architectural decorations in the same material.

Financial offices.

The group of buildings for the Financial offices has been designed to provide accommodation for all branches of the Financial Department, including the offices of the Comptroller-General, the Accountant-General, and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. They occupy the site of the old Treasury Buildings which used to stand in Government Place west and the portion of the south end of Loudon's Buildings previously used as the Public Works Department printing office which has been dismantled.

The new Financial offices consist of a main block, 407 feet in length, extending from the south end of Loudon's Buildings to the Esplanade, having its eastern façade facing Government House. There is a row of office rooms on all three floors, 27 feet in width, with a continuous verandah at the back or west side. Running east and west at right angles to the main block and equi-distant one from another, are three wings, each 155½ feet in length, containing ranges of office rooms, 24 feet in width, and spacious verandahs on the south and west sides. The northern of these wings extends to the Legislative Council House; the next or central wing is 90 feet further south; and the third or southern wing faces the *Maidan*. These wings divide the site into two plots of ground or court-yards, open to the west for the free admission of the prevailing wind.

The accommodation on the ground floor is arranged for the reception of the records belonging to the offices of the Comptroller-General and Accountant-General, cook-rooms, durwans' quarters, a tiffin-room for native clerks, a waiting-room for the public, and the Presidency section of the Accountant-General's office, together with other subsidiary accommodation. The first floor is allotted to the Treasury account central office, Forest Account, and Debt and Currency branches of the Comptroller-General's office, the personal rooms of that officer, his first and second deputies, and other assistants, with their retiring rooms, and for a general tiffin-room for officers. In the central wing on the same floor are rooms for the Financial Secretary, the Under-Secretary, Registrars, and the General Branch of the Financial Secretary's office, with suitable retiring rooms for officers and European clerks.

On the second floor are located the Accountant-General, his deputies, assistants, the Treasury Book and Compilation and Record and Resource sections of his office, also the Records and Statistical Branch of the Financial Secretary's office, with an office for the Assistant Secretary, a record-room, tiffin-room for European clerks, and convenient retiring rooms. Lifts are provided between the record-rooms and the various sections of the several branches of the Financial offices.

The building, which has been designed in the "Palladian" or secular Italian style of architecture, is three stories in height throughout the northern and southern ends of the main block, and the western ends of the wings are surmounted with mansard roofs covered with English slates and finished with ornamental metal hips and crestings.

These offices complete the continuity of the range of public edifices between the Strand Road on the west and Government Place on the east, including the High Court, the Town Hall, and Government House, and form an adjunct to the frontage which that part of the Esplanade possesses.

Brick masonry has been used throughout, with decorative details in terra-cotta; the main cornice is worked out in Portland cement over a brick core: the use of lime plaster on the exterior of the building has been avoided. The rooms on the lower story, which are mainly designed to hold records, and the verandah are floored with stone slabs resting on concrete and a layer of asphalte to ensure dryness. The upper portion of the plinth has been built with Portland cement mortar and covered with asphalte to prevent damp from rising into the walls of the superstructure.

The upper floors consist of iron girders and rolled beams with arches turned between them and finished with marble slabs resting on concrete: the verandahs are covered with English encaustic tiles.

In addition to record-rooms, tiffin-rooms, retiring-rooms, latrines, &c., the building provides office accommodation for 11 superior officers, seven rooms for assistants in charge of sections, and about 540 clerks. There are also some spare rooms available of the future expansion of the different offices.

New Central Press.

The building for the Central Press occupies a plot of ground extending between Hastings Street on the north and the Town Hall enclosure on the south. Its eastern boundary adjoins Loudon's Buildings, and its western side abuts on private premises belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. and other proprietors. Its length from north to south is about 340 feet, and its width from east to west varies between 150 feet at the Hastings Street, and 124 feet at the south end or that adjoining the Town Hall compound.

The building is three stories in height, and consists of a front block in Hastings Street, with long wings at the back running north and south, divided by a central court-yard with gateways at each end, so as to afford means of communication between the Esplanade through the Town Hall enclosure on the south and Hastings Street on the north.

Office rooms are built over these gateways in the two upper floors. The front block in Hastings Street has three rooms in each floor of the following dimensions:—63′6″ × 35′6″, 19′6″ × 26′6″, and 49′0″ × 39′6″, and a stair which leads to the upper floors. The west wing at the back is 288 feet in length, and the east wing next Loudon's Buildings 192½ feet. They are both 48′ 7″ in width, inclusive of walls, and contain on all three floors a long hall measuring 178′ 8″ in length. Their south ends are connected by the rooms over the gateways, a stair the same as that at the north end, and a verandah. In the portion of the west wing which extends southwards beyond the east wing is a room, 33′0″ × 28′0″, on each floor, and contiguous to these are the offices of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Government Printing and their clerks on the ground-floor, over which are the Superintendent's residence, consisting of drawing and dining-rooms, four bed-rooms and bath-rooms, a dressing-room, pantry, serving rooms, &c., with a large cook-room on the roof approached by private stairs and a dinner lift communicating with the dining-room below.

The factory rooms for compositors and other workmen have a floor area of 63,057½ superficial feet, the clerks' office rooms 1,135 superficial feet, the Superintendent's and Deputy's office rooms 863 superficial feet, and the Superintendent's quarters 3,144 superficial feet, exclusive of stairs and verandahs.

The upper floors and roofs of all the large rooms are supported by rows of cast-iron columns, over which are the main girders which carry the rolled joists. Arches are turned between the latter, and the floors are paved with stone flags: ordinary terraced floors are given in the Superintendent's quarters, Silbeger's artificial marble on the ground floor verandahs, and English encaustic tiles on the upper verandahs.

The general style of architecture and construction of the Central Press are similar to those adopted for the Financial and Military Accounts offices: plain red brick walls ornamented externally with terra-cotta cornices and other architectural features, and lime plastered internally. About 1,500 compositors and other workmen are accommodated in the building, besides the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, their office clerks, and the residence of the Superintendent of Government Printing.

Opium buildings.

The extension of the saw-mills in the opium buildings at Goolzar Bagh, which was sanctioned in August 1883, was the only work of importance which was in hand during the year. The progress on the building was as rapid as could be desired, and all that is required to complete the work is the machinery. This had not arrived at the close of the year.

Mint.

Satisfactory progress was made in laying cast-iron floors in certain rooms in the Mint at Calcutta, and advantage was taken of a change in the Superintendents to give the quarters of the Superintendent thorough repairs. No progress was made during the year in the construction of the new roof over the silver Mint, as the buildings could not be handed over to the Engineers.

Post-office.

New post-offices have been erected at Burdwan, Kurigram, Naraingunge, and Jessore, and good progress was made in the construction of a two-storied building for the post-office at Julpigoree. Rs. 15,760 were expended in the re-construction of the quarters for post-office clerks at Katmundu.

Telegraph.

The building which was under construction in the Telegraph Storeyard at Dallundah for the accommodation of the office was completed, and good progress was made in the erection of the iron godown at the same place. The old thatched roof over the cable tank at Dallundah was removed, and a neat corrugated iron roof built over the tanks.

Political Agency buildings.

An officer of the department was, at the request of the Resident, deputed to visit Katmundu to examine the Residency buildings. These were all found to be in a very bad state of repair, and it was decided to erect new buildings. Great difficulties were met with in carrying on the work, as all labour had to be imported, and materials could only be provided in small quantities and with much trouble. The new building for the residence of the Civil Surgeon was nearly completed at the close of the year, and fair progress had been made in the erection of the new Residency building.

Provincial Works.

The following table shows the outlay that has been incurred on account of each department of the provincial administration:—

Details.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings—			
Land revenue	2,83,661	85,123	3,68,784
Excise	127	4,163	4,290
Residences for Local Government	1,07,820	40,604	1,48,424
Secretariat offices	1,33,943	27,145	1,61,088
Board of Revenue	.....	594	594
Stamp and stationery	.....	981	981
Museum	2,72,832	8,247	2,81,079
Monument and antiquities	35,196	24	35,220
High Court	2,390	7,571	9,961
Small Cause Court	5,240	303	5,543
District Courts	3,84,568	51,064	4,35,632
Churches	13,786	20,582	34,368
Burial ground	8,269	3,800	12,069
Bishop's palace	.....	13,152	13,152
Central jails	87,773	19,978	1,07,751
District jails	1,47,280	44,165	1,91,445
Lock-ups	58,388	9,639	68,027
Police	1,03,194	21,345	1,24,539
Government colleges	1,97,565	7,028	2,04,593
Government schools	37,104	33,281	70,385
Hospitals and dispensaries	61,900	27,629	89,529
Medical colleges and schools	.....	43,719	43,719
Lock-hospitals	.....	.....	.....
Lunatic asylums	604	9,341	9,945
Customs	145	2,251	2,396
Registrations	3,137	2,604	5,741
Public Works buildings	71,169	18,573	89,742
Miscellaneous	7,015	23,162	30,177
Total	20,23,106	5,26,068	25,49,174

Land Revenue.

The progress in providing new court-houses for Collectors, though limited by the comparatively restricted grant for the year, has been satisfactory. The new buildings at Gya, Durbhunga, and Ranchi which were under construction in the previous year have been completed. The construction of the court-house at Jessore has made more favourable progress, the verandahs were all roofed in, and the beams were hoisted and fixed for the roof of the main building at the close of the year. Designs and estimates for new court-houses have been prepared for Khoolna, Noakholly, Julpigoree, but the commencement of work has been postponed till funds can be made available.

Residence for Local Government.

The old portions of the Shrubbery at Darjeeling having shown symptoms of decay were carefully examined, and were found to be unsafe. Designs and estimates for re-constructing these parts of the building were prepared and sanctioned in October, and the work was undertaken at once and pushed on as rapidly as possible, and was about half finished at the end of the year.

SECRETARIAT OFFICES.

Writers' Building.

The west block and the octagonal portion of the Writers' Buildings were completed, and only one group of statuary had to be fixed on the south façade to finish this portion of the building. The design and estimates for the remaining block of buildings abutting on Lyons' Range have been prepared, but its construction has to be deferred till finds can be made available.

Darjeeling Secretariat.

Designs and estimates were prepared by the Architect to Government for a building to accommodate the portions of the Secretariat which proceed to Darjeeling with the Head of the Local Government. The building was commenced in July, and had proceeded satisfactorily up till the month of February, when masonry work was stopped by frost.

Museum.

The new annexe to the Calcutta Museum in Chowringhee Road was sufficiently advanced to be used as a jewelry and fine art gallery during the International Exhibition. Galleries and stairs have still to be erected to complete the structure, but these works have for the present to be held in abeyance for want of funds.

The sheds which were erected by the Department on the museum premises for the Calcutta International Exhibition have been taken over at a valuation from the promoter of the Exhibition to accommodate the Economic Museum.

Monuments and antiquities.

The extensive repairs to the temple at Boodh Gya which have been under the supervision of Mr. Beglar have been completed, as also were the repairs to Sher Shah's tomb at Sasseeram and to Rhotasghur.

District courts.

The new buildings to accommodate Judges' Courts at Pubna, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore have been under construction during the year. The progress in the building at Pubna was more rapid than was anticipated. The grant for the year proved to be insufficient, and the operations had consequently to be partially stopped during the closing month of the year. The work at Mymensingh and Furreedpore was carried on uninterruptedly, and the progress on both of the buildings has been more satisfactory.

The erection of sub-divisional buildings at Rampur Hât, Nowadah, Arrareah, Jamtara, were practically completed at the close of the year; the few minor works that remained to be done to the buildings have since been completed. Moonsiffs' Court-houses have been erected at Kotulpur, Khatra, Naraingunj, Lallbagh, Tangail, Netrokonah, and Behar, and various additions and alterations to court-houses carried out throughout the province.

Churches.

The only work of any importance connected with churches was the erection of a tower and spire for St. Andrew's Church at Darjeeling. This was completed shortly after the close of the year.

Central jails.

The progress in the conversion of the district jail at Dacca into a central jail has not been rapid. The expenditure on the project exceeded the original estimate and the allotment for the year, and pending sanction to revised estimates the operations were restricted to such work as could be carried out without the aid of free labour. The new residence for the Superintendent of the Midnapore Central Jail has been completed, as also have been the works in progress in connection with the central jail at Buxar.

District and subsidiary jails.

The new first class district jail at Gya was completed, and that at Durbhungah was finished, with the exception of the solitary cells and hospital which were both well in hand. The third class jails at Ranchi and Chyebassa and a range of buildings along the front of the Purulia Jail were completed, and various alterations and additions were carried out in other jails in the province.

Subsidiary jails or lock-ups have been erected at Aurungabad, Madaripore, and Perozepore. Similar buildings were also in hand at Nowadah and Kurigram: the progress in these was satisfactory, and both buildings were nearly completed at the close of the year. The construction of lock-ups at Bhola, Kishoregunge, and Tangail was commenced, but the works had to be stopped for want of funds.

Police.

The buildings required for the police-station at Dum-Dum were constructed, and the barracks at Demagri and Jowganj completed. The progress in the construction of the police lines at Durbhungah was delayed owing to the difficulty in manufacturing Allahabad tiles, and only about one-quarter of the barrack was roofed in. The construction of the building for the office of the District Superintendent of Police at Burrisal was stopped for some months; but was proceeding satisfactorily at the close of the year. The new building for the office of the District Superintendent of Police at Rampore Beauleah has been completed.

Educational buildings.

Sufficient funds were not available to carry on the construction of the permanent quarters for the native students of the Engineering College at Seebpore; the grant of the year was devoted to the completion of one of the blocks, and the rest of the buildings were left till funds could be provided. A second block has since been taken in hand. The improvements to the grounds of the college were continued, and progressed satisfactorily. The new building for the accommodation of the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa was satisfactorily completed in November 1883. The alterations and additions to the college at Rampore Beauleah, which have been in progress since 1882, have been finished, and the east wing of the Berhampur College re-roofed.

The school and hospital at Boinchi, which were commenced in April 1882, were completed in November. Some progress was made in the construction of an additional room to the Rungpore school, and the re-construction of the school-house at Chupra, which was burnt down in the previous year, was well in hand at the close of 1883-84.

Medical.

The old lecture theatre at the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah has been converted into a hospital for serious cases at a cost of Rs. 12,874, and about the same sum expended in improving the sanitary arrangements of the General Hospital at Dullundah. A new wing has been added at a cost of Rs. 17,266 to the Canning Home, General Hospital. Rs. 16,354 of the funds expended on the work were provided by contributions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Grand Trunk Road.

Satisfactory progress has been made in re-modelling the causeway on the Grand Trunk Road across the Sone River. The work was commenced in 1882 by constructing the sand and rubble dam in the gap on the Baroon side of the river before the rains. After the rains the roadway of concrete overlaid with slabs was proceeded with, and the whole of the work at the Baroon end as well as the centre portion of the causeway has been completed. The rubble dam in the gap at the Dehree side of the river and the road approach have been also finished. The construction of the new iron girder bridge over the Satgong khall in the Hooghly District was well in hand at the close of the year, and has since been completed and opened to traffic.

Roads in Chota Nagpore.

The construction of the Jumaar bridge on the road between Hazaribagh and Ranchi was in progress during the year. The piers and abutments were built to springing level by the close of the year, and satisfactory progress has since been made in the work. Metal for the first 14 miles of the road has been collected, and is being consolidated. The Depte and Jona bridges on the road between Silli and Ranchi have been completed, and 21 new culverts constructed on the road.

Roads in the Darjeeling district.

The construction of the road through the Terai from Silligoori to Sivoke can only be carried out during the dry season; the progress made during 1883-84 was fair, the greater portion of the metalling had been spread and consolidated,

and all the bridges had been completed except that over the Sivoke river which was in hand. The improvements to the road between Garidoora and Nuxalbari progressed satisfactorily till near the close of the year, when the works had to be stopped for want of funds. The metalling and bridging of the first five miles of the road has been completed, about one-half of the metal for the remaining six and a half miles has been collected, and most of the bridges have been constructed.

Feeder roads to Northern Bengal State Railway.

The following feeder roads to stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway have been completed:—Jaipore to Jaipore Hat, Nawabgunj to Sonamookhee, Nawabgunj to Neetpore, Malanchi to Walleah, Shikarpore to Bhajanpore, Chillahatti to Saldunga, Nilphamari to Joygunj, Durwani to Khansamabunder, and Parbuttipore to Habra.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The bulk of the expenditure shown under the head of miscellaneous public improvements was incurred on the construction of the works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters from the Circular Canals. These are being carried out by the Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, Government paying one-half of the cost. The works were in an advanced stage at the close of the year, and have since been completed. The only other works requiring notice are those in connection with the improvement of Naraingunj. New roads have been constructed and existing ones improved, and a project has been prepared for filling in tanks and low lying ground in the town.

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Akra Brick-field.

The operations at the Akra brick-fields comprised the moulding of 397 lakhs of bricks, of which 393 lakhs were loaded into kilns. The loss of green bricks from rain was unusually small, and the results of the year's operations have been very satisfactory.

Seebpore Workshops.

A large amount of work has been turned out by the Seebpore Workshops, which were till February under the charge of the late Mr. C. Fouracres. The results shew a net profit of Rs. 13,371. The report on the workshops indicates that the profits have been made almost entirely on ironwork, as the high rate of timber in the Calcutta market rendered it almost impossible to carry out woodwork at the schedule rates of the shops.

Burrakur Iron works.

The iron works at Burrakur have remained entirely under the superintendence of Ritter von Schwarz. The operations at the commencement of the year consisted entirely of casting sleeper plates for State Railways, and were conducted with such economy as to result in sufficient profits to start one of the blast furnaces. The furnace was lighted early in January, and had turned out 1,314 tons of pig iron up to the 31st March. The works at present are fully engaged in complying with a large order for cast-iron sleepers for the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which will afford employment for twelve or fifteen months. The net result of the iron works for the year was a profit of Rs. 12,245 after paying all charges for depreciation of block and tools, plant and machinery and cost of establishment.

Floods, storms, and accidents.

The only flood which affected roads or buildings was one which occurred in the River Gunduck, noticed in the chapter on irrigation works. It caused a breach in the bund round the foundations of a bridge then being constructed in the Lake road at Motihari, and damaged the work in progress. No loss was sustained from storms, fires, or other accidents.

Establishment.

The total establishment charges on all public works except railways was 25 per cent. on the outlay on works and repairs. The permanent establishment was supplemented by a smaller staff of temporary engineers and subordinates than in previous years. These latter were for the most part selected from passed students of the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore.

Provincial Railways.

Upon the 1st of April 1883 there were 1,508 miles of railway open within the boundaries of the province of Bengal; during the year under review, 174 miles of new line were opened for traffic, thus making the total length open at the end of the official year 1,682 miles. Of this length 420 miles were double line.

In addition to this, 408 miles of railway were sanctioned and under construction, 1,359 miles were surveyed or under survey, and 296 miles were either projected or had recently been abandoned by their promoters.

When the lines which have been sanctioned up to the end of March 1884 shall have been completed, there will be one mile of railway for every 90 square miles of country, or for every 33,000 people; or an average strip of country 45 miles in breadth at each side will have been supplied with railway communication in the province of Bengal. If the 3,746 miles of railway which have been opened or are under construction or under survey or projected should ever be completed, there will be one mile of railway for every 18,000 people, or for every 50 square miles of country, or in other words, a strip of country averaging 25 miles in width at either side will have been supplied with railway communication.

Additions to open mileage from 31st March 1883 to 31st March 1884.

Railway and Section.	Length in miles.	Date of opening.
East Indian Railway—		
Mokameh Branch	2½	1st May 1883.
Bengal Central Railway—		
Dum-Dum to Dattapukur ...	14½	2nd April 1883.
Dattapukur to Gobardanga ...	17	7th December „
Bongong to Khulna	62	16th February „
Deoghar Railway—		
Branch to Rohini	1½	1st July 1883.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway—		
Magra Hat to Diamond Harbour ...	12½	25th April 1883.
Northern Bengal Railway—		
Damukdia to Gulabnagar ...	5¾	8th December 1883.
Parbatipur-Chiribandar ...	9	1st July „
Tirhoot Railway—		
Motihari to Bettiah ...	26½	20th December 1883.
Dalsing Sarai to Simuria ...	23	1st May „

The total capital outlay upon State Railways in Bengal, including provincial charges for land for the assisted Railways, was Rs. 5,59,60,692 upon the 31st March 1884. Of this amount Rs. 52,83,774 represents provincial expenditure either ordinary or in the shape of contributions to Imperial productive works; the balance, Rs. 5,06,76,918, is made up of Rs. 4,25,67,422, Imperial money, for the interest on which at 4 per cent. the Government of Bengal has accepted financial responsibility, and Rs. 81,09,496, Imperial money, upon which no interest is charged.

The following are the Railways in Bengal, either open, in course of construction, under survey, or projected. A detailed statement of all the lines, with the mileage of each, will be found at the end of this report.:—

OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

State Railways—

	Miles.
Northern Bengal. Tirhoot. Calcutta and South-Eastern Nalhati. Kaunia-Dharla. Patna-Gya.	625

East Indian or Guaranteed Railways—

	Miles.
East Indian. Eastern Bengal.	889

Assisted Railways—

	Miles.
Darjiling-Himalayan. Deoghar. Central Bengal.	169

UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

State Railways—

Behar-Assam.
Tirhoot Extensions.
Dacca-Maimansingh.
Ranaghat-Krishnagar.

East Indian Railway—

Dinapur-Digha Ghât.

Assisted Railways—

Tarkessur.
Central Bengal Extension.
Bengal North-Western.

UNDER SURVEY.

State Railways—

Bengal Nagpur.
Benares-Cuttack.
Chittagong.
Tirhoot Extensions.
Sultanpur-Bogra.
Behar-Assam Extension.
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola.
Howrah-Ampta.

PROJECTED.

State Railways—

Kuch Behar.
Dacca-Maimansingh Extensions.
Barrackpur-Chitpur.
Pabna-Sara.
Rajbari-Faridpur.

Assisted Railways—

Jalpaiguri-Balabari.
Kissenganj-Kotchandpur.
Bhagulpur-Bausi.
Behar-Baktiarpur.
Burdwan-Katwa.
Daltonganj-Baron.
Khairabad-Rupnarainpur.

RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF BENGAL.

Open, under construction, under survey, and projected on the 31st of March 1884.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF MILEAGE.

Class of Railway.	Open.			Under construction.			Under survey.			Projected.		
	Broad.	Metre.	Other.	Broad.	Metre.	Other.	Broad.	Metre.	Other.	Broad.	Metre.	Other.
State Railways	130¼	435	59½	21½	249½	6	972½	381½	.....	16½	32	57
Guaranteed Railways	888¾	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assisted Railways	113½	5½	50	34	92½	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	95½	71½
Total	1,132½	440½	109½	59½	342	6	977¾	381½	.....	40½	127½	128½
State of progress	1,682½ Open.			407½ Under construction.			1,359¼ Under survey.			296½ Projected.		

Gauge of Railway.	State.				Guaranteed.				Assisted.			
	Open.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Projected.	Open.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Projected.	Open.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Projected.
Broad gauge	130¼	21½	972½	16½	888¾	4	5¼	.....	113½	34	.....	24
Metre gauge	435	249½	381½	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	92½	.....	95½
Other gauges	59½	6	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	71½
Total	624¾	277	1,354	105½	888¾	4	5¼	.....	169	126½	.....	190½
Total of each class	2,361½ State.				898 Guaranteed.				486¾ Assisted.			

The following table gives the results of the working of the railways open for traffic for the financial year ending the 31st March 1884:—

Railway.	Gross receipts, 1883-84.	Gross expenditure, 1883-84.	Net receipts, 1883-84.	Total capital expenditure since commencement.	Profit per cent., 1883-84.	Interest payable during the year to Imperial Government.	Net revenue to Bengal Government, 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal ...	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	2,25,04,126	3·98	8,49,304	48,007
Tirhoot	9,81,667	6,78,625	3,03,042	1,42,10,564	2·13	5,20,859	—*2,17,817*
Calcutta South-Eastern...	3,18,057	1,95,126	1,22,931	93,64,759	1·31	Nil.	1,22,931
Nalhati	80,622	56,317	24,305	3,55,364	6·84	13,708	10,597
Patna-Gya	4,75,250	2,33,563	2,41,687	37,62,845	6·42	1,39,823	1,01,864
Kaunia-Dharla ...	1,40,793	1,00,748	40,045	9,06,089	4·42	Nil	40,045
Totals for 1883-84 ...	41,29,130	24,99,809	16,29,321	5,11,03,747	3·18	15,23,694	1,05,627

These results compare unfavourably with those of the previous year, in which the net receipts were Rs. 17,15,000, and the average profit upon capital outlay 3·61 per cent. The falling off must be principally ascribed to the large amount of capital temporarily sunk in the uncompleted extension of the Tirhoot system, as well as to the partial failure of the jute crop in Northern Bengal.

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, in place of Mr. Levinge who retired at the end of 1883. Mr. W. de W. Peel was Under-Secretary throughout the year.

Statement of Capital Outlay and Interest on Bengal Railways up to the 31st March 1884.

Railway.	Capital Outlay since commencement.			Capital Outlay during 1883-84.			Interest due to Imperial Government for 1883-84.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal ...	2,15,01,631	10,02,495	2,25,04,126	4,84,167	3,13,872	7,98,039	8,49,304
Tirhoot	1,41,46,318	64,249	1,42,10,567	22,49,677	5,138	22,54,815	5,20,859
Patna-Gya	34,47,845	3,15,000	37,62,845	—*95,450*	.....	—*95,450*	1,39,823
Nalhati	3,55,364	.....	3,55,364	25,349	.....	25,349	13,708
Kaunia-Dharla ...	.....	9,06,089	9,06,089	.....	49,967	49,967	.....
Calcutta & South-Eastern	68,28,992	25,35,767	93,64,759	48,535	2,99,308	3,47,843	.....
Dacca-Maimansingh ...	27,48,747	87,535	28,36,282	14,59,787	.....	14,59,787	62,788
Behar-Assam ...	3,67,517	41,057	4,08,574	3,67,517	6,937	3,74,454	7,350
Bengal-Nagpur ...	3,05,890	.....	3,05,890	96,986	.....	96,986	.....
Benares-Cuttack ...	1,97,986	.....	1,97,986	1,83,118	.....	1,83,118	.....
Chittagong	.....	63,260	63,260	.....	34,692	34,692	.....
Ranaghat-Bagwangola ...	2,64,118	.....	2,64,118	1,85,615	.....	1,85,615	.....
Tarrakessur	.....	69,445	69,445	.....	45,920	45,920	.....
Central Bengal ...	5,12,510	66,008	5,78,518	1,68,150	.....	1,68,150	.....
Howrah-Ampta ...	.....	2,900	2,900	.....	2,900	2,900	.....
Sultanpur-Bogra ...	.....	1,376	1,376	.....	1,376	1,376	.....
Deoghar	.....	9,562	9,562	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta Central Station	.....	230	230	.....	230	230	.....
Palamau Survey ...	.....	4,692	4,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benares-Palamau Survey	.....	2,908	2,908	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administrative charges ...	.....	1,11,201	1,11,201	.....	57,605	57,605	.....
Total ...	5,06,76,918	52,83,774	5,59,60,692	51,73,451	8,17,945	59,91,396	15,93,832

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

From 1870 to 1872 several trial surveys were made for a line of railway to connect the Ganges with the districts at the foot of the Hymalayas below Darjeeling, but actual work was not commenced until the end of 1873. Construction was pushed on vigorously during the financial year 1874-75, and by the end of 1876-77 the main line between Sara and Jalpaiguri was nearly finished, and the Rangpur branch was well in hand.

The Northern Bengal State Railway leaves the Eastern Bengal Railway at Poradaha, 102¾ miles from Calcutta, and runs on the broad gauge for 17¾ miles to Damukdea Ghât (Gulabnagar) on the right bank of the Ganges; this section is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. A steam ferry worked by the Northern Bengal State Railway in connection with the trains plies on the Ganges between Damukdea and Sara Ghât. The main line on the metre gauge runs from Sara Ghât northwards to Siliguri, 196 miles; here it connects with the Darjeeling-Hymalayan 2-foot gauge railway which ascends to Darjeeling. From Parbatipur junction, 111¼ miles from Sara, two branches leave the main line, the Rangpur branch goes east for 34 miles to Kaunia on the right bank of the Tista river, and the Dinajpur branch runs west 19 miles to Dinajpur. From Dinajpur the Behar-Assam State Railway now under construction goes westwards towards the Tirhoot State Railway.

From Kaunia two branch lines on the 2′6″ gauge, known as the Kaunia-Dharla Tramway, go towards Assam: one runs nearly east to Jatrapur on the banks of the Brahmaputra, a distance of 23¼ miles, upon which route the Tista and Dharla rivers are crossed by steam ferries; the other branch runs nearly north for 15 miles to Mogulhat on the right bank of the Dharla in the direction of Dhubri, the terminus on the right bank of the Brahmaputra of the line of fast steamers which ply between this point and Upper Assam. The re-construction of this Kaunia-Mogulhat branch upon the metre gauge, and its continuation upon the same gauge for a further distance of 39 miles to Dhubri form part of the programme of the Behar-Assam Railway project; but meanwhile the Assam traffic is conveyed by steam ferry on the Brahmaputra between Jatrapur and Dhubri.

The Poradaha branch is laid with rails 74lbs to the yard on iron pot sleepers; the main line and the Rangpur branch are constructed for a single track, but sufficient land has been taken up to admit of another track being provided hereafter if necessary, rails 40lbs to the yard and sleepers of creosoted pine, sâl, red gum, and wrought and cast iron have been used; the bridging and embankments are heavy on the lower section, but the gradients are easy throughout the line. The Kaunia-Dharla Tramway has been laid without ballast, the rails are of steel weighing 25lbs. to the yard laid on sâl sleepers.

The dates of the opening of the different sections of the Northern Bengal State Railway are as follows:—Poradaha to Damukdia, January 1878; Damukdia to Gulabnagar, December 1883; Sara to Atrai, January 1878; Atrai to Jalpaiguri, August 1877; Jalpaiguri to Siliguri, June 1878; Parbatipur to Shampur, May 1878; Shampur to Rangpur, July 1878; Rangpur to Kaunia, June 1879; Parbatipur to Chirirbandar, July 1883; Kaunia to Dharla, July 1881; Kaunia to Mogulhat, February 1882. The sections from Chirirbandar to Dinajpur, 10 miles, and from the Dharla to Jatrapur, 6 miles, were unopened, but practically finished, at the end of the official year.

The total capital outlay upon the broad and metre gauge sections of the Northern Bengal State Railway up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 2,25,04,126 (of which Rs. 7,99,039 were expended during the year), and as simple interest at 4 per cent. on this outlay would amount to Rs. 8,69,354, the net earnings, Rs. 8,97,311, show an actual surplus of Rs. 27,957.

The following table gives the financial results of working for the six calendar years since the opening of the Railway:—

Calendar year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net profit.	Per cent. on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1878	232	8,87,471	6,30,642	71·00	2,56,829	1·52
1879	243	12,52,311	11,51,317	92·00	1,00,904	0·53
1880	243	16,12,801	9,69,291	60·10	6,43,510	3·21
1881	243	18,43,890	9,44,573	51·22	8,99,317	4·41
1882	243	21,45,910	10,52,357	49·04	10,93,553	5·23
1883	247½	22,94,192	11,28,821	49·20	11,65,371	5·41

It is most satisfactory that the traffic should have continued to improve so steadily; the temporary falling off in the earnings of the year under review is attributable to a partial failure of the jute crop, but the prospects of this important staple are reported to be much more promising for the ensuing year; and there is little doubt that when the extensive system of feeder roads now under construction shall have been completed, and when sufficient time shall have elapsed for the full effect of the recent reduction in rates to be felt, the Northern Bengal State Railway will rank as a productive work of the first magnitude.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

The Tirhoot State Railway, a metre gauge line, was commenced in February 1874 as a famine line for the import of grain to Tirhoot from the Ganges, and was temporarily opened to Darbanga, a distance of 50 miles, on the 17th April of the same year, but was necessarily partially dismantled during the rains. The railway was again opened to the public in January 1875, and in the same month arrangements were made for its being made permanent. In January 1876, orders were issued for the permanent construction of the line between Darbanga and Dalsingsarai, and for the semipermanent construction of the Dalsingsarai-Bazitpur section, and for commencement of work upon a new extension from Samastipur to Mozaffarpur. The latter extension was finished, and the Dalsingsarai-Bazitpur section made permanent in 1876-77. During the following year the Barrh branch, three miles in length, connecting the East Indian Railway with the Ganges was completed, and the Ganges ferry taken over and worked by the railway.

In the year 1880-81 the construction of the extensions from Mozaffarpur to Bettiah and from Darbanga to Jhanjarpur were commenced, and in the following year, owing to difficulties experienced at the Barrh crossing it was decided to move the Ganges ferry to Simuria opposite Mokameh station of the East Indian Railway, which necessitated the construction of the Dalsingsarai-Simuria section. During 1882-83 the Mozaffarpur-Bettiah section was opened as far as Motihari, the Darbanga-Pipra Ghât extension was opened to Jhanjarpur, and work was commenced upon a branch from Mozaffarpur to Hajipur.

During the year under review the western extension was opened to Bettiah, the Dalsingsarai-Simuria section was completed and opened for traffic, and the Hajipur extension was three-fourths completed. Brick-burning was put in hand for the short section across the river Gunduck to connect the system with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Work was in progress on the eastern extension beyond Jhanjarpur, and the survey of a branch to Sitamarhi was begun. Mr. H. Bell took over the management from Mr. V. Rigby early in 1884.

The Tirhoot State Railway leaves the north bank of the Ganges at Simuria, a point which is 282 miles from Calcutta and about five miles east of, and across the river from Mokameh station East Indian Railway. The Ganges is crossed by a steam ferry worked by the Tirhoot State Railway in connection with the trains. From Simuria the line runs in a north-westerly direction for about 145 miles to Bettiah passing Samastipur at the 38th mile and Mozaffarpur at the 70th mile. From Samastipur junction a branch line runs north for 23 miles to Darbanga and thence east 27 miles further to Jhanjarpur. The line is laid partly with iron rails 40 lbs. to the yard and partly with steel rails 41¼ lbs. to the yard, on sâl and deodar transverse sleepers and on Denham-Olphert's iron sleepers. The country through which the line passes is flat, and the gradients are easy.

The extensions of the system, which at the close of the year were under construction, are a branch running southwards from Mozaffarpur to Hajipur, 34 miles, the extension of this branch from Hajipur to Sonpur, 2½ miles, to connect the Tirhoot system by a bridge across the river Gundak with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and an extension eastwards of the Jhanjarpur branch towards the river Kosi, to connect with the Northern Bengal system, of which latter extension only the 16½ miles up to and a little beyond Gongareria were under construction at the close of the year.

The three miles of broad gauge line from Barrh station of the East Indian Railway to the Ganges, though not now in use, are still retained in view of the possible future failure of the Mokameh ferry. Towards the end of the year a survey was commenced for a branch to Sitamarhi, a town about 34 miles north from Mozaffarpur.

The results of the working of the Tirhoot State Railway for eight calendar years are shown in the following table:—

Calendar year.	Miles open.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1876	46	1,79,414	1,23,196	68	56,218	2·41
1877	76	1,93,620	1,93,620	68	90,302	2·08
1878	82	3,32,500	3,32,500	75	1,08,808	2·23
1879	82	3,50,914	3,50,914	76	1,07,819	2·16
1880	82	5,51,068	3,10,794	56	2,40,274	4·28
1881	82	5,84,254	3,48,054	59	2,36,200	3·28
1882	82	6,60,022	4,05,975	61	2,54,047	2·35
1883	162	8,92,441	6,32,736	71	2,59,705	1·95

The percentage of earnings upon capital outlay for the year is extremely low, but this is accounted for by the cost of the as yet unopened Hajipur extension having been included in the capital.

The total capital outlay which had been incurred upon the Tirhoot State Railway and its extensions up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 1,42,10,564; simple interest at 4 per cent. upon this expenditure would amount to Rs. 5,22,481, and as the net earnings for the year were only Rs. 3,03,042, the net loss to Government was Rs. 2,19,439, or if interest on the capital expenditure upon the Hajipur Extension be excluded, the net loss would be Rs. 1,82,530.

The very marked improvement in the gross earnings of the line leads to the hope that, on the completion of the system, this railway may develope into a profitable investment, which it unfortunately is not at present.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Calcutta and South-Eastern Broad Gauge Railway was originally constructed under a guarantee, for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with Port Canning on the Mutla river, a distance of 28 miles; it was opened to Champahati in January 1862 and to Port Canning in May 1863. As the line scarcely paid its working expenses, it was surrendered to Government under the provisions of the contract on the 1st April 1868. In November of the same year a survey was ordered for an extension of 29 miles to Diamond Harbour on the Hughli from Sonarpur, a station 10 miles from Calcutta on the original line; and in September 1880 work was commenced upon this extension, which was opened for traffic to Baruipur in June 1882, to Magra Hat in December 1882, and to Diamond Harbour in April 1883.

The rails on the old section are 74 lbs. to the yard laid on wooden transverse sleepers; on the Diamond Harbour branch there are two miles of old 74 lbs. iron rails on transverse wooden sleepers, and the remainder are 64 lbs. steel rails on cast-iron sleepers.

The net capital outlay incurred upon the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 93,64,759, of which Rs. 68,28,992 had been expended upon the original line and Rs. 25,35,767 upon the extension. The interest upon this expenditure amounts to Rs. 3,22,904, and as the net earnings for the year were only Rs. 1,22,931 there was a net loss to Government of Rs. 1,99,973. The effect of the judicious expenditure incurred upon the Diamond Harbour branch appears from the following table:—

Calendar year.	Miles open.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1878	28	1,25,706	94,384	75·08	31,322	0·45
1879	28	1,34,087	89,088	66·44	44,999	0·66
1880	28	1,42,098	1,01,344	71·32	40,754	0·60
1881	31	1,52,513	1,01,308	66·43	51,205	0·75
1882	47	2,10,079	2,04,652	97·41	5,427	0·09
1883	56	2,95,380	1,62,383	54·97	1,32,997	1·42

Great benefit is expected to result from the opening of a steam-boat service from Diamond Harbour across the Hughli to Gewankhali in the Midnapur district, whereby a considerable traffic which now passes up the river to Calcutta will probably be diverted to the line; this ferry commenced working in February 1884.

The management of the line has continued under the charge of Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, whose staff, with the exception of the Locomotive Foreman, are all natives.

THE NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

This line, which runs from Nalhati station, 144 miles from Calcutta on the East Indian Railway, to Azimgahj, a distance of 27¼ miles on a gauge of four feet, was opened in December 1863. It was originally constructed by the Indian Branch (now the Oudh and Rohilkand) Railway Company, but was purchased by the State on the 31st March 1872 for a sum of £ 30,000. The road was formed by Government as for a first class metalled road, and one-half of the surface was made over to the company for a single track. The rails which weigh 32 lbs. per yard are laid on wooden transverse sleepers.

The statistics of the working of the Nalhati State Railway since 1874 give the following results for the ten calendar years:—Total earnings, Rs. 8,01,493. Total expenditure, Rs. 6,61,072. Net profits, Rs. 1,40,421, which gives an average of Rs. 14,042 per annum. The capital expenditure throughout the same decade has averaged Rs. 3,11,680, so that the average annual interest derived from the investment has been Rs. 4½ per cent. The total capital outlay on the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 3,55,364, upon which the interest payable during the year was Rs. 13,702; and the net earnings during the year being Rs. 25,349, there was a net profit to Government of Rs. 11,647. A steady improvement in working has taken place during the last three years, as may be observed from the following table:—

Calendar year.	Miles open.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1881	27¼	67,006	53,071	81·25	13,935	4·21
1882	27¼	71,674	52,357	73·05	19,317	5·89
1883	27¼	80,973	56,379	69·62	24,594	7·36

The Nalhati State Railway will probably never attract any very large goods traffic owing to its short mileage and to its having been located upon a line of metalled road, and to the delay and expense attendant upon break of bulk at the junction; but as a passenger tramway it may be considered as very fairly successful.

During the year under review the management continued in the hands of Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, who also had charge of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. The staff of the line, with the exception of two Eurasians, are all natives.

KAUNIA-DHARLA RAILWAY.

This line, which has been described in the account of the Northern Bengal State Railway, of which it is a branch, is 32 miles in length, and has been laid upon a gauge of 2½ feet. It was constructed out of Provincial revenues, and although only 2½ years have elapsed since its opening it has already earned a profit of 3·41 per cent. upon the capital expended, and there is every reason to anticipate that it will prove a very profitable investment.

The total capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 9,06,089 (of which Rs. 93,613 were expended during the previous twelve months); and as simple interest for the year would be Rs. 35,244, the net earnings which amount to Rs. 40,046 show a loss of only Rs. 4,802, which is a very great improvement over the results of previous years.

As long as three expensive ferries form portion of this system, the receipts from passenger traffic will probably continue to largely exceed those from goods, and heavy goods traffic from Assam will find its way down the Bramaputra to Goalundo and thence *viâ* the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta.

The rolling-stock of the Kaunia-Dharla Railway consist of four 6-wheel coupled engines weighing 12 tons with a wheel base of 10 feet, and fifteen carriages, and forty-three goods wagons. The ferries are worked by two large and two small steamers.

The following table gives the financial result of the working of this branch for the calendar years 1882 and 1883:—

Calendar Year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net profit.	Per cent. on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1882	32·28	97,688	92,448	94·64	5,240	0·62
1883	32·28	1,29,473	99,087	76·53	30,386	3·41

The principal work done during the year was the construction of a trolly line $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length from the left bank of the Dharla to the Bramaputra; this extension, which when completed will be six miles in length, will be worked by a small engine purchased at the Calcutta Exhibition. A ferry plies upon the Bramaputra from the terminus of this trolly line to Dhubri, whence the fast steamers start for Upper Assam.

It is probable that, if as is contemplated the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway should ever be extended across the Tista to the bank of the Bramaputra, the southern branch of the Kaunia-Dharla Railway will be dismantled, and perhaps relaid in the direction of Kuch Behar.

BEHAR-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The history of the Behar-Assam Railway is a good deal mixed up with those of the Tirhoot and the Northern Bengal Railways.

A project was submitted by this Government to the Government of India in August 1882 for a line of railway from Mozaffarpur on the Tirhoot line, to Hajipur, a town opposite Patna on the Ganges; an extension from Hajipur across the river Gundak to Sonpur, the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, was also submitted for sanction as a portion of the Mozaffarpur-Hajipur scheme. These proposals were forwarded to the Secretary of State in December 1882, and early in January permission to go on with the Mozaffarpur-Hajipur section was communicated. In March 1883, another proposal was forwarded to the Government of India for the extension of the Tirhoot line in an easterly direction to a point on the Kosi river.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam having made representations to the Government of India as to the increased difficulty of communication between the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dhubri on the Bramaputra, this Government was requested, on the 1st March 1883, to bring forward a project for a through connection between Behar and Assam, a distance estimated at 410 miles from Sonpur to Dhubri, of which 114 were at the time open for traffic and 53 under construction. The total cost of the whole 410 miles, including a branch 14 miles in length to the Ganges and indirect charges, was estimated at $367\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, out of which $234\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs represented the cost of the remaining sections to which sanction had not as yet been accorded.

The project was submitted for sanction in April 1883, and forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in the following month. During the ensuing hot weather revised plans and estimates were prepared, earthwork was commenced in December 1883, and brick manufacture and staff-quarters were rapidly pushed on.

The portions of the through Behar-Assam scheme which lay on the west of the Kosi river were placed under the charge of Mr. Horace Bell and called the Tirhoot State Railway extensions: and the portions east of the Kosi were called the Behar-Assam Railway, and placed in charge of Mr. F. B. Walker as Engineer-in-Chief. These latter consist of (*a*) a projected line from Dhubri on the Bramaputra, a distance of 39 miles, to Mogulhat on the river Dharla

(the terminus of the Kaunia-Dharla 2′ 6″ gauge branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway), and (*b*) the projected alteration of the Mogulhat-Kaunia section from a 2′ 6″ to a metre gauge line 15 miles in length. Then the metre gauge section (*c*) of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Kaunia to Dinajpur, 53 miles in length, intervenes. The next portion (*d*) extends in a generally western direction for 69 miles, to Saifganj, through which place a line (*e*) passes, running north for 32 miles from Manihari (on the Ganges, opposite the East Indian Railway station of Sahibganj) to the civil station of Purniah, and still northwards for a distance of 54 miles to Nathpur on the Kosi river, where it is intended that it shall terminate opposite the eastern extension of the Tirhoot State Railway. The total expenditure incurred upon the construction section of the Behar-Assam Railway up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 4,01,637, and upon the survey section Rs. 6,937.

DACCA AND MAIMANSINGH STATE RAILWAY.

This metre-gauge line, 85½ miles in length, is intended to afford access from the interior to the rising port of Narainganj, which is situated near the junction of the Dhaleswari, Lakya, and Megna rivers, and about 20 miles north of the junction of the latter river with the Ganges or Padma. The line, running northwards from Narainganj, passes the city of Dacca near the 10th mile, and extends still in a northerly direction to Maimansingh at the 85th mile; its further extension, 32 miles north-west to Jamalpur, and perhaps also across the old channel of the Bramaputra in the direction of Sylhet, is under contemplation; as regards gradients and work, the line passes through an easy country. The principal staple upon which its success is expected to depend is jute, of which crop very large quantities are now shipped from Narainganj: but the railway will probably be exposed to severe competition with the boats which now carry on the trade over the navigable rivers running parallel to the line throughout its entire length.

A preliminary survey of the line was carried out during 1879 and 1880, but work was not commenced until December 1882. A branch to connect Dacca with a point on the Ganges opposite Goalando, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, formed part of the original project, but this was subsequently abandoned owing chiefly to the expense of bridging the Dhaleswari, which alone was estimated at 18 lakhs. The portion of the project between Narainganj and Maimansingh has been estimated to cost Rs. 76,83,733, or Rs. 89,742 per mile; but it is believed that this estimate can be considerably reduced.

The outturn of work at the end of the official year was not as satisfactory as might be wished, great difficulties having been experienced as regards labour; but arrangements are being made for the dissolution, by mutual agreement, of the contract hitherto in force, and for the carrying on of the work departmentally, whereby a more vigorous prosecution of the work is anticipated. Major Engledue, who has had charge of the construction of the line since December 1883, expects to be able to open it for slow traffic in June 1885 and to complete it by September 1885. It is probable that the section between Narainganj and Dacca may be opened for traffic by November 1884. The total expenditure which had been incurred up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 28,36,282.

RANAGHAT-BAGWANGOLA RAILWAY.

In April 1878 the Government of Bengal submitted to the Government of India a proposal for a railway from Bagwangola (on the Ganges, 16 miles above Rampur Bauliah) through Jeaganj (on the left bank of the Baghiratti, opposite to Azimganj, the terminus of the Nalhati Railway), Moorshedabad, Berhampur, Kishnagar, Santipur (on the left bank of the Hughli), Ranaghat (a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway), to Bongong, where it would bifurcate (*a*) to Jessore with a possible extension to Khulna, and (*b*) to Calcutta through Baraset and Dum-Dum. As an annex to this scheme it was also proposed to lay a broad or mixed gauge track from Ranaghat to Santipur, and thence on the broad gauge to Maiamari station of the East Indian Railway, crossing the Hughli a little above the town of Kalna by a bridge (estimated to cost 9 lakhs, or with plant 12 lakhs), and thus to obtain coal not only for the proposed line, but for the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Northern Bengal Railway, and other projected lines, at Rs. 1-8 per ton cheaper than had previously been possible.

The Government of India in their reply dated 8th May 1878 desired that the consideration of the Santipur-Maiamari branch should be postponed pending the decision as to the site of the Imperial Hughli bridge, and while generally in favour of the remaining portions of the project, said that, in accordance with the terms of their contract, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company had a first claim on the construction of these sections. The Agent of the Company having on the same date been invited to favour the Government of India with an expression of the views of his Board, forwarded an extract from a letter recently received, in which his Board expressed approval of his previously stated desire to start the extensions towards Bagwangola and Jessore as soon as funds should be available.

Mr. E. J. Martin was then appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Bengal Railway Surveys, with order to examine the whole project, and in November and December 1879 he submitted his reports and estimates, the results of which are abstracted in the table below:—

Section.	Length, Miles.	Broad Gauge.		Metre Gauge.	
		Total.	Per mile.	Total.	Per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ranaghat to Maiamari	34·00	42,11,108	1,23,855	.....	.....
Santipur to Bagwangola ...	80·76	72,26,186	89,477	57,97,600	71,788
Ranaghat to Khulna	82·38	70,68,223	85,922	53,10,676	64,537
Bongong to Calcutta	47·00	.....	.....	34,51,035	73,417
„ Dum-Dum	42·88	33,72,945	78,649	.....	.....
„ Chitpur	43·76	34,57,123	79,996	.....	.....

In forwarding the project to the Government of India in April 1880, this Government expressed confidence in the commercial prospects of the scheme, and recommended its construction upon the broad gauge and its being worked under the same management as the Eastern Bengal Railway, with which it would practically form one system.

Negotiations were subsequently entered into between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Rothschild for the construction of the Ranaghat-Khulna and Bongong-Dum-Dum sections under the title of the Central Bengal Railway; in November 1882 in anticipation of terms being settled with Messrs. Rothschild for the Ranaghat-Bagwangola section, the Government of India decided upon the commencement of operations upon this section as a State work, and the declaration for the acquisition of the land was published in December 1882; in the same month Government made an allotment of funds, and work was commenced through the agency of Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer of the Central Bengal Railway.

As early in 1883 it appeared certain that the Central Bengal Railway Company would not undertake the Ranaghat-Bagwangola line, the work was handed back by the Company to the Government of Bengal; and by the end of the year 1882-83 about 45 miles of land had been marked out, and land plans for this distance prepared. On the 19th April 1883 all papers were made over by Mr. Furnivall to this Government, and the work was carried on under the orders of Mr. F. B. Walker, Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam-Behar Railway. At the end of the official year under review the earthwork of the first 21½ miles from Ranaghat to Kishnagar had been practically completed, and some progress had been made in brick manufacture. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of the financial year was Rs. 2,64,118.

SULTANPUR-BOGRA RAILWAY.

Upon the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra in September 1882 a petition was presented by the Bogra People's Association praying for the construction of a railway, 26 miles in length, from Sultanpur station of the Northern Bengal State Railway, eastward to Bogra, the District headquarters. Statistics were collected, and in December 1883 a survey and estimates had been completed.

In consequence of threatened scarcity at the end of 1883 it was decided to commence earthwork upon the line as a famine relief work, but as the project

was still unsanctioned it was not possible to begin it as a railway; arrangements were therefore made for the taking up of the land and for the commencement of earthwork as for a road. By the end of the financial year Rs. 1,376 had been expended. The 26 miles of railway have been estimated to cost about 11½ lakhs.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

The Darjeeling-Hymalayan Railway leaves Siliguri, the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, 317 miles from Calcutta, and climbs the lower slopes of the Hymalayas, to Darjeeling, the Sanitarium of Bengal, a distance of 50¾ miles. In the first 47 miles of its length it ascends a height of 7,025 feet, and in the remaining 3¾ miles descends again 588 feet. The gauge is two feet, and very sharp curves are employed, the minimum radius of which is intended to be 70 feet when all the improvements now in hand shall have been completed; there are four loops and four zig-zags or reversing stations on the line. The rolling-stock consists of 17 locomotives, 33 coaching and 83 goods vehicles; the engines most recently purchased weigh 12 tons, and have a wheel base of 4 feet 3 inches, and a wheel diameter of 26 inches; they consume on the average about 29lbs. per mile run of Burrakhur coal, and can drag a train of 20 tons at 7 miles an hour up the ruling gradient of 1 in 28. The maximum gross train load is 30 tons, and there is sufficient break-power to bring the train to a stop within a length of from 70 to 20 yards down the steepest gradient, according as the engine brake or all available brake power is applied.

The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways has estimated the upward carrying power of this hill railway at 100 passengers and 100 tons of goods per day.

The line was commenced in April 1879 and opened for traffic to Kurseong in August 1880; to Sonadah in February 1881; to Jore Bungalow in April 1881, and to Darjeeling in July 1881. The existing capital of this line is now Rs. 17,50,000 and debentures Rs. 8,00,000; it is intended to increase the capital by Rs. 2,50,000, of which amount Rs. 30,000 will be incorporated with capital from profits and the balance raised by debentures as required. The total capital outlay to December 1883 was Rs. 26,04,304, or an average cost of Rs. 51,316 per mile. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2,48,192. The earnings during the year per train mile have been Rs. 3·04, while the expenditure has been only Rs. 1·91.

The receipts have continued to exceed the amount of the guarantee of two lakhs, as will be seen from the following table of earnings and expenditure, during the past two years:—

CALENDAR YEAR.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of earnings to capital outlay.	Train mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882	3,66,474	2,44,490	1,21,984	66·72	5·17	144,724
1883	4,21,944	2,66,219	1,55,725	63·11	5·98	138,843

It is satisfactory that with a decrease in the train mileage of 4·03 per cent. there should be an increase in the gross earnings of 15·13 per cent., and in the expenditure of only 8·88 per cent. There has been a decrease in coaching traffic, due to a falling off in 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic, but there is an increase of 1,220 third class passengers; the goods traffic has increased 17·47 per cent. in weight carried, and 26·19 per cent. in amount earned. The downward goods rates are 20 per cent. less than the upwards.

The line was open for through traffic throughout the year, and although on 30 days at intervals during the rains it was blocked by landslips which occurred for the most part below Tindaria, satisfactory arrangements were made for the transport of passengers and goods.

Various improvements were made in the gradients and curves during the year, and new goods-sheds were erected at Siliguri and Darjeeling to meet the demands of the steadily increasing traffic.

The management of the railway continues under the charge of Mr. F. Prestage, the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Central Bengal Railway extends from Dum-Dum station (4 miles from Calcutta on the Eastern Bengal Railway,) to Bongong, 43 miles distant in a north-easterly direction, and thence 26 miles further east, to Jessor, and on to Khulna, 36 miles south-east; from Bongong another connection is made with the Eastern Bengal Railway by a section 20½ miles in length to Ranaghat, 45 miles from Calcutta. This line is being constructed by the Central Bengal Railway Company upon the broad gauge.

The surveys were carried out by the Government of Bengal in 1877-78 and construction was commenced in March 1881 under authority of Her Majesty's Government, communicated in the same month. The contract guarantees on the part of the State a return to the Company on its capital outlay (not exceeding £1,250,000) of 4 per cent. per annum during construction, or until June 1886; and though it only provides for the immediate construction of the Dum-Dum-Bongong and Ranaghat-Khulna line, the power is conceded to the Company to extend its operations and to construct another 115 miles of railway from Ranaghat to Bagwangola. The contract also provides that the Secretary of State shall acquire all land for the railway free of cost, and shall lease it to the Company (the line having once been opened for traffic) for a term of 99 years from the 1st January 1882, with power of purchase at the end of 30 and 50 years from the same date, at £125 per £100 share. Provision is also made for the re-payment to the Secretary of State of all interest paid by him during construction, and of simple interest upon such interest.

The several sections of the line were opened for traffic as follows:—Ranaghat to Bongong, October 1882; Dum-Dum to Duttapukar, April 1883; Duttapukar to Gobardanga, December 1883; Bongong to Khulna, February 1884. At the end of the year under review a length of 11½ miles, from Gobardanga to Bongong, was ready for opening. The Company has not yet availed itself of the power conceded in the contract to extend its operations from Ranaghat to Bagwangola. The open portions of the line are worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The Central Bengal Railway passes through a level and highly-cultivated country with a population of from 600 to 700 to the square mile; it is believed that the cost of its construction will be exceptionally low; there is therefore every reason to anticipate that when completed and in full work it will be financially successful.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Bengal and North-Western metre gauge Railway runs in a north-west direction from Sonpur, a town near the junction of the Ganges and the Gunduck rivers, opposite Bankipur station, 338 miles from Calcutta, on the East Indian Railway. It leaves the Bengal boundary and enters Oudh at the 83rd mile, and as at present projected, 368 miles of the system will lie beyond Bengal. Between a place called Banwari Chak and Sonpur there is a loop of about 10 miles in length, which touches the bank of the Ganges at Paleza Ghât; from this Ghât a ferry will ply to the opposite bank, whence a branch broad gauge line, five miles in length, will run to the East Indian Railway station of Dinapur. The Bengal and North-Western system will be connected with the Tirhoot system by a bridge across the river Gunduck, sanctioned in October 1883. This Railway is the property of a Company.

The surveys for this line were ordered in March 1881, and its construction as a productive public work was sanctioned in May 1882. From the 1st January 1883 the line was handed over to a limited-liability company, with a free gift of land, but no guarantee. The length of the main line from Sonpur to Baraich is 274 miles, and the branches are Manikpur to Nawabganj, 14 miles; Gonda to Bahram Ghat, 30 miles; Gorakpur to Ghazipur and Benares, 134 miles. An extension from Nawabganj to Lakarmandi Ghât Ajudia is also proposed, to form a communication with the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway by a ferry across the Gogra. The country to be traversed is easy, but owing to local circumstances a large amount of waterway has had to be provided. The line is to be laid with 41¼ lbs. steel rails on transverse sâl and creosoted pine sleepers.

At the close of the official year, 291 miles of work were in progress, nearly all the land had been acquired, earthwork and minor bridges were practically completed, the large bridges were well in hand, ferry steamers and flats were under supply from England, good progress had been made with rolling-stock, collection of ballast, buildings, &c., &c., and upwards of 187 miles of permanent way had been laid and practically finished, including the whole of the Behgal section. Out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,62,93,236, a total capital expenditure of Rs. 32,76,334 had been incurred up to the 31st December 1883.

The Company proposes to extend the main line 32 miles from Baraich to the Nepal frontier near Nepalganj in substitution for the proposed branch line from Gonda to Bahram Ghât which formed part of the original project. The Engineers of the Bengal section belong to the Behar Mounted Volunteers, and the European and Eurasian staff at Gorakhpur have nearly all joined the Benares Volunteers, while those of the Gonda district belong to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is Mr. A. Izat who has been lent to the Company by the Government of India.

THE DEOGHAR RAILWAY.

An agreement was entered into in 1881 between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Burn & Co., that in return for a lease of the land, free of rent, for 1,000 years, the Company were to construct a line of metre gauge railway from Baidyanath station on the East Indian Railway, 201 miles from Calcutta, to Deoghar, a distance of 4 miles, with a branch $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length to Rohini. The object of the line was to afford easy access to the Hindoo shrines for the numerous pilgrims who arrive from all parts of the country. Work was commenced in October 1881, and the line was opened to Deoghar on 23rd December 1882, and to Rohini on the 1st July 1883. At the end of the year under review the line was practically completed, and the capital account will shortly be closed. The capital of the Company, which has been paid up in full, is Rs. 2,75,000, of which Rs. 2,73,330 had been spent up to the 31st December 1883. The revenue of the year, which was derived almost entirely from passengers, was Rs. 19,639, and the expenditure was Rs. 13,397, leaving a profit of Rs. 6,241, which represents $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the capital. During the last quarter of the financial year the passenger earnings exhibited an increase of 50 per cent. over those of the corresponding quarter of 1883. The third class fare is only 1 anna from Baidyanath to Rohini and 2 annas from Baidyanath to Deoghar. Goods rates have now been reduced to Re. 1 per 100 maunds for any distance. The line is worked entirely by natives of India.

TARRAKESSUR RAILWAY.

On September 8th, 1883, an agreement was entered into between the Secretary of State and a syndicate, represented by Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., for the construction of a broad gauge line of railway from Serafuli station on the East Indian Railway, 14 miles from Calcutta, to Tarrakessur, a popular place of pilgrimage situated 22 miles to the west near the river Damuda. Two original schemes to leave the East Indian Railway at Baidyabati and at Howrah were rejected in favour of Serafuli. The conditions of the agreement were that the Secretary of State should lease for 99 years, at a pepper-corn rent, to the syndicate, all the land that they might require for a 5′ 6″ gauge railway, and that they on the other hand should work the railway under certain specified regulations. The construction of the line was sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the 20th February, and earthwork was commenced on the 28th March 1883, or practically at the commencement of the year under review, and finished during the year; the bridges were also completed, and good progress was made with the remaining buildings and works. The syndicate expected to be able to open the line for traffic by the end of 1884.

The line being upon the broad-gauge, arrangements have been made that it shall be worked by the East Indian Railway: it is to be laid with old 74lbs. rails and fastenings from that railway.

KHAIRABAD-RUPNARAINPUR RAILWAY.

On the application of the Alipore Coal Company, represented by Messrs. Bird & Co., the Government of Bengal agreed to put in force for their benefit the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, and to take up at the Company's cost whatever land may be required for a broad-gauge line about 5 miles in length, to be worked by the East Indian Railway between the Company's coal pits at Khairabad and a village called Rupnarainpur, about half way between the Sitarampur and Mahijan stations of the East Indian Railway, and about 143 miles from Calcutta. At the close of the year the line had been surveyed, and all arrangements had been made for the acquisition of the land.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY SURVEYS.

This line, which has also been designated the Raipur-Burrakkur State Railway, was staked out throughout its entire length during the year 1882-83, and in the rains of 1883 estimates were prepared and submitted, amounting to Rs. 2,98,61,572, or Rs. 81,756 per mile for 366¼ miles. This estimate was afterwards revised by the Consulting Engineer and the Director-General of the Railways, and the cost of the Bilaspur-Sitarampur portion of the project, as submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction, was raised to Rs. 3,17,76,739, or Rs. 87,000 per mile.

The cost of the entire project from Nagpur to Sitarampur to afford direct broad-gauge communication between Calcutta and Bombay has now been estimated at Rs. 5,47,08,739, or Rs. 87,220 per mile for 627¼ miles. The distance saved by this route on the journey between Calcutta and Bombay, as compared with the East Indian Railway route, will be 123 miles; the total length by the present route being 1,408 miles, as compared with the 1,285 miles *viâ* Nagpur. Only 226 miles out of the whole distance lie within the boundaries of Bengal.

The expenditure upon the survey, which covered all staking-out and the preparation of all plans and sections ready for immediate construction, has been Rs. 3,05,890, which is at the rate of Rs. 887 per mile. At the end of October 1883 the entire staff was transferred to the Benares-Cuttack Railway Survey. This work has since the commencement been in charge of Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer.

BENARES-CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEYS.

From November 1883 till the close of the official year the staff, which had previously been employed upon the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Surveys, was engaged upon the survey of a line of railway from Mogul Sarai station on the East Indian Railway, opposite Benares, to Puri, the great shrine of Jaggannath in Orissa. A branch line was also surveyed from the Palamau coal-fields to Gya. The objects of the proposed line are the development of the Palamau and the Karanpara coal-fields, the opening up of Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and the Tributary States, and the provision of railway communication for the very numerous pilgrims that annually visit the Hindu shrines at Benares, Gya, and Puri.

The whole length of line selected in the season was 646 miles, and since the close of the year the cost has been estimated by Mr. Parker, who as Superintending Engineer had charge of the work, at Rs. 6,72,36,223, or Rs. 1,04,080 per mile. Further investigation gives reason to believe that this estimate may possibly be increased to Rs. 8,02,24,000 (including indirect charges), or Rs. 1,24,186 per mile.

The cost of the survey up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,97,986, or Rs. 306 per mile, but this expenditure will probably be doubled before the survey of the line is completed. The distance from Mogul Sarai to Puri is 593 miles.

THE CHITTAGONG RAILWAY SURVEYS.

This railway was designed with the idea of opening out the whole of the country on the east of the Megna and affording access for its produce to the rising port of Chittagong. The detailed surveys which were carried out under the orders of Mr. Horace Bell having been completed during the early part of the year, estimates were submitted in August 1883, and the project was forwarded at the end of the year to the Government of India. As it was suggested that a better alternative route might be found from Chittagong for about 50 miles northward by keeping to the east of a narrow range of hills which for this distance runs parallel to the sea shore, this route was examined, but found to be no improvement upon the original location, which has consequently been adhered to.

The line runs from Chittagong northwards through Kumilla to the Assam frontier, a distance of 177 miles, and is designed to be extended into Assam along the southern margin of the Soorma valley and thence across the North Cachar hills. From a place called Laksham, 79 miles from Chittagong, a branch goes off westward to Chandpur upon the Megna, which was selected with a view to facilities for communication with the river-borne traffic. Chandpur is about 25 miles south of Narainganj, the terminus upon the Megna of the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway, with which, if the traffic should ever show a tendency towards Chittagong, it will be possible to make a ferry connection.

The 128½ miles which form the Chittagong Railway have been estimated at Rs. 1,12,27,802, or Rs. 87,335 per mile. The Assam State Railway, which connects with the other at Kumilla, has been estimated to cost Rs. 80,425 per mile. The return upon the capital has been estimated at 8 per cent. The expenditure upon the surveys up to close of the financial year was Rs. 68,760.

BARDWAN-KATWA RAILWAY.

On 28th December 1882, an agreement was entered into between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Burn & Co., that in return for the lease to them of the necessary land, at a pepper-corn rent, for a term of 99 years, Messrs. Burn & Co. were to construct a railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Bardwan station on the East Indian Railway, 67 miles from Calcutta, in a generally north-east direction to Katwa, a town situated upon the Baghirathi river, a branch of the Hughli, with an extension to Dainhat, a total distance of 40 miles. The construction of this line was authorized by the Secretary of State on the 25th January 1883. At the commencement of the year under review none of the necessary capital had been raised, and in June 1883, in reply to an enquiry as to the prospects of commencing work, Messrs. Burn & Co. wrote that out of 10,000 shares, only 2,151 had been applied for, and of these only 23 applications for 285 shares were from residents of Burdwan and Katwa.

On a subsequent application from the promoters that the period of 12 months fixed in the agreement for the commencement of work might be extended to five years, they were informed that this Government was willing to recommend to the Government of India that the period should be extended to 24 months, or until 28th December 1884.

At the end of the year under review no commencement of work had been made.

KUCH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Some years ago the construction of a narrow-gauge line of railway was proposed for the 22 miles of road in Kuch Behar State, from the river Dharla, opposite Mogulhat, on the Kaunia-Dhurla branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, 289 miles from Calcutta, to the city of Kuch Behar. The line was surveyed by the Engineers of the Northern Bengal State Railway at the end of 1882, and estimated at Rs. 5,21,825, or Rs. 23,700 per mile for a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar is believed to have intended to construct the line at his own expense, but the matter has been allowed to drop pending a decision upon the through metre connection of the Northern Bengal State Railway with Dhubri in Assam on the Bramaputra.

BEHAR RAILWAY.

In March 1881, a project was brought before Government by the Commissioner of Patna for a railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Bakhtiarpur station of the East Indian Railway, 310 miles from Calcutta, along the line of the existing road, to the town of Behar, 20 miles to the southward. The project, as originally submitted to the Commissioner by the zemindars of Behar, included a through loop line from Gya eastward 32 miles to Nawada, and thence north 20 miles to Behar, and 20 miles further to Bakhtiarpur, but this loop project did not receive the Commissioner's support. Towards the cost of the project Rs. 75,000 were subscribed in the room at the sitting of the original committee, and the Road Cess Committee signified its readiness to annually contribute a portion of its funds towards the interest of the required capital.

Mr. Righy, the Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, subsequently went over the line and, in April 1881, submitted an estimate for about 18¾ lakhs for the 20 miles upon the broad-gauge, which estimate was afterwards reduced to about 17 lakhs; he estimated the cost of a metre-gauge line at 13¼ lakhs, which was reduced afterwards to 12 lakhs.

In May 1881, the Commissioner of Patna was informed by this Government that the proposed 2′ 6″ gauge was not approved, and he was furnished with the probable cost of broad and metre gauge lines. Since that time the subject has not again been brought before this Government.

KISSENGANJ-KOTCHANDPUR RAILWAY.

In March 1882, a scheme was brought forward by Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co., Solicitors, as the representatives of a body of influential native gentlemen, for the construction of a tramway on a 2-foot gauge from Kissenganj station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 65 miles from Calcutta, in an easterly direction, 19 miles to Kotchandpur. The projectors included in their proposal the construction of another line from Bagula station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 57 miles from Calcutta, a distance of 12 miles in a west direction to Kishnaghar. It was proposed to construct both these lines upon the existing roads, and certain concessions were asked for, of which the principal was a free gift of the necessary land.

In reporting upon these proposals in April 1882, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division approved of the first scheme, but pronounced the second to be quite impracticable. The cost of the Kissenganj-Kotchandpur line was estimated by Mr. Warden at about 3¾ lakhs for a 2′ 6″ line, and the net profits at about Rs. 19,000.

In submitting the project to the Government of India, in June 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his readiness to adopt the line as a provincial work, in the event of failure to form the proposed Company. In their reply, dated July 1882, the Government of India approved of the 2′ 6″ gauge and, with the exception of certain suggested modifications, approved also of the form of agreement proposed by the Government of Bengal.

This agreement, dated 7th October 1882, provided for the lease to the Company for a term of 99 years, at a pepper-corn rent, of all necessary lands, and that they in return should within six months commence work upon a 2 foot gauge line, and complete it within 12 months after commencement.

In June 1883, Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co. informed this Government that the scheme had fallen through, and in communicating this to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the opinion that the line should be offered to the Central Bengal Railway Company for construction on the broad-gauge, which course was recommended to the Secretary of State in the Government of India's despatch dated 21st July 1883, but since that date there has been no further correspondence upon the subject.

JALPAIGURI-BALABARI RAILWAY.

During January 1884, Messrs. Lloyd & Co. submitted, for the consideration of this Government, a project for a line of light railway from Jalpaiguri on the Northern Bengal Railway, 294 miles from Calcutta, across the river Tista, in a due north direction 26 miles to Balabari at the foot of the hills. The line was intended to afford easier access to the numerous tea-gardens in the Dwars which are annually increasing in area. The scheme was subsequently modified by the proposal that the first seven miles should be constructed on the metre gauge to the river Tista, and that the remaining 19 miles should be a light tramway. The project is still under discussion.

HOWRAH-AMPTA RAILWAY.

During January 1883, a petition was presented to Government by a number of the inhabitants of Howrah, praying that a tramway might be constructed from Howrah, the terminus of the East Indian Railway, to Ampta, a town on the Damuda river, due west, and distant 21½ miles from Howrah; a branch to the town of Jagatbalabpur was also proposed.

In November 1883, this Government ordered a survey of the proposed routes; and during the winter careful statistics of traffic were collected. The estimates prepared by Mr. B. W. Cantopher upon the basis of this survey come to 21½ lakhs for broad-gauge, 16½ lakhs for metre-gauge, and 9½ lakhs for a 2′ 6″ gauge line. The country is perfectly level and, as long as the Damuda embankments stand, comparatively safe from floods. The line would be used almost exclusively for passengers, and appears to offer to the Road Cess Committee an exceptionably favourable opportunity for an experiment in the substitution of a light tramway for metalling upon a district road. The expenditure upon this survey up to the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 2,900.

PABNA-SARA RAILWAY.

When the Lieutenant-Governor visited Pabna in 1882, the question was mooted whether that place could not be connected by a railway running about 20 miles west to Sara, the southern terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, 122 miles from Calcutta. It was considered that an expenditure of about 2¼ lakhs would be sufficient to equip with a light tramway the district road then under construction. Some statistics of traffic were collected, but as these did not appear very promising, the matter was allowed to drop.

DALTONGANJ-BARON RAILWAY.

As the result of the survey of the Benares-Cuttack Railway which would open out the Palamau coal-fields, this line, for which the promoters had failed to raise the capital, may be considered to be finally abandoned.

SANTHAL RAILWAY.

An agreement had been entered into between Messrs. Burn & Co. and the Secretary of State for the construction of a line of 2′ 6″ railway 31¼ miles in length, from Bhagulpur on the East Indian Railway, 265 miles from Calcutta, to Bausi, a town in the Santhal Pergunnahs; but this firm reported on 25th October 1883 that it would be impossible to raise the requisite capital in India. A provisional committee was formed at Bhagulpur in September 1883, and on application to the Government for a similar concession to that formerly granted to Messrs. Burn & Co., the committee were informed, on 17th November 1883, that if a Company should be found with sufficient capital to carry out the work upon approved plans and estimate, and can show that the line is likely to pay a fair percentage on the capital outlay, this Government will be prepared to recommend the Government of India to enter into an agreement upon the same terms as were agreed upon with Messrs. Burn & Co. for the Bardwan-Katwa line. At the close of the year no further communication had been received from the provisional committee.

BARRACKPUR-CHITPUR RAILWAY.

In January 1882, the proprietors of numerous jute-mills and factories on the east bank of the Hughli, above Calcutta, learning that it was intended that the East Indian Railway should run upon the bank of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the site of the new Hughli bridge to Calcutta, petitioned Government to consider the advisability of diverting the railway to a more westerly site along the river bank from Barrackpur to Calcutta; they hoped that the requirements of the numerous factories would be thus more efficiently served. In July 1883, Messrs. Pigott and Chapman, and Messrs. Reinhold & Co., applied for a concession to construct the line on the broad gauge, about 14 miles long, upon the same terms as had been granted for the Tarkessur Railway, but the question of the advisability of the construction of the proposed line was referred first, through Mr. F. Prestage, to the Board of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, with whose interests the new line might be supposed to interfere.

In submitting the project to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his opinion that the question might with advantage be postponed until after the transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the Company to the Government of India. In March 1883, the Government of India replied that the question of separate access for the East Indian Railway to Calcutta by way of Barrackpur and Chitpur would be considered by the Consulting Engineer in communication with the Agent of the East Indian Railway.

RAJBARI-FARIDPUR RAILWAY.

Upon the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Faridpur in 1882, a petition was presented to him by the Peoples' Association of that place, praying for the construction of a light railway upon the road from Faridpur northwards along the west side of the Ganges to Rajbari, the last station before Goalando, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 146 miles from Calcutta. The length of the line would be about 16½ miles. Statistics were collected, from which it was evident that, if the line was to be constructed at all, it could only be as a light tramway, for although the traffic in goods between the two places is very small, that in passengers is considerable. The matter has for the present been allowed to drop.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF BENGAL.

OPEN, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, UNDER SURVEY, AND PROJECTED.

On the 31st of March 1884.

SYSTEM.	PARENT LINES.	SECTIONS AND BRANCHES. From	To	Gauge.	OPEN. State.	OPEN. Guaranteed.	OPEN. Assisted.	UNDER CONSTRUCTION. State.	UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Guaranteed.	UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Assisted.	UNDER SURVEY. State.	UNDER SURVEY. Guaranteed.	UNDER SURVEY. Assisted.	PROJECTED. State.	PROJECTED. Guaranteed.	PROJECTED. Assisted.	REMARKS.
				Ft. in.													
EAST INDIAN AND FEEDERS.	East Indian	Howrah ...	Karamnasa river...	5 6	.....	670¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419¾ miles double line.
		Bhadreswar ...	River bank ...		.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Ondal junction	Tapasi ...		.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampur ,, ...	Barakhur ...		.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Madhupur ,, ...	Giridih ...		.....	26⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tinpahar ,, ...	Rajmahal ...		.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mokameh ,, ...	River bank ...		.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jamalpur ,, ...	Monghyr ...		.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipur ...	Gya Railway ...		.....	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Hughly junction...	Naihati ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Dinapur ...	Deega Ghat ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Khairabad-Rupnarainpur ...	Khairabad ...	Rupnarainpur ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Private line.
	Patna-Gya	Patna ...	Gya ...		.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State line.
		Gya ...	Sukhua ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	Branch from Benares-Cuttack.
	Daltonganj-Baron	Daltonganj ...	Baron ...	3 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	Abandoned by projectors.
	Nalhati	Nalhati ...	Azimganj ...	4 0	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Deoghar	Baidyanath ...	Deoghur-Rohini ...	3 3½	.....	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tarakessur	Seraphuli ...	Tarakessur ...	5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Burdwan-Cutwa	Burdwan ...	Cutwa and Dinhat	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Abandoned by projectors.
	Behar	Bakhtiarpur ...	Behar ...	3 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	Ditto ditto.
	Sonthal	Bhagulpur ...	Bausi ...	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31½	Ditto ditto.
	Howrah-Ampta	Howrah ...	Ampta ...	5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total East Indian System		.....	84½	729	5½	.....	4	22	103	5½	.....	.....	.....	157½	GRAND TOTAL 1,110½.
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	818⅝			26			108½			157½			
EAST BENGAL ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	Calcutta ...	Port Canning ...	5 6	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpur ...	Diamond Harbour		27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Diamond Harbour	Hara Fort ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Eastern Bengal	Calcutta ...	Goalundo ...		.....	152½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jagati ...	River ...		.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kushtea ...	Branches ...		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Chitpur junction	Chitpur ...		.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Central Bengal	Ranaghat ...	Bongong ...		.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong ...	Khoolna ...		.....	.....	61½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Dum-Dum ...	Goberdanga ...		.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Goberdanga ...	Bongong ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Kishenganj-Kotchandpur ...	Kishenganj ...	Kotchandpur ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	bandoned by projectors.
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola ...	Ranaghat ...	Krishnagar ...		.....	.....	.....	21½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Krishnagar ...	Plassey ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Plassey ...	Bagwangola ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Santipur ...	Maiamari ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rajbari-Faridpur	Rajbari ...	Faridpur ...	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	
	Barrackpur-Chitpur ...	Barrackpur ...	Chitpur ...	5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½	.....	.....	
		Total East Bengal System		.....	55½	159¾	113½	21½	.....	12	94½	.....	.....	30½	.....	19	
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	328¾			33½			94½			49½			GRAND TOTAL 506½.

System.	Parent lines.	Sections and Branches. From	Sections and Branches. To	Gauge.	Open. State.	Open. Guaranteed.	Open. Assisted.	Under construction. State.	Under construction. Guaranteed.	Under construction. Assisted.	Under survey. State.	Under survey. Guaranteed.	Under survey. Assisted.	Projected. State.	Projected. Guaranteed.	Projected. Assisted.	Remarks.
				Ft. in.													
North Bengal	Northern Bengal ...	Poradah ...	Damukdea Ghat...	5 6	17¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sara ...	Siligori ...	3 3½	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Julpigori-Balabari	Julpigori ...	Balabari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½	
	Darjeeling-Hymalayan ...	Siligori ...	Darjeeling ...	2 0	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Behar-Assam	The Kosi ...	Purneah ...	3 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Purneah ...	Dinagepur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Saifzanj ...	Manihari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mogulhat ...	Dhubri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Northern Bengal	Parbatipur ...	Chirbandar ...	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Chirbandar ...	Dinajpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur ...	Rangpur ...	.....	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rangpur ...	Kaunia ...	.....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Raunia-Dharla	Tista ...	Jatrapur ...	2 6	17½	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kaunia ...	Mogulhat ...	.....	14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cooch Behar	Mogulhat ...	Cooch Behar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	
	Sultanpur-Bogra	Sultanpur ...	Bogra ...	3 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Pubna-Sara	Pubna ...	Sara ...	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	
		Total Northern Bengal System ...		.....	289	.....	50	117	.....	.....	119½	.....	.....	43	.....	14½	
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	339			117			119½			57½			Grand Total 633.
North-West Bengal.	Tirhoot	Simuria ...	Bettiah ...	3 3½	144½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Somastipur ...	Jinjarpur ...	.....	48½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Barh branch ...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozufferpur ...	Hajipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not now in use.
		Hajipur ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jinjarpur ...	Gongareria ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Gongareria ...	Kosi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozufferpur ...	Sitamurhee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bengal and North-West ...	Sonpur ...	Mairwa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Banwari Chak ...	Paleza Ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Palesa Ghat ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368 miles beyond Bengal.
		Total North-West Bengal System ...		.....	196	.....	.....	53	.....	92½	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	196			145½			74			.....			Grand Total 415½.
Trans-Brahma-putra.	Dacca-Maimensing	Narainganj ...	Maimensing ...	3 3½	.....	.....	.....	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	
		Maimensing ...	Jamalpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Chittagong-Chandpur ...	Chittagong ...	Laksham ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Laksham ...	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Kumilla-Cachar	Laksham ...	Kumilla ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kumilla ...	Assam frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total Trans-Brahmaputra System ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	85½	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	.....			85½			188			32			Grand Total 305½.
West Bengal...	Bengal-Nagpur	Sitarampur ...	Bilaspur ...	5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 miles in Central Provinces.
		Rebhanpur ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rebhanpur to Mogul Sarai, 16 miles in North-Western Provinces.
	Behares-Cuttack	Sukhua ...	Chandil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kantera ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Cuttack ...	Pooree ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total West Bengal System ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total mileage open, under construction, under survey, or projected ...			.....	.....			.....			775			.....			Grand Total 775.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Lines open for traffic.

The length of single line open for traffic on the East Indian Railway was 1,509·4569 miles, against a length of 1,506·7737 miles at the end of 1882. The difference is due to an addition of 2·6887 miles of single line having been made by the opening of the Mokameh Ghât Branch, and to a deduction of ·0055 having been made, in consequence of a mistake discovered in the mileage of the Delhi district. The total length of line, including sidings, was 2,332·8936 miles, against a total length of 2,319·1426 miles on the 31st December 1882.

The lengths of the several State Branch Railways worked by the East Indian Railway were as follows :—

Patna-Gya...	57·2
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	11·9922
Scindia State	74·4198
Total ...	143·6120

The following is a list of the more serious accidents which occurred during the year :—

On the 4th January a collision occurred at Pundooah between No. 30 down goods train and the empty carriages of No. 37 up local passenger train. Damage to rolling-stock to the extent of Rs. 9,500 is stated to have been done.

On the 23rd March a collision occurred between two down goods trains at Futwah. Damage to rolling-stock to the extent of Rs. 2,895 is stated to have been done.

On the 1st June the superstructure of a bridge at mile 142 gave way under a special goods train. Seventeen goods wagons were wrecked, and three other wagons were damaged. The cost of making good the damage done to rolling-stock is estimated to have been Rs. 27,554.

On the 20th July a special passenger train was derailed at the Chota Pugla Bridge, on mile 152 of the Loop Line. A native child was killed; the guard of the train and several persons more or less injured, and six vehicles were wrecked. The cost of making good the damage done to rolling stock is estimated at Rs. 21,300.

On the 29th October a material trolly loaded with rails was run over between Karmatar and Madhupur by No. 16 down goods train. Damage to rolling-stock to the extent of Rs. 10,564 is stated to have been done.

The cost of making good the damage done to rolling-stock by accidents amounted to Rs. 86,000, irrespective of the cost of making good the damage done to the permanent-way, and of compensation which had to be paid for loss of, or damage to, consignments; irrespective also of the increased cost of working in future years, which must arise from the permanent injury done to much of the rolling-stock by the strains or shakes which many of the locomotives or vehicles suffered in these accidents, and by which their period of usefulness will be shortened or their efficiency impaired even in cases in which, at the time, no actual repairs had to be done.

The Mokameh Ghât line was breached by floods in three places on the 31st July; elsewhere the damage done by floods was slight.

Persons employed.

The total number of Europeans in the employment of the East Indian Railway in India was 1,049, of Eurasians 607, of Natives 47,454. The total number of employés was therefore 49,110.

The average number of European drivers in the employment of the

Locomotive Department was	244
of Native drivers	124
of European shunters	19
of Native shunters	123
of European firemen	86
of Native firemen	829

The average number of European drivers employed during the three busy months, May, June, and July, was 261. The average number employed

during January, February, November, and December was 234. The number of European shunters remained about the same throughout. The number of European firemen fluctuated, increasing to 99 in July and diminishing to 87 in December. It thus appears that some 20 or 30 Europeans were taken on during the busy time, and turned adrift when the pressure of traffic was over.

Schools.

English schools aided by the Railway have been established at Howrah, Raneegunj, Asansol, Rampur Haut, Sahebgunj, Jamalpur, Dinapur, Buxar, Moghal Sarai, Cawnpur, Tundla, Aligarh, and Ghaziabad. Native schools similarly aided have been established at Howrah, Raneegunj, Asansol, Rampur Haut, Sahebgunj, Jamalpur, Moghal Sarai, and Tundla. These schools receive grants-in-aid from Government in addition to the grant made by the Railway. The average daily attendance was about 943. This number, however, includes some children whose parents are not in the employment of the Railway. It thus appears that, on the average, every batch of 50 employés on the Railway sent one child between them to one of the East Indian Railway English or Native aided schools every day.

A proposition for increasing the number of schools is under consideration. Arrangements are also being made for opening a hill boarding-school for East Indian Railway children at Mussoorie, on the principle of the hill boarding-school opened by the Sindh-Punjab and Delhi Railway some eight or nine years ago and carried on since successfully.

Native adult schools have been established by the Locomotive Department at Howrah, Burdwan, Asansol, Madhupur, Nawadih, Rampur Haut, Sahebgunj, Jamalpur, Mokameh, Dinapur, Gya, Buxar, Moghal Sarai, Allahabad, Sutna, Jubbulpur, Cawnpur, Tundla, Aligarh, Ghaziabad.

The average daily attendance as these locomotive adult schools was about 554.

The total number of natives in the employment of the Locomotive Department was 11,749. It thus appears that about one in every 21 of the native employés of the Locomotive Department attended school every day—a better result than has been attained with the schools for children.

Schools for apprentices have been provided at Jamalpur and Allahabad, and a school for native workmen at Rampur Haut in addition to the schools mentioned above.

The total expenditure by the East Indian Railway on grants to schools in the plains during the year was about Rs. 15,589, equivalent to an allowance of about five annas to each employé. This sum was partly defrayed by Revenue, and partly by the Benevolent Fund.

Police.

The duties of maintaining law and order, and keeping watch and ward within the limits of the Railway, were performed by a force of Government Railway Police independent of the Railway.

The sanctioned establishment was for Bengal—

1 Assistant Inspector-General,	10 European Constables,
7 Inspectors,	57 Head Constables,
9 Sub-Inspectors,	499 Constables,

costing Rs. 1,06,638 per annum.

For the North-Western Provinces—

1 Assistant Inspector-General,	8 European Constables,
6 Inspectors,	45 Head Constables,
9 Sub-Inspectors,	373 Constables,

costing Rs. 84,384 per annum.

The total cost of the sanctioned Police establishment was therefore Rs. 1,91,022.

The East Indian Railway's share of the cost of the Railway Police in 1883 was Rs. 1,46,354-8-6.

Under an arrangement which has recently been sanctioned, the Government Railway Police in future will undertake the duty of maintaining law

and order only with a reduced establishment, estimated by the Inspector-General of Police for the Lower Provinces, in communication with the Inspector-General for the North-Western Provinces, and with the Agent and Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, to cost Rs. 1,32,628 per annum; whilst the duty of keeping watch and ward will be undertaken by a force of chowkidars employed by the Railway, and costing in accordance with the sanctioned scale Rs. 30,600 per annum.

Volunteers.

The total strength of the battalion of East Indian Railway Volunteers on the 31st March 1883 was 1,088; the non-efficients numbered 38 only. The head-quarters were at Jamalpur.

There are 23 rifle ranges belonging to the corps.

Provident Fund.

The number of subscribers to the Provident Fund was 6,193, against 5,965 in 1882. The total amount of subscriptions was Rs. 4,25,855-12 6, against Rs. 3,74,351-8-11 in 1882. The amount withdrawn was Rs. 1,16,211-10-2, against Rs. 1,67,218-5-7 in the previous year. The total amount standing at the credit of the subscribers at the end of the year was Rs. 40,37,628-4-8, equivalent to a sum of about Rs. 650 per head. The amount contributed by the Undertaking for the year was Rs. 3,11,895-13-11, a sum sufficient to allow of a bonus at the rate of cent. per cent. being credited for all compulsory subscriptions, and at the rate of about 42 per cent. on all voluntary subscriptions. The interest realized from investments was sufficient, after defraying the cost of management, to allow of a dividend of the rate of $3\frac{19}{32}$ being allowed upon the balances at credit of the members at the end of the year. Against this, however, must be set a deduction at the rate of $2\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. which was made during the year from the balances at credit of the members on account of a depreciation in the market value of the securities held by the institution.

Stores.

The total value of the stores in charge of Engineering, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments is stated to have aggregated Rs 64,00,035-1-3, exclusive of the value of coal and coke in charge of the Locomotive Department, against a stock to the value of Rs. 12,82,650-2-10 only in the hands of the General Store Department. The question of re-organizing the Stores Department is now under consideration.

Nearly two-thirds of the stock of returned stores consisted of serviceable returned permanent-way material, the value of which was Rs. 12,28,815 on the 31st December 1883.

A portion of this returned permanent-way material, viz., 25 miles of second-class rails, has been sold to the Tarakessur Railway Company for the construction of their line; and the Agent of the East Indian Railway in his No. 140, dated 28th November 1882, to the address of his London Board, has expressed a hope that a further quantity of 40 miles of second-class rails would be taken for the construction of a railway to the Rewah coal-fields. Up to the present this hope has not been realised.

Rolling-stock.

The rolling-stock was efficiently maintained. At the close of the year under review there were 9,262 goods vehicles, 1,170 coaching vehicles, and 419 engines actually running.

Capital transactions.

The expenditure from Capital and Capital Advance Accounts on rolling-stock from 1st January 1880, the date on which the railway was taken over by Government to the 31st December 1883, has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Locomotives	5,12,706
Vehicles	29,52,860
	34,65,566

The capital expenditure on rolling-stock from the commencement of the line up to the date on which it was taken over by Government cannot, it appears, be

ascertained from the accounts. The expenditure on the Hooghly Bridge and its approaches has amounted, up to the 31st December 1883, to Rs. 7,15,109, the expenditure during the present year having been Rs. 5,02,271.

The total expenditure from Capital and Capital Advance Accounts from the 1st January 1880 to the close of 1883 has been Rs. 1,09,42,336. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,44,155.

Revenue transactions.

The following statement exhibits the revenue transactions for the year in comparison with those of 1880, 1881, 1882:—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Capital Expenditure.			Earnings.					
	Capital advance account.	Capital account.	Store balances (half-yearly).	Coaching.	Goods.	Others.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880...	64,265	2,95,053	1st half 81,02,494 2nd half 95,73,830	1,16,73,269	2,98,32,892	14,38,955	4,29,45,116	1,41,90,698	2,87,54,418
1881...	30,06,389	4,69,736	1st half 1,15,39,953 2nd half 1,19,48,613	1,18,92,132	3,22,38,495	12,80,845	4,54,11,472	1,44,63,162	3,09,48,310
1882...	32,82,565	10,80,163	1st half 1,11,58,522 2nd half 94,46,310	1,31,92,309	3,27,67,476	11,57,809	4,71,17,594	1,74,05,084	2,97,12,510
1883...	Cr.7,47,729	34,91,894	1st half 93,12,241 2nd half 86,47,154	1,25,47,204	3,59,85,385	9,34,496	4,94,67,085	1,82,77,498	3,11,89,587
Total	56,05,490	53,36,846	86,47,154	4,93,04,914	13,08,24,248	48,12,105	18,49,41,267	6,43,36,442	12,06,04,825

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Interest on				Surplus Profits.				
	Fixed charges.	Additional capital.	Stores.	Provident Fund.	Total charges.	Government share.	Company's share.	Train-mileage.	Number of passengers carried.	Number of tons lifted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880...	1,90,71,220	1,36,816	3,95,363	2,87,544	1,98,90,943	70,90,784	17,72,691	79,44,520	85,88,868	34,71,109
1881...	1,90,38,000	7,52,999	5,28,493	3,09,483	2,06,28,975	82,55,468	20,63,867	83,30,535	89,69,162	38,26,964
1882...	1,87,40,415	12,70,997	4,63,609	2,97,125	2,07,72,146	71,52,291	17,88,073	90,51,363	1,04,37,348	43,83,652
1883...	1,83,76,844	20,98,108	4,04,086	3,11,896	2,11,90,934	79,98,922	19,99,731	1,03,76,439	1,13,16,037	49,38,019
Total	7,52,26,479	42,58,920	17,91,551	12,06,048	8,24,82,998	3,04,97,465	76,24,362	3,57,02,857	3,93,11,415	1,66,19,744

Earnings 1880, 1881, 1882, including $\frac{1}{3}$ths of net revenue of State lines.
" 1883—*Nil.*
Expenses—*Nil* as regards State branches.
Net earnings same as earnings.
Provident Fund, 1880, 1881, 1882 include 1 per cent. on $\frac{1}{3}$ths net revenue of State Railways.
" 83 *Nil.*

With reference to the reduction of the 3rd class passenger fare which took place in 1882, and to the reduction made in the grain rate during the current year, it at first sight no doubt appears unsatisfactory to find from this statement that the surplus profits during the current year were less by about three

lakhs of rupees than the surplus profits during the year 1881, which immediately preceded the introduction of the reduced fares. A close examination, however, reveals the fact that the surplus profits were abnormally reduced during 1883 by the excessive expenditure on maintenance, which amounted to Rs. 73,94,021 against an expenditure of Rs. 43,53,786 only in 1881. The excess was chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 39,05,000 having been spent on material for the renewal of the permanent-way in 1883, against an expenditure of Rs. 19,85,037 only for the same purpose in 1881. It is thus clear that, in order to compare the results of the working of the past year with those of 1881, a reduction of some twenty-two lakhs of rupees in the working expenses of the past year and a corresponding addition to the net earnings and surplus profits of the present year should be made. It will then be apparent that the past year, with its reduced passenger fares and goods rates, has been the most prosperous year the East Indian Railway has as yet seen. It will, however, be shewn further on that the results of the reduction made in the third class fares have not hitherto been so successful as those which have followed this, as well as every other reduction made in the goods rates on the East Indian Railway.

Steamer traffic.

The steamer traffic, which appears to have been worked at a loss during 1881 and 1882 shewed a profit of Rs. 2,765, the earnings having been Rs. 31,891 and the expenses Rs. 29,126.

Compensation.

The total amount paid for compensation on account of injuries to passengers or loss or damage to goods was Rs. 5,089-11-2 only, against a sum of Rs. 12,068-2-3 in the previous year.

State Railways.

The following statement shews in comparison for the three years, 1881, 1882, 1883, the earnings of the Patna and Gya State Railway branch worked by the East Indian Railway :—

Name of Railway.	Passenger Traffic.						Goods Traffic.					
	1881.		1882.		1883.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Rupees.	Number.	Rupees.	Number.	Rupees.	Tons carried.	Rupees.	Tons carried.	Rupees.	Tons carried.	Rupees.
Patna and Gya State Railway.	546,569	3,38,261	624,238	3,52,433	615,322	3,10,797	67,698	1,59,438	74,151	1,75,162	68,021	1,43,101

N.B.—The above statement shews the earnings from passengers and goods only, exclusive of receipts from luggage, carriages, live-stock, &c.

The working of the Patna-Gya State Railway was taken over by the East Indian Railway on the 1st January 1883. The number of passengers carried and the earnings from passenger traffic, and also the number of tons of goods carried, and the earnings from goods traffic, fell off considerably in comparison with the traffic in 1882, when the line was worked by the Tirhoot State Railway, although there was a considerable increase on every one of these items on the main line of the East Indian Railway during 1883.

Traffic and working.

The only point in reference to the maintenance of the State Railway Branches worked and maintained by the East Indian Railway requiring special notice is the general failure of the cast-iron bowls of the pot sleepers on the Patna-Gya State Railway. The result of a count made during the last half-yearly inspection of the line shewed 34 bowls broken or cracked out of 65 in under-burnt brick ballast; 59 out of 124 in stone ballast, and 13 only out of 59 in a mixture of gravel and dirt. The expenditure of the Locomotive Department shews a decrease of Rs. 4,07,291 in comparison with the expenditure in the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact of the expenditure in 1882 having been abnormally swollen by heavy debits on account of a number of new engines and tenders

which were got out at the cost of Revenue to replace condemned engines and tenders. Eight new engines arrived, and nineteen old engines were condemned during the year. The average age of each of the condemned engines was 21 years; the average number of train-miles run by each was 255,043, and of engine miles 341,203. One hundred and twenty-four engines and 110 tenders received thorough repairs. The average number of native drivers employed was increased by six. The average number of native shunters remained the same as in last year. The native drivers and shunters continue to give satisfaction. The average cost of fuel, including charges for carriage of coal, was anna 1 pies 7 per train-mile. The average cost per train-mile of wages of drivers, firemen, and gaurds was annas 2 pies 7. The traffic expenses were slightly higher in proportion to the gross earnings than they were last year. The difference was not, however, sufficiently large to call for special explanation. The traffic this year both in passengers and goods exceeded considerably the traffic of any previous year.

The number of third class passengers carried increased to 1,131,603 from 10,437,349, and of tons of goods carried to 3,394,346 from 2,940,205 in the preceding year.

It has been noticed, not only that the passenger traffic has risen generally with the goods traffic, but also from the figures for the years 1874, 1877, and 1883 that, whenever a marked rise in goods traffic has taken place, a corresponding rise in the passenger traffic has occurred, shewing clearly that the effect of any reduction of rates by which goods traffic is increased is not confined merely to goods traffic, but extends also to passenger traffic, and also that a large portion of the third class passenger traffic of the East Indian Railway is drawn from the trading classes.

Rates and fares.

The year 1883 is specially interesting, because there is not only the operation of a reduction from 3 to 2½ pies per mile introduced in the previous year in the third class passenger fare, but also the effect of a considerable reduction introduced in June in the rate for the carriage of grain and seeds from the upper part of the North-Western Provinces and from the Central Provinces to Howrah, to be studied. This reduction in the goods rates was stated to have been forced on the East Indian Railway by the action of the Government of India in reducing the rate for grain sent to Bombay over the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The immediate effect of the reduction on the grain rates was to bring, in the second half of the year, when the reduced rates had come into full operation, the exports of wheat from Bengal, for the first time since 1880, once more ahead of the exports from Bombay. And thus, whereas in the first half of the year the exports from Bombay exceeded those from Bengal by 103,624 tons, in the second half the exports from Bengal exceeded those from Bombay by 21,419 tons. The following statement exhibits the improvement which has taken place in the position of Calcutta in respect of the wheat trade under the reduced rates :—

Year.	Total exports.	Exports from Bengal.	Exports from Bombay.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	869,983	328,992	470,479
1882	710,439	222,657	418,511
1883	1,116,162	405,891	488,096

However, not only did the quantity carried largely increase, but the receipts increased largely also; so that, while in 1881 the receipts from goods traffic were Rs. 3,22,38,495, and in 1882 Rs. 3,27,67,495, in 1883 they rose to Rs. 3,59,85,385.

The following statement shewing in comparison with 1881 and 1882 the quantity of wheat carried in the downward direction and the amount

received indicates how largely the wheat traffic contributed to the prosperity of 1883:—

Years.	Weight carried.	Amount received.
	Tons.	Rs.
1881	336,716	38,59,234
1882	239,310	29,59,110
1883	420,232	53,22,314

At the same time the working expenses for goods traffic do not, if allowance is made for abnormal expenditure on maintenance, shew, in comparison with other years, an excessive increase. Hence from every point of view the results from the reduction of goods rates which the East Indian Railway were forced in this instance to make, were successful, and shew clearly the advantage of competition in the development of the East Indian Railway.

Under the reduction in the third class passenger fares, the number of *ordinary* third class passengers carried increased from 7,531,528 in 1881, when the higher fare was in force, to 10,062,098 during 1883. But though the increase in the number carried was large, the increase in the receipts from the third class passenger traffic was comparatively small, the amount received having been Rs. 93,68,872 against Rs. 86,77,574 in 1881; so that, while the number carried increased by one-third, the earnings increased only by one-twelfth.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Works in progress.

There were no works of any engineering importance in progress on the Eastern Bengal Railway during the year. At Goalundo a new station building and four bungalows for the locomotive staff have been built in place of those removed owing to the encroachment of the river. All the buildings at Goalundo are constructed of a framework of poles, matted sides, and thatched roof owing to the shifty nature of the river Ganges rendering the site of the station liable to change. An engine-shed capable of holding four engines with tenders and the water arrangements have been completed during the year. About $2\frac{2}{3}$ miles of line from Barrackpore have been relaid with steel rails, making a total length of $17\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Calcutta; a balance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles yet remains before Naihati station is reached, the point where the Hooghly Bridge branch of the East Indian Railway will eventually join the Eastern Bengal Railway. On the Poradah Branch belonging to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, but worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, the Damookdea station has been abandoned, and a new steamer and boat ghât constructed higher up the river Ganges at Golabnuger, on account of the main stream having changed its course and the channel leading to the Damookdea station having shoaled up. The new steamer ghât is still called Damookdea Ghât; is nearly opposite the Sara Ghât of the Northern Bengal (State) Railway on the other side of the river Ganges: the length of the connecting line from the Damookdea engine-shed is about 6 miles in length. At the beginning of 1883, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company only worked a short length of the Bengal Central Railway—that from Ranaghat to Bongong—a distance of $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Since then the following sections have been opened for public traffic with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council under the Railway Act IV of 1879:—

Length.	Between stations.	Date.
$14\frac{1}{2}$ miles	Dum-Dum to Duttapukar	2nd April 1883.
17 „	Duttapukar to Gobardanga	10th December 1883.
$61\frac{3}{4}$ „	Bongong to Khulna	16th February 1884.
$11\frac{1}{4}$ „	Gobardanga to Bongong	22nd April 1884.

This completes the Bengal Central Railway, so far as hitherto constructed. The earthwork of the extension from Ranaghat towards Bhugwangola, 89 miles, has been commenced as a State work. The mode of junction at Ranaghat is not yet fixed.

The line, about 5 miles in length, intended to connect the Hooghly station on the East Indian Railway with the Naihati Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the bridge crossing over the Hooghly river, has been commenced.

A line has been projected branching off the Eastern Bengal Railway at Titaghur, running along the bank of the river Hooghly, to Chitpore, hence joining the main line again by two curves, one in the direction of Dum-Dum, and the other in the direction of Narculdanga, where, after crossing the main line to Sealdah, it will join the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and curve round outside Calcutta to the Kidderpore Docks. A tramway has been projected from the station at Kissengunj along the metalled roadway, 21 miles in length, to Kotchandpore, a large sugar market.

Length of line open for traffic.

The total length of line of the Eastern Bengal Railway opened for traffic is 159·64 miles, and besides this the Eastern Bengal Railway Company work the Poradah Branch belonging to the Northern Bengal State Railway, 17·50 miles long, and the two following sections owned by the Bengal Central Railway Company, viz., the Ranaghat Section, 20·58 miles, and the Dum-Dum Section, 31·77 miles in length, making a total of 229·49 miles opened for traffic in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway system, against 193·11 miles of 1882. This is probably the last time these lines will be so considered, as the guaranteed contract terminated on the 1st July 1884, when the Eastern Bengal Railway was transferred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and amalgamated with the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

Accidents.

There has only been one accident of a serious nature during the year, and that took place at Munshigunj on the 20th December 1883, when No. 14 up mail train ran through the dead siding, knocking down the buffer stop and damaging the engine and some of the carriages and wagons. None of the passengers were seriously injured; the driver's foot was hurt.

Employés.

The total number of persons employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway, including the Poradah, Ranaghat and Dum-Dum Sections, amounted to 273 Europeans and 6,552 natives. The Eastern Bengal Railway has its own police of 325 constables and 26 jemadars, with one Police Superintendent, whose head-quarters are at Sealdah, and an Assistant Police Superintendent at Goalundo. At the locomotive shops at Kanchrapara and Narculdanga, and the carriage shops at Sealdah, European, East Indian, and native lads are trained as apprentices, being bound for a term of five years. There are not any night schools, but such lads as shew a taste for design are taken into the Locomotive Superintendent's drawing office. A number of native lads have thus been trained as mechanics. Some of the European lads trained as apprentices have since become drivers. The Eastern Bengal Railway has no school of its own. The Company, however, subscribe Rs. 100 per month towards the expenses of educating the children of European employés at hill schools. During the year there were eight children at the Government School at Kurseong. The Volunteer Force in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway consists of two companies, and aggregates 172 men, including officers.

Stock.

The locomotive stock of the company consisted of 48 engines—33 large passenger and 15 small passenger engines. The vehicle stock consisted of 200 coaching vehicles and 1,046 goods wagons.

Capital transactions.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year 1883 was Rs. 3,57,37,316. After deducting the steam-boat expenditure amounting to Rs. 13,82,327 and the stores held in suspense amounting to Rs. 9,35,978, Rs. 3,34,19,011 is left, which gives an expenditure per open mile of the Eastern Bengal Railway (159·64 miles) of Rs. 2,09,933. During the year 1883 the capital expenditure, including steam-boat expenses, amounted to Rs. 2,09,475 and the credit to capital Rs. 3,528.

Revenue transactions.

The net earnings of the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,58,245, giving a dividend of 7·43 per cent. on the total capital expenditure.

The net earnings exceeded the guaranteed interest on subscribed capital and interest on the debentures and overdrawn capital by Rs. 9,72,696, which has been divided equally between the Company and the Government, the shareholders thus drawing a dividend of 1·97 per cent. on subscribed capital in excess of the guaranteed interest, 5 per cent. From figures obtained from the Auditor of the Eastern Bengal Railway it would appear that a sum of about £70,912, together with simple interest, was still due to Government on the 31st December 1883, on account of its early advances to make up the guaranteed interest.

Traffic and working.

There has been on the whole some improvement in the running of the trains, the number of late trains having decreased 19·34 per cent. from the previous year.

The general results of working during the last five years are compared in the following tables :—

Abstract of earnings, expenses and profits.

Year.	Miles open.	Train mileage (Traffic Department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open.			Per train miles.			Percentage of working expenses on earnings.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1879 ...	171·75*	669,517	40,65,814	17,80,403	22,85,411	23,673	10,366	13,307	6 1 2	2 10 7	3 6 7	43·8
1880 ...	171·75*	665,337	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	25,917	11,106	14,811	6 9 5	2 13 2	3 12 3	42·9
1881 ...	171·92*	743,786	51,29,608	20,18,381	31,11,227	29,664	11,672	17,992	6 14 4	2 11 5	4 2 11	39·3
1882 ...	193·11†	794,296	56,23,007	21,75,584	34,47,423	29,118	11,266	17,852	7 1 3	2 11 10	4 5 5	38·7
1883 ...	229·69‡	814,320	49,66,735	23,20,302	26,46,433	21,642	10,110	11,532	6 1 6	2 13 7	3 3 11	46·7

N.B.—Steamer traffic has been excluded from this table except in the two columns giving percentages of profits on Capital expended and Capital paid up.

* Includes Poradah Section of Northern Bengal State Railway (13 miles).

† Ditto ditto 13 miles and Bonjong Section, 20·47 miles.

‡ Includes 69·85 miles of foreign lines worked by the Company. Of this length 17·50 miles belong to Poradah Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway, 20·58 miles of Ranaghat Section, and 31·77 miles of Dum-Dum Section of Bengal Central Railway.

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879	4,38,113	2,89,992	1,48,121
1880	4,84,843	3,04,304	1,80,539
1881	5,72,434	3,14,381	2,58,053
1882	5,02,718	3,11,704	1,91,014
1883	4,17,686	3,79,507	38,179

The gross earnings, inclusive of the steam-boat service, shew a net decrease as compared with 1882 of Rs. 7,41,305, or 12·10 per cent. There is a favourable increase of Rs. 2,22,921, or 14·39 per cent., under the head of Coaching Traffic, but Goods Traffic and Steam-boat Earnings have together decreased to the extent of Rs. 9,74,930, or 21·79 per cent. The very serious decrease in goods traffic and steam-boat earnings is accounted for by the unfavourable outturn of the jute crop in 1883, the earnings from the carriage of this staple having fallen off to the extent of Rs. 11,09,574 on a decrease of weight of 166,567 tons. The greater portion of this serious decrease has taken place in local traffic. The extent to which foreign traffic has been affected will be seen below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Northern Bengal Railway ...	43,396	Serajganj traffic with the Indian Steam Navigation Company...	1,34,476
Bengal Central Railway ...	42,142	Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	2,280
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway ...	8,684		
Total ...	94,222	Total ...	1,36,756

The increase on the Bengal Central Railway is mainly due to traffic on the additional mileage opened.

	1882.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.
The earnings from—		
Coaching traffic	15,48,440	17,71,361
Goods traffic	39,71,793	30,81,895
Upon the total earnings	61,25,726	53,84,420
The percentage of coaching traffic is ...	25·28	32·89
The percentage of goods traffic is ...	64·84	57·24

The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket-holders, rose from 2,233,240 to 2,782,841, an increase of 549,601, or 24·61 per cent., while the receipts, including excess fares, also rose from Rs. 13,62,045 to Rs. 15,85,617, or 16·41 per cent. Of the increase in the number of passengers, the Bengal Central Railway contributed 391,147, the Northern Bengal and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways 26,098, and the local traffic of the Eastern Bengal Railway 132,356. The largest increase is, as usual shewn by the 4th class, though the 3rd class also shews improvement.

The maintenance per mile per month, including Stations and Buildings, came to Rs. 202-3-2 in 1882 and to Rs. 211-13-6 per mile in 1883, shewing an increase of Rs. 20,013, or 4·77 per cent., under this head, due chiefly to heavy renewals of rails and sleepers and new ballast laid down, and increased expenditure in repairs of buildings.

Locomotive Department.—Three new engines were added to the stock in 1883, and 14 engines were thoroughly repaired. Twelve engines have been supplied with new boilers during the year, making a total of 14 engines supplied with new boilers.

Carriage and Wagon Department.—The expenses in this department shew an increase of Rs. 2,42,687, or 152·97 per cent., a large portion of the heavy expenditure incurred in 1882 being on account of renewals chargeable to the Reserve Fund. During the year 1883, 4 vehicles have been converted and turned out and 187 vehicles have been rebuilt.

The Traffic Department.—The expenditure in this department shews an increase of Rs. 10,333, or 1·74 per cent., whilst the train mileage has increased 2·52 per cent.; so this is owing chiefly to the extra length worked of the Bengal Central Railway.

The Steam-boat Service shews an increase of (Rs. 67,803) or 21·75 per cent., caused by heavy repairs to engines and boilers of the steamers *Princess Alice*, *Soorma*, and overhauling flats Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Special and Miscellaneous.—Under this head there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,69,168, or 81·74 per cent., the amount contributed to the *Reserve Funds* having been charged to it in the accounts of 1882.

Rates and fares.—The rate for the carriage of unscrewed jute was raised to $\frac{2}{3}$ pie per maund per mile, the classified rate, on the 1st July 1883, the beginning of the season. It was then gradually reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ pie per maund per mile, in order to compete with the cheap freight offered by the boatmen down the rivers. The rate, however, for loose jute coming from the Northern Bengal Railway stations above Nattore and Atrai was fixed by agreement at $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile during the season between Damookdea and Sealdah.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE only extension of the telegraph system in Bengal during 1883-84 was the construction of a line from Khulna to Burrisal, substituted for that from Jhallacotty to Goalundo, and now completed.

POST-OFFICES.

Statistics of post-offices, letter-boxes, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen and letter-box peons in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the 31st March of each of the past two years, including those paid for from the zemindari dâk fund as well as those paid for by imperial revenues.

CIRCLES.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.
Bengal	1882-83	1,066	2,901	865	178
	1883-84	1,156	3,131	917	180
Behar	1882-83	391	418	542	24
	1883-84	458	411	589	25
East Bengal ...	1882-83	254	491	205	18
	1883-84	295	563	230	12
Total ...	1882-83	1,711	3,810	1,612	220
	1883-84	1,909	4,105	1,736	217

The figures for 1882-83 are revised figures, and differ slightly from those given in last year's report.

This return shows an increase of 198 post-offices, 295 letter-boxes, and 124 village postmen during the year, and a decrease of 3 letter-box peons. The actual increase in post-offices is, however, not quite so large as it appears to be, as the offices of stationary village postmen, which were not previously recognized as post-offices, are now classed under that head.

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1883-84 11,439½ miles of postal lines in the Province of Bengal against 10,854 in the previous year, showing an increase of 585½ miles. Details are given below:—

YEAR.	Runner and boat lines.	Mail cart lines.	Railway lines.	Sea lines.	Total lines.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1882-83 ...	6,239	77	1,358	3,180	10,854
1883-84 ...	6,577¼	49	1,605¼	3,208	11,439½

The following statement shows the distribution of the lines in the three postal circles in the Lower Provinces:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Bengal	8,083½	8,383
Behar	1,563½	1,670½
Eastern Bengal	1,207	1,386
Total ...	10,854	11,439½

Number of letters, &c., for delivery.

The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1883-84 was 46,796,282 against 41,829,892 received in the previous year, shewing an increase of 4,966,390, or 10·6 per cent. The Calcutta International Exhibition held in 1883-84, no doubt, added to the amount of correspondence.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures below show the value and commission charged on insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces:—

	Rs.
Value of insured articles	77,45,951
Ditto parcels	87,92,980
Total value of insured letters and parcels	1,65,38,931
Insurance charges on letters and parcels	42,818
	No.
Number of value-payable articles	128,980
	Rs.
Value declared	11,97,747
Commission realized on value-payable articles ...	23,536

Of the total number (128,980) of value-payable articles posted in the Province, 118,991 were posted in Calcutta, the value to be recovered on their delivery being Rs. 11,14,287.

Money-orders.

In 1883-84 the value of money-orders issued was Rs. 2,26,91,349 against Rs. 1,92,59,707 in the previous year, and the value of money-orders paid was Rs. 2,24,43,922 against Rs. 1,92,97,223 in 1882-83. The gross amount of the transactions was more than 451 lakhs of rupees, or an average of more than 37½ lakhs a month.

Postal Notes.

The number of India postal notes sold and the commission realized in 1883-84 are given below:—

Class of notes.	Number sold.	Commission realized. Rs.	A.	P.
A or 0-8-0 notes...	7,925	82	8	10
B or 1-0-0 „	15,494	242	1	0
C or 2-8-0 „	5,989	187	0	6
Total ...	29,408	511	10	4

These notes are intended for small remittances which it would be expensive to transmit by money-order. Their sale has much increased since the introduction on the 1st April 1884 of a system under which postal notes are transmitted through the post-office and paid by the postman at the house of the payee.

Post-office Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post-office Savings Banks during the year 1883-84:—

Number of accounts opened	No.	15,998	
Ditto ditto closed	„	5,674	
Number of deposits	„	65,288	
	Rs.	F	P.
Amount of deposits	28,34,569	13	7
Number of withdrawals	No.	25,112	
	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of ditto	19,02,837	3	2
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	No.	214,310	
	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of accounts open at the close of the year ...	2,11,34,290	14	3
Average amount at credit of each depositor ...	98	9	10

Stock-notes.

With the view of encouraging thrift, stock-notes of the value of Rs. 12-8, 25, and 50 were introduced in November 1882, and of Rs. 100 in January 1883. They bear interest at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. per annum.

An abstract of the sales effected of each denomination of notes is given below:—

Value of stock-notes.	Number sold.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Of Rs. 12-8 each	47	587	8	0
„ 25 „	48	1,200	0	0
„ 50 „	115	5,750	0	0
„ 100 „	325	32,500	0	0
Total ...	535	40,037	8	0

Combined post and telegraph offices.

From the 1st December 1883 all post-offices were authorized to receive telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest telegraph office, and during the past year steps were also taken with the view of opening combined post and telegraph offices in places where a separate telegraph office is either unnecessary or not likely to be remunerative. A large number of such combined offices have been opened in the Lower Provinces since the close of the year.

Offences in connection with the post-office.

There were 56 prosecutions of postal servants in 1883-84, exactly the same number as in the previous year. Two of the accused were acquitted by the court of first instance, and two others were acquitted on appeal.

There were two cases of highway robbery of mails, one on the line Ranchi to Hazaribagh, in which the offenders were not traced, and the other in the Gya district, in which the supposed offender was prosecuted but acquitted.

Zemindari dâk.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 272 post-offices in the Province of Bengal, viz. 159 in Bengal, 82 in Behar, and 31 in Eastern Bengal. Ten new offices were opened and eleven closed during the year, leaving a balance of 271. Of this number, 156 are in Bengal, 86 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal. There were 282 letter-boxes (not 269 as stated in the previous report) at the end of 1882-83; 52 new letter-boxes were opened and 25 were closed: the total at the end of 1883-34 was 309, viz. 247 in Bengal, 54 in Behar, and 8 in Eastern Bengal.

The total mileage of lines paid from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,030½ as compared with 12,084½ in the previous year.

The total number of articles which travelled through the district post was 2,851,854 in 1883-84 against 2,694,663 in 1882-83, shewing an increase of 157,191, or 5·5 per cent. The total number returned undelivered was 74,611 against 70,205 of the previous year, showing an increase of 4,406, or 6·2 per cent.

The receipts and charges on account of the *zemindari posts* were as follow:—

	Receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Charges. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	1,99,207	11	11	1,83,741	11	0
Behar	93,235	11	9	90,098	11	7
Eastern Bengal	56,465	5	1	49,576	5	9
Total ...	3,48,908	12	9	3,23,416	12	4

Irrigation.

Receipts and charges.

THE actual receipts and charges of the Irrigation Branch during the year 1883-84, as compared with the budget and revised estimates, are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account, provincial	12,00,000	12,25,000	11,69,841
Irrigation and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Provincial	7,80,000	8,22,000	7,90,215
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	10,000	3,000	4,628
Provincial	1,500	3,000	2,123
Total ...	19,91,500	20,53,000	19,66,807
EXPENDITURE.			
Productive Public Works—			
Capital account	16,00,000	15,00,000	13,38,974
Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account—			
Provincial	10,84,000	10,84,000	10,69,394
Irrigation and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Imperial	.....	.....	—1,200
Provincial	15,30,700	10,44,760	9,90,646
	15,30,700	10,44,760	9,89,446
Famine Relief Protective Works—			
Imperial	.....	3,00,000	3,00,000
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	7,75,000	8,18,700	7,47,345
Provincial	69,300	1,88,040	1,87,170
Contributions	.....	11,402	11,680
	8,44,300	10,18,142	9,46,195
Total ...	50,59,000	49,46,902	46,44,009

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation and navigation productive public works amounted up to the end of the year 1883-84 to

Rs. 5,47,20,704, against the total sanction of Rs. 6,90,12,527, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,42,91,823. The particulars are given below:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1883-84.	Expenditure to end of 1883-84.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,11,02,131	6,39,152	2,05,63,644	1,05,38,487
Midnapore canal	82,49,000	1,74,072	81,28,171	1,20,829
Hidgellee tidal canal	17,72,699	.....	17,72,699	.....
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	5,90,215	2,42,56,190	36,32,507
Total ...	6,90,12,527	14,03,439	5,47,20,704	1,42,91,823

On the 2nd of November 1883, the orders of the Government of India were obtained communicating the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the revised estimate for the entire Orissa irrigation project amounting, for direct charges, to Rs. 3,11,02,131, or Rs. 97,15,627 in excess over the amount of estimate shown in the report for the previous year.

The charge for interest on the capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation and navigation productive public works, for which the local Government is responsible to the supreme Government, amounted for the year under review, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to Rs. 21,60,758, against Rs. 21,15,505 of the previous year.

The following is an abstract of the revenue account of the canals classed as productive public works for the year 1883-84, compared with that of 1882-83:—

	1883-84.			1882-83.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals ...	2,37,868	2,93,117	(—)55,249	3,20,010	3,41,540	(—)21,530
Midnapore canal ...	2,64,576	2,15,646	48,930	2,68,010	2,38,077	29,933
Hidgellee tidal canal ...	63,590	46,581	17,009	45,032	40,570	4,462
Sone canals ...	6,03,807	5,14,477	89,330	6,84,677	5,29,841	1,54,836
Total ...	11,69,841	10,69,821	1,00,020	(a)13,17,729	(a)11,50,028	(a)1,67,701

(a) These figures include the receipts and expenses in England, and therefore differ slightly from the figures in the report for 1882-83.

The receipts and charges relating to works not classed as productive public works for the year 1883-84, compared with those of 1882-83, are shown in the following statement:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—RECEIPTS.		
Irrigation and navigation works, provincial—		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—		
Calcutta canals	5,64,101	5,64,194
Sarun canals	23,041	18,027
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Nuddea rivers	2,02,834	1,82,967
Eden canal	239	70
Total ...	7,90,215	7,65,258

	1883-84. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments (Imperial) ...	4,628	2,942
Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract (provincial)	28	69
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract (provincial)	2,095	3,932
Total ...	6,751	5,943
Total receipts ... { Imperial ...	4,628	2,942
{ Provincial ...	7,92,338	7,68,259
Total ...	7,96,966	7,71,201

II.—EXPENDITURE.

IMPERIAL.

Famine relief protective works—		
Orissa coast canal	3,00,000	.....

Irrigation and navigation works.

IMPERIAL.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—

Capital.

Damoodah project	(—)1,200	(—)2,900

PROVINCIAL.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—

Capital.

Sarun canals	(—)4,004	40,424
Orissa coast canal	3,54,276	7,99,557
Calcutta canals	1,52,297	.....
Total ...	5,02,569	8,39,981

REVENUE.

Sarun canals	23,401	33,602
Calcutta canals	2,20,624	.....
Total ...	2,44,025	33,602

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept—

Calcutta canals	.....	10,33,632
Nuddea rivers	1,25,275	1,16,674
Tidal creeks in Orissa	11,648	30,355
Eden canal	1,07,129	1,49,729
S. S. *Sir Arthur Cotton*	.....	20,000
Total ...	2,44,052	13,50,390

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
IMPERIAL.		
Orissa embankments	1,84,668	1,65,590
Midnapore and Hidgelle embankments ...	2,55,133	2,45,177
24-Pergunnahs embankments	1,82,122	2,29,934
Nuddea rivers embankments	1,06,166	1,02,614
Other embankments and drainage works	19,256	22,823
Total ...	7,47,345	7,66,138
PROVINCIAL.		
Teur canal	73,801	.....
Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract	48,398	66,320
Sarun ditto ditto ditto ...	64,971	76,938
Total ...	1,87,170	1,43,258
CONTRIBUTIONS.		
Village channels, &c.	11,680	11,263
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE.		
Howrah drainage works	14,659	5,251
TUCCAVEE.		
Embankments and drainage works	46,553	(—)34,207
Famine relief protective works ... ... Imperial	3,00,000	.....
Irrigation and navigation works ... Imperial	(—)1,200	(—)2,900
Irrigation and navigation works ... Provincial	9,90,646	22,23,973
Agricultural works ... Imperial	7,47,345	7,66,138
Agricultural works ... Provincial	1,87,170	1,43,258
Agricultural works ... Contributions ...	11,680	11,263
Agricultural works ... Advances recoverable ...	14,659	5,251
Agricultural works ... Tuccavee	46,553	(—)34,207
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,96,853	31,12,776

The foregoing statement includes the outlay under the two heads "Advances recoverable" and "Tuccavee," for which separate finance accounts have been submitted by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

The transactions of the three circles of superintendence are described below.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1883-84 compared with that of 1882-83 is shown below:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals, Capital account (Imperial) ...	6,39,152	3,64,960
Ditto, Revenue account (Provincial) ...	2,92,690(a)	3,39,479(a)
Tidal creeks (Provincial)	11,648	30,355
Orissa embankments (Imperial)	1,84,668	1,65,590
Channels, bunds, &c. (Contributions) ...	1,039	.....
Total expenditure	11,29,197	9,00,384

(a) Exclusive of expenditure in England.

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 2,181 was expended by the Brahmini-Byturni division under the head "Tuccavee" for repairs to the *Aúl* embankment in the Cuttack district, against Rs. 14,816 so spent during the year 1882-83.

The expenditure of the year chargeable to the capital account is detailed below:—

	Rs.
I.—Works	5,06,004
II.—Establishment	1,07,630
III.—Tools and plant	62,667
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)31,387
	6,44,314
V.—Less receipts on Capital account	5,162
Total ...	6,39,152

This sum is considerably in excess over the expenditure of the previous year on account of work having been taken up, under the revised estimate for the entire Orissa project, which was finally sanctioned during the year. It, however, fell short by more than one lakh of rupees of the final grant of the year, which amounted to Rs. 7,50,750, as sufficient labour for the execution of the earthwork in progress in connection with the new works sanctioned could not be procured, and the land acquisition officer was unable to pay for the lands taken up within the official year.

MAHANUDDY SERIES.

The expenditure on the head and Pooree works amounted to Rs. 43,952, viz., Rs. 31,249 spent upon the Mahanuddy weir aprons, the additions to workshop buildings, the dock on the Taldundah canal, and the extension of the dividing embankment, and Rs. 12,703 adjusted during the year on account of loss on sales of workshop stock. At the close of the year there remained a sum of Rs. 96,491 available for expenditure on the head and Pooree works out of the provision in the revised estimate chiefly for new works.

Taldundah Canal.

In connection with the existing canal, distributaries, and drainage and protective works, there was a small expenditure of Rs. 2,259, of which Rs. 1,776 was spent on distributaries and Rs. 481 on drainage channels. The three extensions from distributaries which were found necessary in order to bring the irrigable area properly under command of the canal water, and the drainage cuts in hand were completed. The works of the Taldundah canal extension were taken up during the year, and the expenditure thereon amounted to Rs. 16,686. The earthwork of the canal was in progress for a length of about two miles, and a commencement was made with the collection of materials for masonry works.

Machgong Canal.

The new works of this canal provided for in the revised estimate were also taken up during the year, and a sum of Rs. 41,237 spent on them. The works in progress were the remodelling of the main canal between its head and present terminus at Chattra, the execution of earthwork of the extension beyond Chattra, and the main drainage cut between the Taldundah and Machgong canals, besides the collection of materials for masonry works. A further sum of Rs. 8,671 was spent on the additional distributaries and drainage cuts for the first extension to Chattra, besides Rs. 6 paid for land for the distributaries of the canal; the total outlay of the year being Rs. 49,914.

High Level Canal, Section I.

The revised estimate of this canal as now sanctioned amounted to Rs. 26,26,134, or slightly less than the previous sanctioned estimate which stood at Rs. 26,47,649.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 63,909, of which Rs. 42,365 were expended on drainage and protective works, inclusive of drainage between the distributaries. On the main canal and distributaries the expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 11,996 and Rs. 9,548. At the close of the year there remained out of the sanctioned estimate a balance of Rs. 2,59,968, required chiefly for raising and strengthening the left embankment of the main canal between Emamingur and Janapore, excavating a silt-trap at the head of the canal, and for the completion of the distributaries, the flood embankments, and the minor drainage cuts between distributaries.

Kendrapara Canal.

Upon this canal the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 41,907, spent on works which were in progress in the preceding year, and on plantations, with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 1,335 spent on surveys for the new distributaries sanctioned. The main canal and the existing distributaries Nos. 0 to 13 may be said to be complete, the unspent balance being only Rs. 38,331, of which Rs. 21,435 is for plantations. In connection with this canal, however, a large expenditure has yet to be incurred on protective works and drainage channels between the existing distributaries, and on the new distributaries and their drainage works.

Kendrapara Canal Extension.

The Kendrapara canal extension is a fully completed work, and is regularly open for navigation by steamers and boats. The expenditure of the year amounting to Rs. 1,306 was on account of arrears due for work done at the Jumboo locks. No work was, however, done on the distributaries taking off from this section provided for in the revised estimate.

Gobree Canal.

The expenditure on the first section of this canal was but Rs. 860, but on the extension it amounted to Rs. 1,52,744; and of this sum, the largest items were Rs. 9,806 for land, Rs. 97,126 for the two locks at Gundukia and Albha, Rs. 9,679 for the revetment on the river bank at Albha, and Rs. 20,605 for the earthwork of the main canal and feeding channel. The payments for the land occupied by the canal were completed during the year, and the earthwork of the main canal was also finished, with the exception of the short length at the upper entrance of the Albha lock, which cannot be excavated until the masonry of the lock is fully completed and the gates hung. The country banks of the feeding channel were also completed, together with the greater portion of the earthwork of the flood embankment. The work remaining to be done under the head of earthwork is the completion of the turfing of the slopes of the feeding channel and the raising and strengthening of that portion of the flood embankment which lies between the crossing of the Utikun embankment and the Albha lock, where the height is still insufficient to enable the work to resist a maximum flood. The lock at Gundukia was fully completed at the end of the year. At the outfall lock at Albha considerable progress was made with the masonry, and at the close of the year the walls had been raised to the level of the upper sill, a portion of the foundation piling and the whole of the concrete having been carried out during the year in addition to the masonry of the floor and superstructure. It has been found necessary, in order to secure the bank of the river Brahmini opposite to the Albha lock entrance from erosion by the floods and tides, to construct a revetment of rubble-stone with a total length of 1,330 feet and extending from a level of 2·50, which is the estimated lowest water-level at this point, to the surface of the natural ground. The sanctioned estimate for the Gobree extension canal amounts to Rs. 2,92,734, against which the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 3,12,137, so that the sanctioned estimate for this work has already been exceeded by Rs. 19,403, on account of the increased cost of the masonry works which were provided for in the original estimate, and the additional works which it has been found necessary to construct. A revised etimate of the probable cost of this canal is reported to be nearly ready, and the Superintending Engineer states that it will be submitted by the end of November. Surveys for the distributaries and drainage works in connection with this canal, which have been sanctioned under Part II.—New works of the

Orissa project, were taken in hand; and the work done under the head of distributary surveys consisted in surveying and cross-country levelling the tract of country which lies between the Jumboo, Gundukia, and Chota Brahmini rivers, and in taking cross-country levels of the country between the Chota Brahmini and Brahmini rivers, the whole of which were well in hand before the close of the year.

Patamoondee Canal.

The principal work upon which the bulk of the expenditure, Rs. 46,281, was incurred was the raising and strengthening of the left or flood embankment of the canal. At the close of the year under review, the remodelling of the embankment had been practically completed between the head and the 30th mile of the canal, but below that point a considerable amount of earthwork still remained to be executed. A sum of Rs. 1,069 was expended upon plantations, chiefly in levelling the surface of the garden at Nurtang in order to render it suitable for use as a plantation of cocoanut and arecanut palms; and under the head of drainage, the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,413, viz. Rs. 599 on account of surveys of the Gobree river and other drainage lines, and Rs. 1,814 upon the improvement of the Gobree river, in deepening and widening its bed and in cutting off some of its bends, so as to increase its fall. A sum of Rs. 6,399 was paid during the year on account of distributaries Nos. 7 and 8 which are under construction, and the total outlay amounted to Rs. 56,225. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review upon the works of the Mahanuddy series amounted to Rs. 4,30,109, the total expenditure to date being Rs. 1,15,61,390 against Rs. 1,74,09,454 sanctioned.

BRAHMINI-BYTURNI SERIES.

High Level Canal, Section II.

Under "Head works" a sum of Rs. 1,488 was expended upon the completion of the iron bridge over the Pattia weir, for which the remainder of the masonry pillars and parapet walls upon the piers and abutments of the weir were executed. The original works of the Pattia weir are now fully completed, and the account will be finally closed. An expenditure of Rs. 698 was incurred during the year upon land for the main canal, this being the cost of acquiring a strip of land in the neighbourhood of the Namtikree aqueduct which had been in the occupation of Government for many years, but had by some oversight never before been paid for. A sum of Rs. 357 was expended upon canal plantations during the year, the total expenditure upon the main canal being Rs. 1,055. Upon the branch canal to Jajpore the total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 768, for which a longitudinal section was taken along the centre line, and a quantity of laterite stone and bricks was collected at the proposed site of the head lock at Mallundpore, the foundation pit of which was put in hand and partially executed before the close of the year. The only work done under the head of distributaries was the completion of the surveys of the tract to be irrigated and protected from flood, upon which a sum of Rs. 1,150 was expended in completing the cross sections of the Khursooah river and the plotting of the work done. Under the head of drainage and protective works Rs. 1,370 were expended on detail surveys made for the embankments on the Byturni, Burrah, and Khursooah rivers, in order to enable the exact alignment to be decided on and laid out upon the ground. A sum of Rs. 28,777 was also expended upon the remodelling of the flood embankments on the right bank of the Byturni, above the weir, on the left bank of the Gind Nullah, and from the Khursooah to the Brahmini; of this amount Rs. 22,372 were spent upon the embankment on the right bank of the Byturni, above the weir, and at the close of the year about five miles of the work had been completed, but the last two miles, including the extension at the upper end, with the greater portion of the turfing remained to be done. The walls of the sluices have also still to be raised in order to adapt them to the altered slopes of the earthwork.

The progress made with the remodelling of the flood embankment on the left bank of the Gind nullah, which it has been found necessary to raise and strengthen in order to enable it to safely resist a maximum flood in the Brahmini river was small, the outlay having amounted to Rs. 937 only during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,468 was expended upon the raising and strengthening of the flood embankment from the Khursooah to the Brahmini, between the Brahmini and Puttia weirs, in order to render it sufficiently high to resist a maximum flood in the Brahmini river equal to that of the year 1868.

High Level Canal, Section III.

The total expenditure upon this section of the high level canal amounted during the year under review to Rs. 4,173, of which Rs. 3,684 was spent on the Kopali aqueduct, which was completed and brought into use in the previous year. The balance was paid for the earthwork of the canal and Kopali diversion, which are completed works. Upon the branch canal to Bhuddruck the outlay amounted to Rs. 4,878, the total outlay to end of the year being Rs. 28,648 against Rs. 37,845 sanctioned. The main canal with its connected flood embankment is now fully completed and is open for steamer and boat traffic, but some of the subsidiary drainage works are still unfinished. Under the head "Distributaries" the only work in progress was the survey for the proposed new distributaries, upon which a sum of Rs. 2,576 was expended. Upon drainage and protective works proper a sum of Rs. 30,740 was expended for the remodelling of embankments. The embankment on the right bank of the Salundi is being raised and strengthened, and the earthwork of the first five miles has been completed. The earthwork required for raising and strengthening the embankment on the left bank of the Byturni is nearly finished. A sum of Rs. 1,164 was also expended on account of surveys for the protective embankments required for the irrigable area. The total outlay for works on the Brahmini and Byturni series amounted during the year to Rs. 75,895, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 31,78,034 against the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 54,34,333.

Outlay on the Orissa project.

The following statement shows the outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa project under the different heads of account compared with the estimate as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

Heads of Account.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	2,30,44,309	5,06,004	1,47,39,424
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	1,07,630	38,71,468
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	62,067	18,78,756
IV.—Suspense account	.....	(—) 31,387	1,47,012
... ...	3,12,10,691	6,44,314	2,06,36,660
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	1,08,560	5,162	73,016
Net Total ...	3,11,02,131	6,39,152	2,05,63,644

The expenditure on the Orissa canals charged to the revenue account of the project, which was met from provincial funds, amounted for the year 1883-84 to Rs. 2,93,117 against Rs. 3,41,540 of the previous year, so that there

was a reduction of Rs. 48,423 in the working expenses. The following are the details of the expenditure:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance proper...	1,66,238	1,89,210
Transport service	23,326	33,221
Compensation	53	.....
Establishment	91,713	1,01,740
Tools and plant	11,292	14,923
Refunds of revenue	68	385
Direct expenditure in England	427	2,061
Total ...	2,93,117	3,41,540

An improvement is to be observed in each of the foregoing items of expenditure, and the canals were maintained in good order.

Lengths of channels and area protected.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year and the areas which are protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries:—

Name of Canal.	Length of Canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	.....	330	1,29,421	1,01,110	87,300
Gobree	15	.....	.....	27,251	21,290	.....
Pattamoondee	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	.....
Kendrapara extension	15	.....	.....	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	.....	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong	4	15	120½	44,928	71,600	35,100
High level, 1st Range	33	.....	117¼	62,483	62,600	44,730
Ditto, 2nd do.	12½	.....	.....	.....	1,20,000	.....
Ditto, 3rd do.	19	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....
Total ...	164½	62	639¼	3,58,163	5,07,600	1,82,380

Tidal creeks.

The expenditure on the tidal creeks in Orissa amounted to Rs. 11,648 against Rs. 30,355 of the previous year. The details are given below:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	9,356	24,394
Establishment	2,152	5,611
Tools and plant	140	350
Total ...	11,648	30,355

The works which were in hand during the year were the deepening of the channel at the entrance to the Baburjore, the deepening of No. 3 cut in the Boicha creek, and the improvement of the line of connected tidal creeks which lie between the Jumboo river and Telicood on the Kadua river in the Poorée district.

Embankments.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments, which was met from Imperial funds and charged to the head of account, "Agricultural works for which neither capital nor

revenue accounts are kept," amounted to Rs. 1,84,668 against Rs. 1,65,590 of the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	22,458	8,920
Maintenance	1,27,123	1,23,002
Establishment	34,404	30,342
Tools and plant	683	3,326
Total ...	1,84,668	1,65,590

The bulk of the expenditure on works (Rs. 19,754) was incurred in raising and strengthening of that portion of the Aul embankment which lies between the crossing of the Chandbally road at Gopalpore, opposite to Pattamoondee, and the village of Foolpatna, a distance of about 7½ miles, an improvement which is being carried out at the expense of Government in order to secure the country on the left bank of the Brahmini river from any injury which might be caused by the rise in the flood surface consequent upon the closing of the head of the Chota Brahmini river at Pattamoondee. The balance of the outlay was spent upon river embankment surveys.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at the station of Cuttack, according to the tables published by the Meteorological Observer, was during the year 1883-84 68·65 inches against 76·74 in the official year 1882-83. The fall during the two cultivating seasons, *khareef* and *rubbee*, *i.e.*, during the four months from July to October and the three months from November to January, was in 1883-84 36·41 inches and 1·29 inches respectively, against a fall of 58·78 inches and 2·77 inches in the corresponding periods of the year 1882-83.

Irrigation.

The following statement shows in detail the areas irrigated as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	Irrigated in 1882-83.				Irrigated in 1883-84.			
	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	57,370	2,933	71	60,374	17,452	749	31	18,232
Gobree								
Pattamoondee ...	11,939	155	.....	12,094	5,436	17	.....	5,453
Taldundah	10,323	359	37	10,719	1,054	243	22	1,319
Machgong	33,415	520	77	34,012	8,636	289	56	8,981
High level, 1st Range ...	14,105	132	7	14,244	12,174	83	3	12,260
Ditto, 2nd ditto ...								
Ditto, 3rd ditto ...	1,378	1	206	1,585	2,283	.....	232	2,515
	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	47,035	1,381	344	48,760
Total decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,268

The general falling off which is observable in the leased area is due to a large portion of the five-years' leases, which expired in November 1882, not having been renewed. A commission has been appointed to make an enquiry during the next cold season into the causes of the falling off of irrigation and the reluctance on the part of the cultivators to renew their leases; and their report is awaited before any orders are issued on the subject. The following

statement gives the particulars of water-rates compared with those of the three previous years :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	58,928	1,82,453	2,41,381	1,78,047	19,748	43,586
1881-82	43,586	1,99,009	2,42,595	1,24,290	4,163	1,14,142
1882-83	1,14,142	1,97,018	3,11,160	1,80,325	9,188	1,21,647
1883-84	1,21,647	50,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203

The balance outstanding at the close of the year 1883-84 is comparatively smaller than that of the previous year, due apparently to the smaller area that was irrigated and assessed during the year.

Traffic.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past four years is noted below :—

Year.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	10,828	89,960	21,38,281	41,870
1881-82 ...	13,516	1,36,646	27,31,866	54,391
1882-83 ...	13,392	1,42,439	43,78,776	69,806
1883-84 ...	15,538	1,46,715	47,59,595	58,531

It will be observed that compared with the previous years the total traffic upon the canals has increased while the tollage has considerably decreased. This falling off is attributable to the reduced rates of tolls which came into force, under this department notification No. 369, dated the 29th October 1883, on the first December 1883, upon which date the extra charge previously made for each passenger carried in addition to the measured maundage of the passenger boats, and the increased rates of tolls which were levied upon all vessels using the canals during the eight dry months from November to June were abolished. The canals were closed for traffic from the 1st May to the middle of June 1883 to admit of the necessary repairs being carried out.

The transport service on the Chandbally and High Level Lines was worked throughout the year, with the exception of the period during which the canals were closed. The steamer *Aurora* ran between Chandbally and Cuttack and carried 22,822 passengers and 9,855 maunds of goods, the earnings being Rs. 40,399. The *Pioneer* was employed upon the canal between Cuttack and Bhuddruck, and carried 7,597 passengers and 12,836 maunds of goods, earning a sum of Rs. 8,217. The total earnings from both the lines amounted to Rs. 48,616 against Rs. 40,570 during the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses.

The total revenue and working expenses for the past four years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below :—

Year.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,78,047	1,24,290	1,80,325	1,11,856
Navigation	71,402	83,206	1,08,473	1,10,152
Miscellaneous	20,329	15,655	31,212	15,860
Total ...	2,69,778	2,23,151	3,20,010	2,37,868
Working expenses (direct charges)	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,540	2,93,117
Net Total (deficit) ...	36,290	1,05,509	21,530	55,249

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Expenditure

The statement below shows in detail the expenditure in this circle during the year under review, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account.		
Midnapore canal (Imperial)	1,74,072	1,21,782
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Midnapore canal (Provincial)	2,15,646	2,38,077
Hidgellee tidal canal (ditto)	46,581	40,570
Famine Relief Protective Works.		
Orissa coast canal (Imperial)	3,00,000	.....
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Capital Account.		
Damoodur project (Imperial)	—1,200	—2,900
Orissa coast canal (Provincial)	3,54,276	7,99,557
Calcutta canal (ditto)	1,52,297	.....
Revenue Account.		
Calcutta canals (Provincial)	2,20,624	.....
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Calcutta canals (Provincial)	.....	10,33,632
Nuddea rivers (ditto)	1,25,275	1,16,674
Eden canal (ditto)	1,07,129	1,49,729
S. S. *Sir Arthur Cotton* (ditto)	.....	20,000
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankment and drainage works (Imperial)	5,60,417	5 96,504
Midnapore tuccavee embankments and drainage works under contract (Provincial)	48,398	66,320
Sluices, drainage works, ferries, &c. (contributions)	8,125	10,619
Howrah drainage works (advances recoverable)	14,659	5,251
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavee)	10,797	—28,313
Total ...	23,37,092	31,67,502

The following account gives, under each sub-head, the outlay charged to the capital account of the Midnapore canal during the year 1883-84:—

		Rs.
I.—Works		14,670
II.—Establishment		2,562
III.—Tools and plant		93,773
IV.—Suspense accounts		65,005
	Total ...	1,76,010
V.—*Less*—receipts on capital account		1,938
	Net Total ...	1,74,072

The expenditure on works was incurred principally on the following works:—

(1.) Floating stage at Oolooberriah for the use of the passengers on the canal.

(2.) Dry dock at the Midnapore workshops.

(3.) Plantations.

The floating stage was constructed for the use of the steam service from Calcutta to Midnapore, it being necessary otherwise to land from the steamers at Oolooberiah in small boats. The stage has been in use for some months, and answers its purpose well. The dry dock at Midnapore was sanctioned to supply the want felt of some arrangement by which the hulls of the dredgers, steamers, and barges might be conveniently repaired. It consists of a masonry head to be closed by planks and an earthen basin from which the water will be emptied by means of a pulsometer. The earthwork and concrete foundation were completed. The progress in plantations was not great, but a number of rain-trees, cocoanuts, &c., were planted out. The trees already planted throve well, but a large number of rain-trees were destroyed by the violence of the north-westers. The question of the drainage of the low lands on both sides of the Midnapore canal between Panchkoorah on the Cossye and Dainan on the Roopnarain is still under the consideration of the revenue officers of the Midnapore district. The expenditure charged to the sub-head "tools and plant" amounts to Rs. 93,773 and includes Rs. 92,404 spent on dredging plant. Of the amount charged to "suspense accounts," Rs. 52,962 at the debit of "London stores" was on account of a new Bruce's hydraulic dredger and patent excavator, and will be adjusted in the accounts of the current year.

Midnapore canal.

The following statement shews the total capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore canal, compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1883-84.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,00,001	53,19,256	89,745
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	19,19,383	(—)10,287
III.—Tools and plant	9,55,904	8,30,157	1,25,747
IV.—Suspense account	.....	89,552	(—)89,552
Total ...	82,74,001	81,58,348	1,15,653
V.—*Less*—receipts on capital account ...	25,001	30,177	(—)5,176
Net Total ...	82,49,000	81,28,171	1,20,829

The unspent balance is chiefly required for drainage and protective works under the Panchkoorah weir. The amounts charged against the Midnapore and Hidgellee tidal canals, under the head of account "productive public works, revenue account," as shown in the statement given above were expended on account of working expenses. The maintenance charges of the Midnapore canal as compared with those of the year 1882-83 were less by Rs. 22,431, chiefly due to the transfer of the steam transport service to Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. The increase of Rs. 6,011 in the cost of maintenance of the Hidgellee tidal canal is due to the payment of nearly Rs. 24,000 in 1883-84 on account of silt clearance in the canal carried out in 1882-83.

Orissa coast canal.

The total expenditure on the Orissa coast canal during the year 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 6,54,276, of which a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India from imperial funds as a charge against the head of account "famine relief protective works." The total capital outlay to end of 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 23,47,671, and the unspent balance of the sanctioned estimate on the 1st April 1884 was Rs. 10,98,071. During the year under review, owing to the rice crop for 1883 being somewhat short, there was a fair force of labour on the works during the months of January, February, and March, the maximum being reached in the

latter month when there were on an average for the whole month 17,835 men at work on the canal. The average for the whole year was 6,457 against 4,598 in the previous year. Though the number of men was considerably greater than in 1882-83, the quantity of earthwork executed was less, owing to a larger proportion of the total labour being employed on locks and other masonry works, but still more to the lesser quantity done per man as the lift increases. However, a great advance was made towards completion, and it is expected that by the end of the next working season, the canal will be dug out to full section. Of the locks, that at Bhaintghur was built up to 12 feet above the lower sill, leaving 15 feet to bring it to coping level. The progress on this lock was much thrown back by numerous outbreaks of cholera, which on several occasions caused a complete stoppage of work for more than a week at a time. Every effort is being made to finish the lock by the rains, but it is feared that it will hardly be possible to get the gates hung in time to open it to traffic this season. The Bhograi lock, with which much difficulty had been experienced from springs in the foundations, was built up to above invert level, and the water no longer gives any trouble. This lock will be easily completed during next season. The Jamcoonda lock was built up to 12 feet above lower sill, and it is expected that it will be completed this season. The Panchparrah, Goolpahla, and Nulkul locks are all most difficult locks to build in consequence of the great quantity of water met with in their foundations, involving enormous pumping and also to the greater portion of the foundations being built in the form of square walls, which having been sunk to the required level, are then concreted up into a solid mass. The foundations of the Panchparrah lock were got in, and it is hoped that those of Salpotta and Nulkul will also be done this season, but in the case of the latter this is unfortunately uncertain, as the difficulties are almost insuperable. Less than three pumps going night and day will not keep the water low enough to work, and only brackish water being available for the engines (which can never be given rest or stopped for a moment for repairs), breaks-down have been incessant; however, five engines have now been concentrated on the work, and it is hoped that better progress will be made for the future. The Chargatchia lock was built up to above invert level, and will be easily finished next season. The Charbatia lock was finished, with the exception of hanging the gates which is now being done, and this lock will soon be completed. The supply sluice for the 3rd range was commenced, and that for range IVA built up to platform level, and the two sluices for Range V were about half done, and will be ready for drainage during next rains. All inlet sluices with the exception of those in Range IVB were either finished or so far advanced that they will be completed before the rains. The metalling of escapes in Range IVA was finished, but on Range IVB and V this work has been left for next season. To sum up, the present state of the canal is such that it may be confidently expected that all will be finished next season with the exception of the Nulkul and Soolpattee locks, and perhaps some earthwork in the first nine miles of Range V. To get labour for the latter has hitherto been found impossible, but great efforts will be made to complete this earthwork next season.

Calcutta canals.

Commencing with the year 1883-84, these canals were removed from the class "irrigation and navigation works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept" to that for which such accounts are kept. The aggregate expenditure under the two heads of account was Rs. 3,72,921, during the year under review, of which Rs. 1,52,297 were charged to the capital, and the balance to the revenue, account. The principal works which were in progress during the year 1883-84 are as follows:—

(1) Two plate girder bridges over Tolly's Nullah at Tollygunge and Gurreah.

(2) Improvement of two bad points in the Bhola and Satooria rivers in the steamer route through the Soonderbuns.

(3) Improvement of three bad bends in the Tolly's Nullah at Bansdhunee, Gurreah, and Nowabad.

The two plate girder bridges are intended to replace the existing suspension bridges at Tollygunge and Gurreah, which are the last of the suspension road bridges on the Calcutta canals except the foot-bridge over the Tolly's Nullah at Kalighat. This latter was strengthened, and the width of its roadway, for safety's sake, reduced from eight to five feet. The two new bridges which are being made at the Seebpore workshop are nearly finished, and they will soon be erected at site. For the improvement of the steamer route through the Soonderbuns, a dredger has been employed since 1883 in cutting off several bad corners in the Bhola and Satooria rivers. These improvements, however, are only temporary, as the corners will silt up again very rapidly unless a dredger is kept constantly at work, for which the steamer companies are not willing to pay. On Tolly's Nullah, the two bad bends at Bansdhunee and Gurreah have been opened for traffic, and the bend at Nowabad will be opened shortly. This also would have been finished some time ago had not some bad springs broken out involving pumping.

As stated in the previous year's report, the work of widening and clearing silt from the bed of the Circular canal was completed in June 1883, and on the 9th of that month, the Circular and new canals were opened out throughout their whole lengths for the first time as a still-water channel with a uniform depth of 10 feet of water. The maintenance works consisted of the usual repairs of the canal roads and bridges at Calcutta, and the towpath banks and foot-bridges, and of silt clearance on the eastern canals. The principal work under this head was the clearance of silt from the bed of the Bhangore Khall, on which an expenditure of more than Rs. 7,000 was incurred. The khall was closed for traffic for silt clearance on the 1st February last, and re-opened on the 8th March following. The question of canalizing this khall is now under consideration, and the Superintending Engineer has lately submitted an estimate for making the detailed surveys and plans. The works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters from the Circular canal were completed during the year to such an extent as to permit of their exclusion from the canal for the first time since the Calcutta drainage works came into operation. Some sewage, however, still finds its way into the canal both by direct drainage and by leakage from the outlet sewer shutters, and though much good has been effected by the new works recently completed, more remains to be done to dispose of the sewage effectually in the interest of the canal, as well as for the more important object of the public health. This is receiving attention in connection with certain improvements and additions to the canals now under consideration. The effect of feeding the canals through the new supply inlet at Chitpore has been successful in keeping out silt, as the greatest depth deposited is less than two feet close to the lock; but silt seems to have spread pretty freely over the whole length of the channels. The cause of this is being carefully enquired into. The silt deposited in the canal bed between the Chitpore lock and the Hooghly river during the rains of 1883, which was six feet in depth, was scoured into the river by the use of scrapers and mud barges.

Nuddea rivers.

There were no original works of any importance. The usual maintenance works consisting of river training works and deepening of shoals were carried out. Owing to the abnormally low state of the Ganges in 1883-4 and to the fall of its water level unusually early in the season, it was not practicable to keep open the rivers for any greater depth than 2 to 2½ feet, notwithstanding the large expenditure incurred. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 82,513, against Rs. 56,159 during the year 1882-83, or about 47 per cent. in excess, due partly to the longer period during which the training works had to be maintained, and partly to all the three rivers being worked during the past season, while in the previous year, the Bhagiruthee and the Matabhangah rivers were closed early.

The following statement shows in detail the total outlay during 1883-84 compared with that of the previous year:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,031	5,663
Maintenance	82,513	56,159
Establishment	40,336	32,910
Tools and plant	(—)1,502	23,499
Suspense accounts	2,897	(—)1,557
Total ...	1,25,275	1,16,674

It will be observed that the total excess amounted to Rs. 8,601 only, principally due to there having been no expenditure on account of tools and plant.

Eden canal.

The works of this canal up to the extent already sanctioned have been completed, save the construction of some road bridges on the lower Sursuttee, an additional regulator on the upper section between Burdwan and Jamalpore, and a stop dam in front of the channel connecting the Damooda with the head sluice at Joojooty. The expenditure incurred during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,07,129, of which Rs. 69,253 were charged to works and Rs. 14,666 to maintenance, the balance being charges for establishment and tools and plant. In the month of October 1883, owing to the early cessation of rain, there was a great demand for canal water for irrigation purposes, and water was supplied free of charge, as in the previous year. By this means about 40,000 acres of land in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts were irrigated, the crops on which would otherwise have been lost.

Agricultural works.

Under this head, the expenditure incurred from imperial funds amounted to Rs. 5,60,417, against Rs. 5,96,504 in 1882-83. The details are given below:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,47,466	2,34,693
Maintenance	2,15,393	2,26,237
Establishment	99,335	98,769
Tools and plant	7,137	2,678
Suspense accounts	(—) 8,914	34,127
Total ...	5,60,417	5,96,504

The principal works in progress are those mentioned in the previous year's report, viz.:—

(1) Surpai drainage works.
(2) Bullee Bheel reclamation works.
(3) Remodelling of the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs district.
(4) Remodelling of the Government embankments in the Moorshedabad district.

The Surpai drainage works are intended for the drainage of the low country near Contai in Hidgellee in the Midnapore district, mostly for the benefit of the

Majnamootha and Jellamootha Government estates. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1882 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,80,798, of which Rs. 2,88,483 are for works. No work was done in 1881-82, save the manufacture of some lakhs of bricks, but work commenced in earnest in the following year, and at the end of the year 1883-84 the drainage sluice was in a forward state and the dam across the Surpai finished, the total expenditure on works amounting to Rs. 1,25,620 to end of the year, leaving on the 1st April 1884 an unspent balance of about Rs. 1,63,000, the bulk of which is required for the clearance of silt from the bed of the khal. The Bullee Bheel works in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs which were sanctioned and taken up in the year 1882-83 were in a very forward state at the end of 1883-84, the total expenditure on works being Rs. 62,776 against the estimated cost of Rs. 92,093. The Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs district, for the remodelling of which estimates were sanctioned and work taken up in 1881-82, were completed by the end of the year under review, except turfing and dressing which could not be executed until the rains set in. The embankments in the Moorshedabad district were also completed except some turfing, but payments for the lands taken up, for which a large sum is required, have yet to be made. The usual annual repairs were executed to the Government embankments in this circle, of which the total length is 1,190 miles. The principal interior drainage channels in the Government estates Majnamootha and Jellamootha in the Midnapore district were taken over from the civil officers, and a sum of Rs. 7,718 was expended in clearing silt from their beds during the year 1883-84. A further sum of Rs. 15,955 was spent by the civil officers under the orders of the Board of Revenue for the improvement of Government estates. Both these sums were appropriated from the imperial grant for agricultural works, and included in the total expenditure of the year, Rs. 5,60,417. The Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract were maintained in proper condition at a cost of Rs. 48,398, including charges for establishment and tools and plant, against Rs. 66,320 expended during the previous year.

The expenditure of Rs. 8,125 from contributions, shewn under agricultural works, was incurred as follows:—

	Rs.
Sluices, &c., in 24-Pergunnahs district	6,138
Drainage works in Moorshedabad district	986
Ferries, &c., in Balasore district	1,001
Total ...	8,125

Howrah drainage works.

The Howrah drainage works for the reclamation of the swamps immediately to the west of Howrah and Seebpore have been undertaken under the provisions of Act No. VI (B.C.) of 1880, "the Bengal Drainage Act." An estimate for this project amounting to Rs. 3,97,056 was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1883, but only some materials for the outlet sluice could be collected during the year under review for want of funds. The Government of India has, however, sanctioned during the year 1884-85 an allotment of Rs. 1,75,000 under the head of advances recoverable, and it is expected that fair progress will be made during this year, and the works completed by the end of the next working season. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of 1883-84 was Rs. 20,355.

The expenditure of Rs. 10,797 on tuccavee works was incurred for the maintenance of embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore districts.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of the official year 1883-84 at the station of Midnapore, according to the statements of rainfall published by the Meteorological Reporter to this Government was 44·31 inches, against 64·70 inches of the year 1882-83. The fall during the

khureef season, which includes the months of July, August, September, and October, was 30·77 inches in 1883-84 against 40·39 inches during the previous year.

Irrigation and traffic.

The area under lease for khureef irrigation was 97,919 acres, against 101,939 acres in 1882-83, shewing a decrease of 4,020 acres, due to the non-renewal during the year of some expired five-year leases. There is no rubbee irrigation from the Midnapore canal.

The following statement shews the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore canal since the year 1880-81:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	48,984	1,63,014	2,11,998	1,12,960	6,064	92,974
1881-82	92,974	1,57,419	2,50,393	1,18,588	104	1,31,701
1882-83	1,31,701	1,54,646	2,86,347	1,04,060	39,811	1,42,476
1883-84	1,42,476	1,47,992	2,90,468	1,31,000	14,777	1,44,691

It will be observed that the collections of the year were larger than those of any one of the three previous years, although the balance at the end of the year was also comparatively larger. The Commissioner of the division remarks:—"It may be noted here that the closure of the canals in February and March last interfered to some extent with the collections. It prevented boats from entering the canals for the purchase of paddy, and thus the ryots lost an opportunity to dispose of the produce, and were consequently less able than they would otherwise have been to pay their dues." The new rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, of which a draft was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* during the last quarter of the year under review, have since been passed, and it is hoped that they will tend to secure better work in several ways.

The following statement shews the traffic on the Midnapore canal since the year 1880-81:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	45,461	292,452	1,43,15,068	77,691
1881-82	51,408	332,325	1,47,79,798	97,841
1882-83	52,515	360,973	1,69,43,043	1,06,042
1883-84	51,642	382,979	1,79,53,806	1,09,032

The steam transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore which was made over to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, remained under the charge of the company, and they paid during the year 1883-84 a sum of Rs. 11,649 in lieu of tolls and as hire of the steamers. The service has prospered and generally given satisfaction. It carried 151,400 passengers and 3,582 maunds of goods. The steamers now plying on the Midnapore canal are as follows:—

(1) Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

To Midnapore from Calcutta, daily. Midnapore to Panchkoorah, daily. To Ghattal, twice a week.

(2) Steamers owned by native firms.

To Panchkoorah, daily. Amtah, daily. Ghattal, twice a week.

The first reach of the Midnapore canal was closed for silt clearance from 14th February to 6th March, as also the Narainghur channel; and there were further closures of the Burramullah and Goalagurriah locks from the

25th February to the 7th March and from the 15th to the 25th March respectively to carry out repairs, causing an interruption to through traffic.

The total revenue and working expenses for the past four years as included in the financial accounts are shewn below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,18,588	1,04,060	1,31,000
Navigation	93,099	1,20,706	1,46,922	1,20,580
Miscellaneous	10,407	10,780	17,028	12,996
Total ...	2,16,466	2,50,074	2,68,010	2,64,576
Working expenses (direct charges)	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077	2,15,646
Net Total (profit) ...	27,246	21,600	29,933	48,930

The following statements shew the traffic on the Hidgellee tidal canal as well as the receipts and working expenses during the past four years:—

Traffic.

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	21,783	152,781	23,34,731	54,058
1881-82	20,057	133,020	21,19,855	45,336
1882-83	17,445	132,884	23,83,244	43,484
1883-84	22,728	196,764	36,42,029	62,626

Receipts and Working Expenses.

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	53,338	1,149	54,487	25,590	28,897
1881-82	45,848	1,446	47,294	28,678	18,616
1882-83	43,694	1,338	45,032	40,570	4,462
1883-84	62,317	1,273	63,590	46,581	17,009

The traffic of the year shews a considerable increase, but no material improvement is expected until the Orissa coast canal is completed and through water communication established between Calcutta and Cuttack. It may be noted here that the surcharge of $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per head per mile levied on passengers in the Midnapore and Hidgellee tidal canals has been abolished since 1st December 1883. The traffic on the Calcutta canals and Nuddea rivers during the past two years is shewn in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular canal ...	87,356	99,168	1,181,648	1,741,737	3,02,66,810	5,05,05,938	2,82,233	4,07,006
Tolly's nullah ...	122,662	82,133	1,520,093	669,686	2,63,43,820	1,96,93,974	2,53,735	1,28,416
Total Calcutta canals ...	210,018	181,301	2,701,741	2,411,423	5,66,10,630	7,01,99,912	5,35,968	5,35,422
Nuddea rivers ...	61,624	65,813	709,439	957,075	2,43,62,345	2,89,61,912	1,82,365	2,00,907

SONE CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1883-84, compared with that of the year 1882-83, is shewn below :—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account.		
Sone canals (Imperial)	5,90,215	3,72,543
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Sone canals (Provincial)	5,14,477	5,29,841
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Capital Account.		
Sarun canal (Provincial)...	(—)4,004	40,424
Revenue Account.		
Sarun canal (Provincial)...	23,401	33,602
Agricultural Works.		
Teur canal (Provincial)...	73,801	.....
Ditto (Imperial)	.....	2,001
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial).	64,971	76,938
Government embankments and drainage works (Imperial).	.....	(—)172
Village channels, Sone canals (Contributions) ...	3,516	644
Embankments and drainage works (Tuccavee) ...	31,490	(—)26,389
Total ...	12,96,367	10,29,432

The following statement shows in detail the outlay of the year under review charged to the capital account of the Sone canals :—

Sone canals.

	Rs.
(1) Head works	2,159
(2) Main canal and branches	98,314
(3) Distributaries	2,77,766
(4) Drainage and protective works	50,468
Total ...	4,28,707
Establishment	81,365
Tools and plant	89,813
Suspense accounts	(—)9,078
Total ...	5,90,807
Less receipts on capital account	592
Net Total ...	5,90,215

The progress made in the Sone canal system and the state of the canals at the close of the year 1883-84 are given below :—

Division.	Miles of navigable canal.			Miles of branch canal.			Miles of distributaries.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	.....	86¼	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	311
Arrah	74	.....	74	71¼	.....	71¼	459½	6½	466
Buxar	58¾	.....	58¾	77½	.....	77½	305	.....	305
Total ...	219	.....	219	148¾	.....	148¾	1,075½	6½	1,082

The increase during the year consisted of 6½ miles of distributaries. The main original works in hand were the slip at Dehree for facilitating the repairs to boats and steamers, the main western canal regulator,

the Muneer, Majhowlee, Kori, Mungralia, Nasugunge, and Amonna distributaries, and some drainage works. Most of these have since been completed. In the eastern main series of canals the silt clearance was effected chiefly by hand. In the first four miles of the eastern main canal, at the beginning of the year, measurement shewed that 4,431,089 cubic feet of silt had been deposited. This was removed by hand during a closure which extended from the 11th of April to the 30th of June. On the 1st of November cross sections were taken with the result that 2,095,512 cubic feet of silt were proved to have been deposited during the rains. Of this 529,475 cubic feet were removed during the rains and 647,739 cubic feet between November and February by means of dredgers. The remainder, 918,298 cubic feet, being chiefly at the sides of the canal, where the dredgers work with difficulty, has been left untouched. A large quantity of silt, the accumulation of years, was removed by hand in the first seven miles of the Patna canal. The quantity of silt dredged amounted in the year to 4,958,405 cubic feet, of which—

Silt clearance.

	948,470	cubic feet were raised from the Sone river crossing,	
	3,379,219	„ „ „	Western Main canal,
	72,073	„ „	at the head locks,
and	558,643	„ „	from the Arrah canal bed.
Total ...	4,958,405		

As there was no long closure of the Western Main canal series, the whole of the silt removed was lifted by dredgers.

Irrigation areas.

The areas leased for irrigation from the Sone canals up to the end of March 1884 amounted to 260,230 acres, including 102,220 acres under five-years' leases for all crops; whereas the areas leased up to the end of March 1883 were 148,533 acres, inclusive of 76,305 acres under five-years' leases for all crops.

Traffic.

The following statement shows the traffic on the Sone canals during the past four years:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	7,482	69,597	33,73,946	38,536
1881-82	10,688	113,971	44,53,586	54,361
1882-83	7,781	78,713	37,84,908	39,063
1883-84	8,831	95,476	53,54,475	47,590

The operations of the transport service for the past three years were as follows:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Earnings.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	52,544	1,01,098	38,945
1882-83	42,902	69,936	31,742
1883-84	52,185	69,537	36,871

Revenue account.

The revenue account of the past four years is shewn below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209
Navigation	61,145	93,116	71,205	85,193
Miscellaneous	39,233	39,246	47,007	34,405
Total ...	4,78,644	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	4,72,570	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477
Net revenue ...	6,074	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330

During the year under review remissions of water-rates on account of previous years' arrears, aggregating Rs. 1,45,974, were sanctioned, and the year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,23,793.

Sarun canals.

The capital outlay from provincial funds on the Sarun canals for and up to the end of the year 1883-84 amounted, respectively, to (—) Rs. 4,004 and 6,64,019. No original works were carried out in the year. Final payments were made for the Dhannie sluice, completed last year, and for the land acquired for the flood embankment at Sisua. The receipts and working expenses for the year 1883-84, compared with those for 1882-83, are given below:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	23,041	18,027
Working expenses...	23,401	33,602
Net result ...	(—)360	(—)15,575

The net result to end of 1883-84 was an excess of working expenses over receipts of Rs. 45,778. The floods of the Gunduck were exceptionally high, the highest being above any previously recorded. Estimates for raising the embankments on this river three feet above this level have since been sanctioned.

Teur canal.

The Teur canal was maintained in good order, repairs being carried out to the protective work below and to the flooring of the weir. An examination of the floor after the end of the year shewed that some damage had been done. The outlay of the year on the Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract amounted to Rs. 64,971, inclusive of Rs. 39,316 charged to "suspense accounts." A sum of Rs. 2,260 from imperial funds was expended for the maintenance of Government embankments in the Jessore, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1883-84 *as compared with those of* 1882-83.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1882-83.	Actuals of 1883-84.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	2,52,82,613	2,86,89,906	34,07,293	.....
Opium	6,95,77,629	6,90,82,584	.....	4,95,045
Salt	1,82,00,141	1,81,97,993	.....	2,148
Stamps	61,06,766	62,88,457	1,81,691	.....
Excise	48,94,483	52,12,696	3,18,213	.....
Customs	36,15,509	35,05,689	.....	1,09,820
Assessed taxes	7,60,169	7,58,797	.....	1,372
Forest	3,46,979	3,47,167	188	.....
Registration	5,19,942	4,91,474	.....	28,468
Interest	7,62,470	6,93,067	.....	69,403
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	.....	2,521	2,521	.....
Miscellaneous	71,923	74,728	2,805	.....
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	1,03,468	75,017	.....	28,451
Total ...	13,02,42,092	13,34,20,096	39,12,711	7,34,707

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1883-84 as compared with those of 1882-83 :—

Increase.

Land Revenue, Rs. 34,07,293.—The increase is nominal and for the most part due to the classification of the Parbuttypore-Dinagepore and the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour Railways as Productive Public Works. The outlay from Provincial Funds on these two railways to the end of 1883-84 has been adjusted under this head as contribution to Imperial.

Stamps, Rs. 1,81,691.—Larger sales of court-fee stamps and general stamps and increase under duty on impressing documents, against a slight decrease under fines, penalties, &c.

Excise, Rs. 3,18,213.—Larger receipts under license and distillery fees and sale-proceeds of excise opium.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., Rs. 2,521—New receipts, being the subscription to the "Military Orphan Fund," from the rents of the Orphangunge Estates.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 2,805.—In 1882-83 there was a special credit of Rs. 14,300 on account of sale-proceeds of Nizamut jewels. In 1883-84 there were large receipts from premiums on bills amounting to Rs. 16,743.

Decrease.

Opium, Rs. 4,95,045.—54,400 chests of provision opium were sold at an average rate of Rs. 1,251 per chest, against 56,400 chests disposed of in 1882-83 at an average rate of Rs. 1,221 per chest. Against this there was an increase under fines and miscellaneous, and cost price of excise opium.

Salt, Rs. 2,148.—Falling-off under customs duty against an increase under excise duty.

Customs, Rs. 1,09,820.—Large falling off in the exportation of rice, against some increase under import duty.

Registration, *Rs.* 28,468.—Transfer of Revenue record-room receipts from this head to Land Revenue, against larger receipts from fees for registering documents and fees for copies of registered documents.

Interest, *Rs.* 69,403.—Gradual payment of the principal of the loans to municipalities, Calcutta Port Trust, and Hooghly Bridge advances. There was an extraordinary adjustment of arrear interest on Dancoonee drainage advances in 1882-83.

Gain by exchange on transactions with London, *Rs.* 28,451.—There was a large supply of stores from England to the Public Works Department in 1882-83 for Provincial State Railways.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1883-84 *as compared with that of* 1882-83.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1882-83.	Actuals of 1883-84.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	99	7,236	7,137	.....
Interest on other obligations	2,18,163	2,17,424	.....	739
Refunds and drawbacks	5,84,255	4,69,723	.....	1,14,532
Assignments and compensations ...	1,12,690	1,09,863	.....	2,827
Land revenue	1,88,048	1,00,131	.....	87,917
Opium	2,27,93,498	1,85,09,860	.....	42,83,638
Salt	16,064	24,845	8,781	.....
Stamps	2,13,830	2,27,612	13,782	.....
Excise	1,33,958	1,28,274	.....	5,684
Assessed taxes	47,416	48,342	926	.....
Forest	1,91,063	1,93,849	2,786	.....
Registration	3,13,650	2,78,933	.....	34,717
Administration	2,77,156	2,91,662	14,506	.....
Ecclesiastical	1,94,619	2,03,496	8,877	.....
Political agencies	26,338	31,667	5,329	.....
Scientific and other minor departments ...	6,200	6,200	.....	.....
Territorial and political pensions ...	10,64,167	10,44,019	.....	20,148
Stationery and printing	4,17,718	4,83,885	66,167	.....
Miscellaneous	53,271	48,154	.....	5,117
Famine relief	62,938	7,418	.....	55,520
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	57,931	1,000	.....	56,931
Total ...	2,69,73,072	2,24,33,593	1,28,291	46,67,770

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1883-84, as compared with those of 1882-83:—

Increase.

Interest on ordinary debt, *Rs.* 7,137.—A new expenditure for interest on account of stock-notes.

Salt, *Rs.* 8,781.—A new charge on account of Commission of Enquiry.

Stamps, *Rs.* 13,782.—Larger supply of stamp paper from Central Stores and a redistribution of the charges of the office establishment in the Calcutta Collectorate.

Administration, *Rs.* 14,506.—Increase under office and miscellaneous expenses of the civil office of account and audit chiefly for the purchase of new furniture.

Ecclesiastical, *Rs.* 8,877.—Increase under establishments against decrease under travelling allowances.

Political Agencies, *Rs.* 5,329.—Increased payments on account of an additional officer on special duty in Darjeeling.

Stationery and printing, *Rs.* 66,167.—Larger purchases of stationery in Calcutta.

Decrease.

Refunds and drawbacks, *Rs.* 1,14,532.—Smaller refunds under salt registration and assessed taxes against larger refunds under stamps.

Assignments and compensations, *Rs.* 2,827.—Smaller payments for sayer compensations.

Land Revenue, *Rs.* 87,917.—Smaller payments, and certain survey and land settlement charges have still to be brought into the accounts.

Opium, *Rs.* 42,83,638.—Smaller payments for cultivation in both the agencies, against a new charge for Commission of Enquiry.

Excise, *Rs.* 5,684.—Revision of establishments.

Registration, Rs. 34,717.—Transfer of Revenue record-room charges from this head to Land Revenue and Administration.

Territorial and Political Pensions, Rs. 20,148.—Smaller payments for stipends and allowances of the Nizamut, against special marriage grants.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 5,117.—Decrease under charges for remittance of treasure against larger refunds of unclaimed bills.

Famine Relief, Rs. 55,520.—A special adjustment in 1882-83 on account of famine relief charges of 1873-74.

Loss by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 56,931.—There was a write-back in 1882-83 of the amount credited to gain by exchange in 1881-82 on the Bruce legacy received from the Secretary of State.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

The total number of Savings Banks was 52 against 51 in the previous year. This increase is due to the establishment of a new bank at Khoolna.

The number of depositors in the District Banks and Provident Institutions at the end of 1883-84 was 9,394 against 9,177 on the 31st March 1883, and in the Presidency Savings Bank 11,912 against 11,850.

The following statement shows the number of depositors in the past three years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Presidency Savings Bank ...	11,063	11,850	11,912
District ditto	8,309	8,363	8,555
Provident Institutions	783	814	839

The balance at credit of the depositors at the end of 1883-84 was Rs. 57,28,715 against Rs. 61,39,892 in the previous year. The balances in the Presidency Bank fell from Rs. 33,24,668 at the end of 1882-83 to Rs. 29,43,921 at the close of 1883-84, and in the district banks from Rs. 27,07,549 to Rs. 26,39,358. The large withdrawals in Calcutta were due to investments in Government paper, which was at a discount for eleven months of the year, while the reduction in the balances in the district banks is ascribed to transfers to Post Office Savings Banks and to withdrawals for purchase of Government Promissory Notes.

The amount of interest paid to the depositors was Rs. 2,09,891 against Rs. 2,11,284.

The following table shows the number of European and Eurasian and Native depositors in the past three years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
European and Eurasian depositors ...	4,112	4,488	4,266
Native depositors	16,043	16,539	17,040

The classes of persons who deposited money in the last three years were:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Class I.—Professional—			
(*a*) Having fixed incomes ...	4,574	4,874	5,025
(*b*) Having variable incomes ...	649	749	726
„ II.—Domestics	678	794	757
„ III.—Commercial	329	414	452
„ IV.—Agricultural	59	74	74
„ V.—Industrial	45	58	47
„ VI.—Indefinite	2,758	2,214	2,313

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with the investment of depositors' balances in Government Promissory Notes during 1883-84:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance with the Comptroller-General		41,400
Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes ...	92,700	
Amount of notes received from depositors for safe custody.	1,000	
		93,700
		1,35,100
Amount of notes returned to the depositors and sold ...		83,400
Balance remaining with the Comptroller-General at the end of the year		51,700

Circulation of currency notes.

Excluding the towns of Dacca and Patna where the transactions of the Government treasuries are conducted by the branches of the Bank of Bengal, from which no statistics are received, the year opened with a balance in currency notes at the Bengal treasuries of Rs. 44,85,025, and closed with a balance of Rs. 41,30,605—a reduction of Rs. 3,54,420.

Excluding the balance at credit of the Accountant-General in the Bank of Bengal, the total cash balance, including currency notes in the treasuries of the province on 1st April 1883, amounted to Rs. 1,85,25,000, and on 1st April 1884 to Rs. 1,76,25,000, so that the reduction in the currency note balance was simultaneous with a reduction in the total provincial balance.

The total receipts of currency notes during the year amounted to Rs. 3,70,42,260 as compared with Rs. 3,89,24,525 in the previous year, and the total issues to Rs. 3,73,96,680 as compared with Rs. 3,88,16,045 in the previous year.

The following statement exhibits the total receipts and issues of currency notes in 1883-84 as compared with the previous year, by divisions:—

RECEIPTS.

DIVISION	1882-83.	1883-84.	More in 1883-84.	Less in 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	65,09,600	64,18,410	.....	91,190
Presidency	1,11,90,650	1,09,99,965	.....	1,90,685
Rajshahye	64,66,285	56,10,935	.....	8,55,350
Dacca	23,39,175	20,36,685	.....	3,02490
Chittagong	13,55,205	11,66,440	.....	1,88,765
Patna	43,60,385	50,23,360	6,62,975	.....
Bhagulpore	44,92,430	36,77,750	.....	8,14,680
Orissa	11,93,195	12,24,015	30,820	.....
Chota Nagpore	10,17,600	8,84,700	.....	1,32,900
Total ...	3,89,24,525	3,70,42,260	6,93,795	25,76,060

ISSUES.

Burdwan	69,27,605	65,93,025	.....	3,34,580
Presidency	1,12,31,710	1,07,05,750	.....	5,25,960
Rajshahye	61,98,660	59,23,675	.....	2,74,985
Dacca	22,67,065	21,52,080	.....	1,14,985
Chittagong	14,64,335	10,92,230	.....	3,72,105
Patna	45,46,830	47,72,100	2,25,270	.....
Bhagulpore	41,78,325	39,55,990	.....	2,22,335
Orissa	10,76,505	13,00,190	2,23,685	.....
Chota Nagpore	9,27,010	9,01,640	.....	25,370
Total ...	3,88,18,045	3,73,96,680	4,48,955	18,70,320

The receipts and issues were less in every division except Patna and Orissa.

It is probable that the failure of the jute crop in 1883-84 may have had some effect in contracting the receipts and issues of currency notes in that year. The chief cause, however, of the reduction was probably the forgery of some twenty-rupee currency notes in 1882-83, which resulted in the encashment at the treasuries of a large number of currency notes of that denomination and a consequent inflation both in receipts and issues.

The twenty-rupee notes received were almost all returned to the Reserve Treasury as surplus notes.

A further comparison and classification of the receipts during the two years is given in the following table:—

Remittances.

	1883-84. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
1. Notes supplied by Accountant-General to local treasuries from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	17,46,210	21,25,000
2. Transactions with the currency chests at Backergunge, Shahabad, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga	99,000	
3. Transactions between the 24-Pergunnahs and Sunderbuns Treasury	25,155	1,42,000
4. Remittance of the balance of the Bongong sub-treasury at Jessore	14,480	

Transactions with the public.

	1883-84. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
1. Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	2,15,48,880	2,24,83,000
2. Currency notes received in exchange for silver	1,30,78,325	1,36,86,000
3. Notes received in exchange for currency notes	5,30,210	4,88,000

The first item under the heading of remittances represents the value of currency notes supplied to local treasuries from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. These currency notes were supplied on periodical indents passed by the Accountant-General.

The currency chests were established to maintain a local reserve of currency notes at convenient points. But the facilities for obtaining currency notes from Calcutta on indent were so great that transactions with the currency chests were not numerous.

The Sunderbuns Treasury was supplied with currency notes from Alipore, and remitted its surplus notes to Alipore and not to the Reserve Treasury at Calcutta.

The last item under the head of remittances resulted from the transfer of the Bongong sub-division from the Nuddea to the Jessore district.

With regard to transactions with the public, the first item represents to a considerable extent land revenue payments, though other heads of civil revenue contribute an appreciable amount. Land revenue payments were largely made in currency notes and in bank post bills. During 1883-84 payments to the amount of Rs. 14,61,116, chiefly on account of land revenue, were made in bank post bills. The practical effect of payments of Government dues in currency notes and bank post bills was that large amounts of Government dues were paid in silver in Calcutta on account of mofussil treasuries. At the time of the kist, currency notes are, doubtless, obtained in Calcutta in exchange for silver and sent to the mofussil as a convenient means of payment. Such currency notes, when in excess of local requirements, are, under standing orders, despatched to the Reserve Treasury at Calcutta early in each month: such remittances amounted to Rs. 1,41,87,050.

The value of currency notes *received* in exchange for silver was Rs. 1,30,78,325, and the value of the currency notes issued in exchange for silver amounted to Rs. 68,85,925, a net excess of Rs. 61,92,400, so that silver to this amount was issued from local treasuries in exchange for notes in excess of the amount of silver received in exchange for notes. This amount represents to a large extent remittances of currency notes from Calcutta to local centres for trade purposes.

The details of the issues of currency notes are as follows:—

	1883-84. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
1. Remittance to Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	54,57,150	57,24,000
2. Ditto to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, from local treasuries other than Calcutta ...	1,41,87,050	1,62,20,000
3. Notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues	1,02,96,710	1,05,91,000
4. Notes issued in exchange for silver	68,85,925	57,93,000

The remittances to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta (Rs. 54,57,150), were remittances of surplus notes made by the Calcutta Collectorate, the Alipore Treasury, and the Howrah Treasury.

The remittances from local treasuries (Rs. 1,41,87,050) represent remittances of surplus notes remitted monthly to the Reserve Treasury under standing orders.

The following table shows the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the years 1880-81 to 1882-83 in comparison with those of 1883-84:—

	Receipts.				Issues.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	17,73,600	13,98,100	21,24,800	17,46,210	61,76,305	69,23,130	57,23,930	54,57,150
Other treasuries	5,90,665	2,09,980	1,42,365	1,38,635	1,27,75,305	1,14,58,460	1,62,23,370	1,42,26,685
From public in payment of Government dues	1,87,69,745	2,14,47,615	2,24,81,180	2,15,48,880	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,05,96,800	1,02,96,710
Ditto for silver	98,54,460	1,07,03,445	1,36,86,165	1,30,78,325	48,76,695	51,34,700	57,92,925	68,85,925
Ditto in exchange for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210
Total ...	3,12,54,205	3,41,20,420	3,89,24,530	3,70,42,260	3,26,54,740	3,29,08,640	3,88,16,045	3,73,96,680

The steady increase in the receipts from, and issues of notes to, the public in exchange for notes during the last four years is probably the best indication there is of an increasing circulation of currency notes as a medium of exchange.

The following table shows the amount of cash and notes received into, and issued from, the several treasuries in Bengal during 1883-84 and the proportion of notes to total receipts:—

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Cash.	Proportion of notes in total receipts.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Cash.	Proportion of notes in total issues.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	10,21,420	42,59,012	19·34	5,05,420	20,33,635	19·9
Bankoora	86,860	12,11,244	6·69	64,295	10,04,646	6·01
Beerbhoom	4,17,225	11,45,958	26·69	1,99,675	5,74,573	25·78
Midnapore	7,27,085	47,86,078	13·18	4,76,395	25,24,748	15·87
Hooghly	15,39,145	27,68,695	35·73	10,83,885	19,87,882	35·28
Howrah	2,29,220	2,37,295	49·13	86,075	85,011	50·31
24-Pergunnahs	18,14,715	28,00,775	39·32	13,04,455	20,68,497	38·67
Nuddea	6,85,530	16,63,644	29·18	4,61,155	14,88,903	13·64
Jessore	4,07,230	20,83,413	16·35	3,69,565	18,54,390	16·62
Khoolna	2,78,835	19,81,386	12·34	4,16,375	11,93,884	25·86
Moorshedabad	13,31,065	21,15,953	38·61	5,41,285	22,78,304	19·19
Sunderbuns	19,045	2,120	89·98	8,370	12,050	40·99
Calcutta	47,30,010	20,17,459	70·1	.....	1,35,091	.....
Dinagepore	4,70,570	27,50,225	14·61	1,28,450	14,54,895	8·11
Rajshahye	4,97,465	20,25,208	19·71	2,48,025	11,77,603	17·39
Rungpore	3,63,975	26,96,637	11·89	2,78,440	11,30,952	19·76
Bogra	52,855	12,33,299	4·1	71,215	3,55,403	16·69
Pubna	2,04,325	12,57,697	13·97	2,26,745	6,88,744	24·76
Darjeeling	3,52,000	9,37,745	27·29	1,66,135	18,87,633	8·08
Julpigoree	3,46,680	22,00,415	13·61	2,28,565	15,59,318	11·66
Furreedpore	1,92,735	13,66,314	12·36	1,42,400	10,92,219	11·61
Backergunge	6,69,220	31,31,327	17·6	1,23,540	15,60,384	7·33
Mymensingh	1,76,840	33,72,597	4·84	1,14,170	18,15,258	5·91
Tipperah	18,520	31,29,473	·58	1,03,430	14,95,636	6·46
Chittagong	7,53,340	31,88,593	19·11	1,26,545	35,23,920	3·46
Noakholly	1,100	24,57,212	·04	33,675	7,45,757	4·32
Gya	1,08,015	32,79,559	3·19	1,42,810	35,23,246	3·89
Shahabad	3,79,695	36,32,182	9·46	3,35,855	34,96,879	8·76
Mozufferpore	7,78,580	20,25,038	27·77	3,62,410	18,31,030	16·52
Durbhunga	4,07,015	32,90,038	11	60,375	17,55,715	3·32
Sarun	1,62,655	28,91,703	5·32	1,79,305	34,55,903	4·93
Chumparun	2,48,420	15,39,949	13·89	1,45,255	22,10,057	6·16
Monghyr	2,45,090	21,60,251	10·18	1,31,525	17,96,169	6·82
Bhagulpore	4,41,955	21,42,038	17·1	2,92,150	11,74,666	19·91
Purneah	6,59,910	21,85,634	23·19	3,44,035	7,52,392	31·37
Doomka	88,350	7,88,214	10·08	93,575	5,55,357	14·42
Maldah	77,235	10,59,733	6·79	50,045	4,21,255	10·61
Cuttack	1,30,320	27,23,040	4·56	1,89,390	28,11,261	6·31
Pooree	84,890	12,78,497	6·24	37,835	6,66,739	5·36
Balasore	1,28,125	13,81,128	8·48	86,875	11,19,559	7·2
Hazaribagh	83,900	9,94,227	7·78	1,09,435	12,58,846	7·99
Lohardugga	55,710	17,67,639	3·05	1,11,165	13,63,474	7·54
Singbhoom	15,725	2,16,564	6·77	35,015	2,01,402	14·81
Manbhoom	66,280	5,96,919	9·99	81,370	5,17,756	13·58

The proportion of currency notes to total receipts is highest in the Sunderbuns (89·98), Calcutta (70·1), Howrah (49·13), 24-Pergunnahs (39·32), Moorshedabad (38·61), Nuddea (29·18), Mozufferpore (27·77), Darjeeling (27·29), Beerbhoom (26·69), and Bhagulpore (17·1).

In no other district did the proportion exceed 20 per cent.

The proportion of notes in the total issued is highest in Howrah (50·31), Sunderbuns (40·99), 24-Pergunnahs (38·67), Hooghly (35·28), Bhagulpore (19·91), Midnapore (15·89), and Pubna (24·76).

In no other district did the proportion exceed 20 per cent.

Notes are freely cashed at all treasuries except Darjeeling, unless exceptional circumstances occur to render the treasury unable to do so.

Stock notes.

The following statement is interesting as showing in detail the sales of stock notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1883-84 as compared with those in 1882-83:—

Districts.	Amount of sales in 1883-84			Amount of sales in 1882-83.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balasore	1,762	8	0	6,562	8	0
Bhagulpore	450	0	0	2,000	0	0
Burdwan	125	0	0	5,525	0	0
Chittagong	750	0	0	1,712	8	0
Cuttack	1,487	8	0	4,062	8	0
Dacca	112	8	0	6,412	8	0
Darjeeling	28,125	0	0	1,850	0	0
Dinagepore	200	0	0	1,725	0	0
Doomka	100	0	0	1,375	0	0
Durbhunga	200	0	0	2,550	0	0
Furreedpore	2,400	0	0	2,250	0	0
Hazaribagh	437	8	0	1,812	8	0
Hooghly	875	0	0	7,662	8	0
Howrah	687	8	0	2,412	8	0
Jessore	600	0	0	7,850	0	0
Khulna	212	8	0	912	8	0
Manbhoom	2,000	0	0	287	8	0
Midnapore	4,500	0	0	3,012	8	0
Monghyr	100	0	0	612	8	0
Noakhally	75	0	0	400	0	0
Nuddea	1,100	0	0	3,762	8	0
Patna	525	0	0	4,525	0	0
Pooree	500	0	0	3,825	0	0
Pubna	1,537	8	0	1,400	0	0
Purneah	700	0	0	1,450	0	0
Rajshahye	800	0	0	2,737	8	0
Rungpore	6,187	8	0	4,987	8	0
Saran	200	0	0	4,050	0	0
Shahabad	200	0	0	2,625	0	0
Tipperah	525	0	0	27,412	8	0
24-Pergunnahs	4,462	8	0	20,025	0	0
Maldah	.....			2,287	8	0
Bankoorah	.....			4,812	8	0
Julpigoree	.....			875	0	0
Moorshedabad	.....			412	8	0
Beerbhoom	.....			850	0	0
Bogra	.....			1,050	0	0
Gya	.....			1,562	8	0
Backergunge	.....			300	0	0
Mozufferpore	.....			3,525	0	0
Chumparun	.....			1,237	8	0
Mymensingh	.....			1,462	8	0
Lohardugga	.....			1,837	8	0
Singbhoom	.....			250	0	0
Total ...	61,937	8	0	1,58,250	0	0

The sales, including a large and special purchase in Darjeeling, aggregated Rs. 61,937-8, against Rs. 1,58,250 in 1882-83. The scheme has not been a success in Bengal, and the universal consensus of opinion is that it is unsuited to the genius and customs of the people.

Land Revenue.

THE number of estates on the revenue-roll during the last and preceding years is shown in the following statement:—

	Class I. Permanently-settled estates.	Class II. Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III. Government estates.	Class IV. Ryotwari tracts.	Total of all classes.
1882-83	142,929	7,682	2,706	26	153,343
1883-84	143,842	7,785	2,833	26	154,486
Difference	+913	+103	+127	.....	+1,143

The causes of increase have been partitions which affect Class I, *Dearah* settlements which affect Class II, escheats, purchases at auction-sales, transfers, and resumptions of police lands which affect the remaining classes.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 20,40,300. The current demand amounted to Rs. 3,79,39,887, and is thus compared with the preceding year:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	3,23,06,382	3,22,99,847
„ II	27,13,650	27,00,892
„ III	19,96,054	20,86,623
„ IV	8,45,839	8,52,525
Total ...	3,78,61,925	3,79,39,887

The total demand, current and arrear, realizable in 1883-84 was, therefore, Rs. 3,99,80,187, or nearly four crores of rupees.

There was a decrease in the revenue demand from permanently and temporarily settled estates, against a small increase against estates belonging to Government. The decrease is attributed to the redemption of land revenue under the Partition Law and to purchases by Government at auction-sales. The increase, on the other hand, is due to the transfer to Class III or IV of estates so purchased and to re-settlements. On the whole, the increase has been considerably less than in the two preceding years, though still sufficient to indicate some small degree of expansiveness in the land revenue of the province.

Of the total demand, the collections amounted to Rs. 3,75,94,546. Of this sum, Rs. 16,17,847 were on account of arrears and Rs. 3,59,76,697 on account of the current demand. The remissions allowed amounted to Rs. 1,03,580, leaving at the close of the year an outstanding balance of Rs. 22,82,061. This total, however, is liable to adjustments which usually result in reductions. On the whole, the financial results are not so satisfactory as they were last year, but it must be said that last year's results were the best that had been reached in recent years, while the year under review was one of short crops in several districts on account of insufficient rainfall. There was consequently a postponement of the demand.

The financial results in Class I (permanently-settled estates) are good, the collections being 98·2 per cent. on the demand. In no district, except Khoolna and Darjeeling, did the collections fall below the standard. It is also satisfactory to find that the balances against wards' estates are small and considerably lower than in 1882-83. The balances against Class II (temporarily-settled

estates), though still large, show an improvement on last year, and measures are in progress for the prompt realization of recoverable balances. The balances against Class III and Class IV (Government estates and ryotwari tracts) are large. Government estates are divided into two classes—estates under direct management, and estates leased out to farmers. From the former of these classes, the total demand (arrear and current) in 1883-84 was Rs. 20,18,180, out of which Rs. 7,57,413 remained due at the year's end. From the latter class the demand was Rs. 9,31,818, of which Rs. 2,69,031 is still due. Therefore, out of a gross demand of Rs. 29,49,998 only Rs. 18,69,262, or 63·36 per cent., has been recovered. This result is worse than that of the last year, which itself was not good.

Subordinate Executive Service.

Since the establishment of the Subordinate Executive Service it has been customary for the Board to state annually their opinion as to the usefulness of that Service. As the value of this branch of the public service is now so well established, the Board propose for the future to discontinue any special reference to the subject. To this the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, as he is satisfied that the duties upon which Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes should be employed are now clearly understood and generally enforced. Briefly, their duties are executive, in contradistinction to judicial; and this principle should be strictly maintained.

Land Registration.

The record of land registration operations under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 is very satisfactory. Begun under circumstances of doubt and discouragement, the enforcement of the Act has been continuously successful, and the Government is now in possession of an authentic record of titles at which the framers of the Permanent Settlement aimed, but which they entirely failed to secure. There are still no doubt some defects in the record, but these will soon be removed. A further development of the principle is the registration of tenures in connection with rent-suits.

Sales.

The number of "estates, interests, and shares of estates" which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue was 10,789, and out of these 2,225 were actually sold, the remainder having been exempted on payment of the arrears due. There were no especial circumstances at work influencing sales, and this is probably true everywhere except in the Chittagong district. As in previous years, the largest number of sales took place in Chittagong. No doubt, there is peculiar difficulty in collecting from the 72,000 owners of saleable interests in the Chittagong district; but, as remarked last year, the causes for default lie deeper than the system of collection. The enquiries instituted may serve to remove those causes, and reduce the frequency of forced sales.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

The following statement summarizes the result on the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
Demands of all kinds under section 5	2,447	3,112	5,559	3,843	402	1,314	1,716
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	22,054	42,348	64,402	41,158	5,892	17,352	23,244
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873...	589	3,628	4,217	2,478	363	1,376	1,739
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	62,548	56,168	118,716	68,852	18,753	31,111	49,864
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	38,339	74,815	113,154	77,495	12,866	22,793	35,659
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880	6,768	12,608	19,376	12,281	4,234	2,861	7,095
All other certificates under section 7	15,910	27,324	43,234	26,951	7,679	8,604	16,283
Total ...	148,655	220,003	368,658	233,058	50,189	85,411	135,600

The total number of certificates filed during the year was thus 220,003 against 281,922 in the preceding year. The decrease must be regarded as very satisfactory and as a fit response to the remarks made on this subject in last year's Resolution. Still the number is very large, and this is especially remarkable in the case of certificates filed for the recovery of water-rates and cesses. It is, however, satisfactory to find that, though the number of certificates is large,

the necessity of pushing matters to the extreme length of sale does not occur as often as might have been expected.

The following statement shows that the number of cases in which the issue of certificates had to be followed up by sale of the debtor's property was few. In the vast majority of cases, the proceedings never went further than attachment of property, while in two-fifths of the cases even attachment was not made:—

Name of Division.	Number of certificates filed during the year 1883-84.	Number of cases in which payments were made on mere issue of notices.	Number of cases in which payments were made on attachment of property.	Number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which warrant was issued, and amount paid without recourse to imprisonment of defaulters.	Number of Debtors imprisoned.	
						Number released on payment of debt before expiration of imprisonment.	Number released without payment of debt.
Burdwan	67,716	20,654	17,778	783	876	5	71
Presidency... ...	8,483	1,866	1,800	494	1,204	1	10
Rajshahye	6,353	2,426	1,805	86	253	.....	1
Dacca	19,511	3,527	8,371	1,070	1,868	11	7
Chittagong... ...	17,302	5,761	5,706	672	478	5	13
Patna	49,388	24,616	7,058	294	105	16	2
Bhagulpore ...	9,478	2,747	3,142	128	197	4	3
Orissa	40,091	26,922	18,253	316	1,244	1	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	1,702	593	638	56	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	220,024	89,112	64,551	3,899	6,225	43	47

Partitions; Land Acquisition; Waste Lands; Patwaris.

The Board's remarks under these heads broached no fresh ground, and convey no information of special interest. The proposal to limit the right of claiming partition which had been urged at the instance of some experienced officers of the Patna Division fell through last year. In was seen that the end in view—the facilitation of partition cases—would be secured by the cadastral survey of Behar, which, on the passing of the Tenancy Bill, it is proposed to set on foot. There has been an increase of 20,000 acres in the area of waste land let on lease; and some modifications in the rents chargeable have been made in favour of grantees. The changes involve no question of principle. The great question of the reorganization of the patwari system is now under consideration, and will be made the subject of legislation when the Tenancy Bill has made further progress.

Relations between Landlord and Tenant.

In the Patna Division the previous relations between landlords and tenants remained unchanged, but both the Collectors of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga report that rents are being enhanced throughout the Durbhunga Estate in a manner which seems to disclose an attempt to evade the provisions of the Tenancy Bill. From the Burdwan Division the existence of unsatisfactory relations between some important zemindars and their ryots is reported, but no open outbreak of bad feeling has been manifested. In the Presidency Division relations have been satisfactory; but in Pubna, Mymensingh, and Tipperah there is considerable tension, and in all the districts of the Chittagong Division complaints are common of the difficulty of recovering rents. In Hazaribagh the zemindar of Ramghur, proprietor of about two-thirds of the district, is attempting to oust his makararidars and jagirdars, and the relations between them are consequently most unfriendly. In Balasore the feeling of tension is increasing generally.

The general conclusion is that the landlords, wherever they are powerful and stronger than their ryots, are now taking advantage of their position to secure themselves against the effects of the Tenancy Bill in regard to fixity of tenure and fair rents. The tenants, who are mostly ignorant, are not in a position to resist. In this may be seen the source of future difficulty which the landlords are preparing for themselves. On the other hand, where the ryots are strong and united, the landlords are getting the worst of it, and are being kept out of their just dues. On all hands, it is a matter of emergent necessity that the present unsettled condition of things should be brought to a speedy termination by the enactment of a measure which shall place the rights and liabilities of all on a sure, intelligible, and equitable basis.

Sources of Revenue other than Lands.

CUSTOMS.

THE following statement shows the gross and net customs revenue collected in Bengal on all articles during the past five years:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,18,176	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	15,13,590
Ditto on salt	2,33,22,924	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	1,73,13,587
Export duty	16,15,050	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	19,92,100
Total gross duty ...	3,21,56,150	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,08,19,277
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	2,25,800	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	2,10,991
Exports	66,526	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	1,20,921
Total ...	2,92,326	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,31,912
Total net duty ...	3,18,63,824	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,04,87,365

The decline in the net duty of Rs. 1,63,282, or ·7 per cent., was chiefly due to the falling off of Rs. 64,479 in the salt duty and of Rs. 1,40,473 in the export duty on rice. The reduced export of the latter article was the natural consequence of a short crop, and the same cause probably tended to defer the gradual increase in the consumption of salt which was anticipated. The decline of ·35 per cent. in the quantity cleared bears out this view. Import duty, exclusive of salt, showed a small increase of Rs. 26,572, or 1·8 per cent., due to larger collections under the heads of liquors and arms and ammunition. The net revenue of Calcutta fell by 2 per cent., while that of all the outports increased in varying proportions.

OPIUM.

The working of the Opium Department in the Behar and Benares Agencies was thoroughly investigated during the year by a Commission consisting of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds and Messrs. Duthoit and Forbes, and a very valuable report was submitted by these gentlemen, which has been laid before the Government of India with the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the many important questions discussed and the reforms suggested by the Commission.

Results of the season.

The season 1882-83 was in both Agencies, as regards yield, the most unfavourable that has occurred for many years. The quantity of land engaged for, the quantity

sown, the net quantity actually cultivated, and the outturn in each Agency, in the last two years, are compared in the following statement:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c..
1881-82	477,619	475,459	460,382	49,440 4 1
1882-83	463,827	466,772	394,232	27,073 34 5¾
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	13,792	8,687	66,150	22,366 9 11½
Benares.				
1881-82	450,474	398,478	389,659	51,449 7 2
1882-83	428,541	412,625	398,952	42,213 5 10¾
Increase	.....	14,147	9,293	.....
Decrease	21,933	.....	.....	9,236 1 7½

The Behar Agency shows a falling off under every head, resulting in the serious loss of over 22,366 maunds in the produce, while in the Benares Agency also, notwithstanding an increase in the net cultivated area, the outturn declined by 9,236 maunds. Of the total cultivation in Behar, 196,590 bighas lay south and 197,642 north of the Ganges. The whole of the former area was irrigated, but only 91,581 bighas of the latter had the benefit of irrigation. The decrease of cultivation was in the proportion of 43,213 bighas in the North Gangetic to 22,937 bighas in the South Gangetic districts, from which the Agent concluded that the latter districts, with their larger facilities for irrigation, are more favourable for poppy cultivation, and that we must look to them alone in future for an extension of our operations. It is doubtful, however, whether canal irrigation is altogether favourable to the poppy: and for this and other reasons, the Agent's views on this point are not free from doubt. The figures for the Benares Agency are, on the whole, not unsatisfactory, and it is evident that the falling off in produce was entirely due to the very unfavourable conditions of the season. The decrease in settlements is attributed to greater care in rejecting applications for advances for lands which the ryots were not in a position to cultivate, while there was an increase both in the area sown and the area actually cultivated.

Outturn.

The season began most favourably in the Behar Agency, but matters were entirely changed by the occurrence of bad weather in January and the following months, leading to a widespread development of blight and destruction of the crops. In Mozufferpore only 43 maunds were gathered against 379 maunds in the previous year; in Hazeepore only 238 maunds were collected out of an estimated outturn of 2,000; and in Aliganj only 811 maunds out of 7,300 expected. The districts south of the Ganges did better, but really good crops were obtained only in Hazaribagh and Monghyr. The Benares Agency experienced similar weather, while, in addition to the injury done to them by blight, the crops suffered a good deal in places from caterpillars, hail and frost. Some portion of the produce is also stated to have been lost in consequence of the exudations from the forward plants having been washed away by rain while the opium was being collected. The effect of the weather on the average produce per bigha was, as might be expected, of a marked character in both Agencies. In Behar the average was reduced from 4 seers 4¾ chittacks in the previous season to 2 seers 12 chittacks, and in Benares from 5 seers 2¾ chittacks to 4 seers 1½ chittacks. It is, however, satisfactory to observe the current year's crop has been more favourable, and that the outturn, as was expected, will go some way towards making up for last year's deficiency.

The total quantity of produce available for manufacture in the Behar Agency comprised the season's outturn shown above and 4,349 maunds of

Benares opium of 75° consistence transferred to Patna. From this amount 16,090 chests of provision opium were manufactured against 26,022 chests in the previous season. The number of chests of excise opium manufactured during the season was 802 against 3,222 in the previous year. At the Ghazipore Factory 22,124 chests of provision opium were manufactured from the produce of the Benares Agency, and a considerable quantity of excise opium was prepared from Malwa produce in accordance with the scheme to which reference is made further on.

Of the total quantity of opium sent in to the Factory as good in the Behar Agency, only 1 maund 26 seers 10 chittacks received from two divisions were so bad as to justify confiscation, against 4 maunds 7 seers in 1881-82. Besides this, 298 maunds 34 seers were sent in as adulterated, of which 8 maunds 34 seers were confiscated, against 19 maunds 25 seers in the previous year. These results show an improvement, notwithstanding a slight increase in the quantity of the produce on which mulcts and fines were imposed. In the Benares Agency, on the other hand, the quantity of impure produce which escaped detection by the Sub-Deputy Agents shows a very large excess over that of the previous season, being 712 maunds 23 seers against 99 maunds 19 seers. The quantity detected by them was 68 maunds 35 seers against 74 maunds 12 seers, and 12 maunds 28 seers 8½ chittacks were confiscated. It is stated that the nature of the season rendered the separation of pussewah from the produce more difficult than usual.

Recovery of advances.

As a consequence of the extensive failure of the crops in the Behar Agency, the outstanding balances of the advances made to cultivators were very heavy during the year. They amounted at first to Rs. 5,58,887, but were reduced by the end of the year to Rs. 2,40,474. The standing orders of the Government in regard to the realization of these advances were observed, and the collections were made judiciously and with due regard to the circumstances of the defaulters. The balances of the Benares Agency were not so large, and of the total amount (Rs. 1,85,158), Rs. 1,08,169 were recovered.

Prosecutions and rewards.

There was a large increase during the year in the amount paid in Bengal as rewards to informers in opium cases, which was attributed to increased vigilance on the part of the Excise Department. The Behar Agent, however, doubted whether the system under which such large rewards are given to informers is a good one, and observed that "it has, no doubt, raised up in some districts professional informers, who think it no harm to bolster up a weak case by false evidence, and who render themselves a terror to ignorant cultivators more than to the unscrupulous dishonest smugglers who regularly trade in smuggled opium." The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and the Magistrates and police officers of all opium districts has been called to the Agent's remarks. In the Benares Agency a smaller sum than in the previous year was spent in rewards, and the Agent reports also a falling off in cases under the opium law in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, this decrease being, he thinks, due to the passing of sentences of rigorous imprisonment in most cases and to greater activity on the part of police and opium officers. Notwithstanding the reduction in prosecutions under the opium law, sales of excise opium increased in almost all districts.

Irrigation by well-water.

Success attended the plan of permitting cultivators to construct aqueducts across canal distributaries for the purpose of conveying well-water to their fields, to which sanction was given last year, the preference of the ryots for well to canal water for poppy cultivation having been shown on enquiry to be reasonable. The provision of tar-tree shoots was a great boon to the cultivators, and prevented hundreds of bighas from going to sugarcane, for which canal water is suited. The cost of these shoots and aqueducts was borne by the Government, and Rs. 3,040 were expended on them in the Tehta and Patna Sub-Agencies during the year. The expenditure has been fully justified by the saving to poppy of a large area which would have been used for other crops if canal water only had been available for irrigation, and the new system will be extended to other localities where the cultivation of poppy suffers from the competition of crops for which canal water is suitable. The amount advanced for the construction of wells in the Behar Agency amounted to Rs. 39,019 against Rs. 30,309 in the

previous year, and 151 pucca and 5,408 kutcha wells were constructed, while a large number of wells were repaired.

Deliveries of pussewah.

The quantity of pussewah delivered by the cultivators was 116 maunds against 196 in the previous year in the Behar Agency, and 46 maunds against 20 in the Benares Agency. The influences of the season were unfavourable to the experiment, sanctioned last year, of encouraging the delivery of this fluid by raising its price from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 a seer, but the experiment will be continued during the present season.

Deliveries of Nepal opium.

The concessions which have been made to the opium cultivators of Nepal in the shape of commission and travelling allowances apparently account for the further increase in the quantity of opium received from them. The deliveries amounted to 628 maunds last year, this being the largest quantity received within the past ten years.

Popularity of opium cultivation.

The question whether the cultivation of poppy has lost its popularity and is in danger of being supplanted by the growth of other crops of greater value to the cultivators has been much discussed of late years, and the general tendency of opinion in the Opium Department has hitherto been that the cultivators were manifesting an increasing disposition to devote their best lands to potato, sugarcane, and other paying crops, leaving the inferior soils only for poppy. The Opium Commission, however, who have examined the question, share in no degree the fears of those who predict the gradual decline of poppy cultivation under the growing competition of other crops. While admitting that the opium producers of both Agencies, and especially those of Behar, have been disheartened by the successive bad seasons from which they have suffered of late years, they have nevertheless arrived at the general conclusion "that there is no actual competition of other crops with the opium poppy at present to be dreaded."

Substitution of Malwa for Bengal opium for excise purposes.

The scheme for the substitution of Malwa for Bengal opium in the manufacture of the excise drug, with the view of setting free for exportation the Bengal produce hitherto used for excise purposes, has been in operation for two years, and the results having been reported as satisfactory, its continuance for another year has been sanctioned. The drug thus manufactured met with some objection from excise dealers in the first instance, on account of its oily flavour, due to the custom of mixing oil with their opium prevalent among the Malwa cultivators, and of the loss of weight which it suffered by keeping; but measures have since been taken, with considerable success, to extract the oil from the drug in the course of manufacture, and orders have also been issued for compensating the dealers for the loss of weight, which have fully removed the objection on that ground. The quantity of Malwa opium purchased last year was 4,000 maunds at 90° consistence, and the excise opium manufactured was utilized for the supply of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burmah. Much, however, yet remains to be done in manufacturing the Malwa drug before it can be regarded as a perfectly satisfactory substitute for the Patna or Benares drug.

Packing and storing opium.

Experiments as to the best mode of storing and packing provision opium were continued during the year. With the exception of storing opium balls on open racks in the factories till required and the use of tin-lined chests, regarding which further trial was ordered, none of the methods yielded satisfactory results.

The outturn of the saw-mill at the Patna Factory was not satisfactory during the year, the number of chests having fallen short of that of the previous year by 7,596; but the supply of mango-wood chests by contractors was very good, and the stock of timber, planks, and chests at the Factory was sufficient, after providing for this season's demand, for 81,739 chests and 31,213 compartments.

Results for the official year 1883-84.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1883-84 as compared with the official years 1867-68, 1868-69, 1877-78, 1881-82, and 1882-83. Some of the figures for 1882-83 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-

General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1883-84 are open to correction.

I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests of provision opium sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,37,31,539	3,01,95,770	17,25,175	6,56,52,484	1,86,98,910	4,69,53,574
1868-69	27,300	19,935	47,235	3,79,17,218	2,71,03,300	14,26,639	6,64,47,157	1,71,75,660	4,92,71,497
1877-78	26,245	23,255	49,500	3,39,91,600	2,87,01,225	16,40,910	6,43,33,735	2,65,71,585	3,77,62,150
1881-82	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,76,19,133	3,70,34,000	7,05,797	7,53,58,930	2,05,56,432	5,48,02,498
1882-83	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,50,21,135	3,38,83,395	6,73,099	6,95,77,629	2,28,12,515	4,67,65,114
1883-84	26,525	27,875	54,400	3,39,19,642	3,41,17,445	10,46,043	6,90,83,130	1,85,26,725	5,05,56,405

II.

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1877-78.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	6,39,27,309	6,50,20,518	6,26,92,825	7,46,53,133	6,89,04,530	6,80,37,087
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes.	14,24,548	13,75,663	5,057	3,846	2,541	2,350
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	.....	5,13,100	5,04,180	5,27,801	5,80,745
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	.....	10,58,045	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	3,00,588	50,967	64,701	1,97,771	1,42,757	4,82,948
Confiscations	39	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	6,56,52,484	6,64,47,157	6,43,33,735	7,53,58,930	6,95,77,629	6,90,83,130
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	6,15,170	6,29,362	8,02,180	8,16,940	8,32,180	8,92,297
Manufacturing charges	9,55,874	10,69,389	17,20,081	15,83,328	23,66,387	28,17,143
Payments for cultivation	1,71,12,752	1,54,62,166	2,40,42,779	1,81,34,503	1,95,89,185	1,47,64,830
Confiscations	4,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	11,038	14,743	6,545	21,661	24,763	52,455
Total charges ...	1,86,98,910	1,71,75,660	2,65,71,585	2,05,56,432	2,28,12,515	1,85,26,725
Net revenue ...	4,69,53,574	4,92,71,497	3,77,62,150	5,48,02,498	4,67,65,114	5,05,56,405

III.—Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of Abkari Opium.

Year.	Sale-proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1867-68	31,55,147	12,64,319	18,90,828	
1868-69	31,24,801	9,89,844	21,34,957	
1877-78	12,48,954	*5,667	12,43,287	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1881-82	14,47,166	*7,527	14,39,639	
1882-83	15,06,551	*6,176	15,00,375	
1883-84	15,92,261	*6,993	15,85,268	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year amounted to 54,400, being 2,000 chests less than the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,90,83,130 and the charges to Rs. 1,85,26,725, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,05,56,405, being Rs. 37,91,291 more than that of the preceding year and Rs. 42,46,093 less than that of 1881-82. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,250-10-10 against Rs. 1,221-11-4 in 1882-83, showing an increase in the price of Rs. 28-15-6 as compared with the previous year.

EXCISE.

The proposal to which reference was made in the Report for 1882-83, for appointing a special Commission to consider and report upon the system of excise on country spirits in all its aspects after careful local enquiry, was carried into execution during the year under report. The Commission has since the close of the year submitted a report, which has been under the separate consideration of Government.

Financial results.

The financial results of the administration of the Excise Department are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average of 1878-79 to 1882-83	83,79,296	2,69,118	81,10,178	3·2
1882-83	97,81,850	2,65,436	95,16,414	2·7
1883-84	1,04,23,171	2,55,087	1,01,68,084	2·4
Difference of the past two years	+6,41,321	—10,349	+6,51,670	—·3

There was thus an increase in revenue of Rs. 20,43,875 over the average of the preceding five years, and of Rs. 6,41,321 as compared with last year. Moreover, there was a decrease of Rs. 10,349 in charges as compared with 1882-83. The largest increase of revenue occurred in Patna (Rs. 1,11,190), Chittagong (Rs. 57,126), Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah (Rs. 41,797), Shahabad (Rs. 37,890), Monghyr (Rs. 31,580), and Lohardugga (Rs. 31,025). Only seven districts show a decrease, viz. Gya (Rs. 15,263), Nuddea (Rs. 6,305), Purneah (Rs. 3,172), Rajshahye (Rs. 2,786), Dinagepore (Rs. 1,648), Noakholly (Rs. 1,559), and Backergunge (Rs. 469). The increase in each of the divisions as a whole, together with the incidence of the revenue, was—

Division.	Increase.	Incidence per 100 of population.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan (without Howrah town)	82,416	14
Presidency (without Suburbs)	54,717	10
Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah	41,797	237
Rajshahye	42,114	8
Dacca	14,048	8
Chittagong	59,279	8
Patna	2,04,276	17
Bhagulpore	56,909	14
Orissa	25,106	13
Chota Nagpore	60,659	14

Compared with 1882-83, there was no change in the incidence in the Presidency Division, while there was an increase of Re. 1 in each of the Divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore; of Rs. 2 in the Chittagong Division; and of Rs. 5 in Calcutta. Apart from Calcutta, the districts in which the incidence was highest are Darjeeling (Rs. 69), Patna (Rs. 44), Gya (Rs. 28), Hooghly (Rs. 25), and 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 24). It was lowest in Noakholly (Re. 1), Khoolna, Jessore, Dinagepore, Backergunge, Tipperah, and Singbhoom (Rs. 5). The population being taken at 66 millions, the excise revenue during the year gives a rate of two annas and five pie per head, or Re. 1-8 for every ten of the population.

The fluctuations under each head of the revenue are exhibited in the following table:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1883-84 compared with 1882-83.		In 1883-84 compared with 1878-83.	
	Average of 1878-79 to 1882-83.	In 1882-83.	In 1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	39,62,849	48,26,298	52,22,731	3,96,433	.....	12,59,882	.....
Rum	1,37,352	1,08,761	1,14,576	5,815	.....	.....	22,776
Imported wines, &c.	1,57,970	1,94,090	2,00,795	6,705	.....	42,825	.....
Tari	6,52,165	6,61,887	8,63,693	1,806	.....	11,528	.....
Pachwai	1,53,219	1,76,613	1,83,054	6,441	.....	29,835	.....
Charas	4,981	4,693	2,910	.....	1,783	.....	2,071
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang	25,825	31,797	33,278	1,481	.....	7,453	.....
Majum	2,494	2,543	2,232	.....	311	.....	262
Madut	80,449	85,025	90,048	5,023	.....	9,599	.....
Chundoo	23,242	28,387	26,216	.....	1,171	2,974	.....
Spirits used for arts	592	696	373	.....	323	.....	219
Ganja	15,26,334	18,60,497	19,73,713	1,13,216	.....	4,47,379	.....
Opium	16,42,957	17,95,928	19,05,481	1,09,553	.....	2,62,524	.....
Miscellaneous	8,867	5,635	4,071	.....	1,564	.....	4,796
Total ...	83,79,296	97,81,850	1,04,23,171	6,46,473	5,152	20,73,999	30,124

The heads under which the receipts fell below those of the preceding year are *charas, majum, chundoo, spirits used for arts,* and *miscellaneous.* Under all other heads there was an increase, especially under *country spirits, ganja,* and *opium.*

Country spirits.

There was a small increase from 4,560 to 4,614 during the year in the total number of shops licensed for the sale of *country spirits.* Of these, 481 were licensed under the sudder distillery system against 466, and 4,133 under the outstill system against 4,094 in the preceding year.

Rum.

The number of licenses taken out for the wholesale sale of country made *rum* rose from 18 in 1882-83 to 24 in the year under review. Of these, 15 were taken out in Calcutta, 3 in Darjeeling, 2 in Dacca, and 4 in Mymensingh. On the other hand, the number of licenses for the retail sale of rum decreased from 115 to 103. The quantity of rum of country manufacture passed for consumption amounted to 13,882 gallons against 13,847, the duty realized therefrom showing a small advance from Rs. 74,020 to Rs. 75,124. The total realizations under rum amounted to Rs. 1,14,576 against Rs. 1,08,761. There was again a falling off in the importation of Shahjehanpore rum, the quantity imported in 1883-84 being 17,500 gallons against 18,340 gallons in the previous year. The Assam Administration has raised a question whether that province should not be credited with the duty paid in Calcutta, or received by the Bengal Government on account of rum imported for consumption into Assam. The matter is under consideration.

Imported wines.

The total number of licenses, wholesale and retail, for the sale of *imported wines* was 999 against 941 in the previous year, while the revenue rose from Rs. 1,94,090 to Rs. 2,00,795. The quantity of foreign wines, spirits, and beer imported and the customs revenue realized therefrom were—

	Number of gallons.	Revenue.
		Rs.
In 1882-83	508,076	31,881
„ 1883-84	601,404	37,598

It is remarked that the demand for claret in this country is declining; that as regards sherry, the public taste has followed the lead of England, where the trade has suffered severely; that champagne has recovered the decline of the previous year; that there has been a continued falling off in the importations of brandy and gin; and that the importations of whisky, rum, beer, and porter have increased.

Tari.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of *tari* fell from 30,311 in 1882-83 to 20,138 in 1883-84. This decrease is due to the orders issued last year under which unfermented *tari* was exempted from the operation of the Excise Act throughout the Dacca Division. The revenue amounted to Rs. 6,63,693 against Rs. 6,61,887, the increase being obtained chiefly in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Gya, Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Bhagulpore.

Pachwai.

The number of licenses taken out for the sale of *pachwai* was 2,259 against 2,159 in the previous year, and the revenue from license-fees rose from Rs. 1,76,613 to Rs. 1,83,054. The increase was chiefly obtained in Bankoora, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom, while there was a decrease in the revenue in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Dacca, Furreedpore, Chittagong, and Maldah. The increase in Bankoora and Midnapore is attributed to the reduction in the number of outstill shops in the Sonthal parts of the districts, some of which worked in concert with pachwai shops. The vendors being relieved of the outstills, the fees for their pachwai shops were increased. The increase in Moorshedabad and Sonthal Pergunnahs is attributed to the establishment of a larger number of shops, in Darjeeling to the growth of population and development of business, in Mymensingh to the adoption of steps for preventing illicit manufacture, and in Manbhoom to the fact that certain outstill vendors who had taken settlement of country

liquor shops at a high license-fee were induced to take a neighbouring pachwai shop also in order to protect the more valuable custom of their outstills. On the other hand, the decrease in Burdwan is ascribed partly to the high price of rice, from which alone pachwai is brewed in that district, and partly to the increased competition of country spirits, and in Beerbhoom to the concessions made to the Sonthals in regard to home brewing. The decrease in the remaining districts was insignificant.

Ganja.

The quantity of ganja consumed in Bengal depends mainly upon the outturn of the Rajshahye crop. All ganja remaining in the wholesale golahs after two years is destroyed, and thus the annual consumption within the province can seldom very largely exceed the quantity produced, although it may, and frequently does, fall below it. The system under which excise duties are levied on ganja is as follows. Licenses for the cultivation of the hemp plant for the manufacture of ganja are granted by the supervisor of the ganja mehal, and all stages, both of the cultivation and of the manufacture, are subjected to strict supervision to prevent the risk of illicit transactions. All ganja thus produced is stored by the wholesale dealers in licensed golahs, which can be opened only at regular intervals, and in the presence of responsible Government officers. The retail sale is carried on by licensed vendors, who obtain their licenses under the auction system. All ganja issued from a wholesale golah to a licensed vendor is carefully weighed and examined in the presence of an Excise Deputy Collector or Sub-divisional Officer at the time of issue, and a fixed duty has to be paid before it leaves the golah. The tax on ganja thus consists of two parts, the fixed duty paid on the quantity which passes into consumption, and the license fees. Any increase in either or both of these must tend, *pro tanto*, to raise the price of ganja to the consumer, and therefore to diminish the consumption of the drug.

The ganja crop of the year was much more plentiful than in the previous year, being 8,982 maunds against 6,264 maunds, and the result was a considerable fall in prices. The wholesale price of flat ganja ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 against Rs. 12 and Rs. 40, and that of round ganja between Rs. 12 and Rs. 35 against Rs. 15 and Rs. 45. There was an increase in the number of shops from 3,271 to 3,298; in the quantity consumed from 5,645 maunds to 5,881 maunds; in the revenue from license fees from Rs. 7,95,223 to Rs. 8,44,776; and in the revenue from duty from Rs. 10,65,274 to Rs. 11,28,937. The increase in the revenue, notwithstanding the late enhancement of duty, is no doubt in a great measure the result of the prosperity and increased spending power of the people. The increase was most marked in the Presidency and Patna Divisions. There was an actual decrease in the consumption in the Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, notwithstanding which the revenue shows an increase. A considerable quantity of illicit ganja has, for years past, found its way into the district of Midnapore from the adjoining Tributary States, and it has been found necessary in the interests of the revenue to prohibit the cultivation of the plant altogether in the State of Mohurbhunj. These orders were not issued until after the close of the year under review.

The Excise Commission have given reasons for suspecting extensive smuggling of ganja and illicit sale by vendors under cover of their licenses. This matter will be separately enquired into.

Opium.

The price of excise *opium* remained unaltered during the year. There was a decrease of 19 in the number of licenses issued, an increase of 116 maunds in consumption, and of Rs. 1,09,553 in the revenue realized. Almost half the increase in the revenue occurred in the Chittagong district (Rs. 54,550), where the increase in the quantity of the drug purchased (58 maunds) is due to the extension of smuggling into Arracan. It is understood that while on the Chittagong side the system is that generally in force in Bengal, on the Arracan side there is a system of farming by a monopolist. There the sales are limited, and this is due to the policy which has been deliberately adopted with respect to Burmah, viz. to keep down the quantity of opium available for sale in that province. The Board of Revenue have written—

> If the authorities in British Burmah are interested in keeping the supply of opium down to a minimum, it is for them to guard their frontier and seaports against smuggling, long

and difficult as the frontier may be to guard. It does not appear to the Board why the Bengal Government should spend money on police or other agency to prevent opium smuggling when the result of successful prevention must be to diminish the provincial excise revenue. On principle, therefore, the Board think it should be maintained that the cost of any preventive measures undertaken should be debited to Burmah. To be effective they are likely to be expensive. To prevent this smuggling, it is obvious that opium must be made as dear in Chittagong (or very nearly so) as it is in Arracan. The Board do not think the mere raising of the wholesale price at the Government treasury from Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, or even Rs 32 a seer, would be sufficient. Some plan of a much more radical character would be required. * * the Board are of opinion that to nearly double the retail price would hardly be fair to the *bonâ fide* consumers in Chittagong. They would take measures to obtain the drug cheap from Calcutta and other districts, and smuggling, though diminished on the Arracan frontier, would be indefinitely increased elsewhere.

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The Board, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion that so long as the Burmah system is maintained, it appears impossible to make any change in the Chittagong system which will not be injurious to the revenue, unfair to the *bonâ fide* consumers of opium, and fraught with difficulties as to smuggling into Chittagong from other Bengal districts, to which the smuggling on the Arracan frontier is nothing in comparison.

The Lieutenant-Governor agreed generally in the views expressed by the Board. The question here raised is one of no small difficulty, and the Board have been requested to continue to give it their closest attention. It may be possible to come to some arrangement with the Government of British Burmah, by which the pronounced differences of system in the administration of the department in respect of opium between Chittagong and Arracan may be somewhat shaded off. Until this is done, it seems *primâ facie* unlikely that any complete remedy can be applied to the evils complained of.

An important seizure was made by the Hooghly police, in which over six maunds of contraband opium were confiscated. The offender was tried, convicted, and punished with imprisonment and fine.

Prosecutions.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,092 against 3,757 in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted was 3,386 against 3,104. Of the persons arrested, 3,563 were other than licensed vendors, 528 committed breaches of license, and one was employed in the Excise Department. Compared with 1882-83 there was greater activity both on the part of police and excise officers in the detection of breaches of the law.

SALT.

The financial results of the fluctuations in receipts and charges of this department, which have occurred during the past two years, are compared in the following statement :—

Heads.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—				
Import duty on salt	1,74,72,614	1,73,15,741	.....	1,56,873
Excise ditto	7,27,526	8,82,118	1,54,592	.....
Total	1,82,00,140	1,81,97,859	...	2,281
Provincial—				
Rent of warehouses	1,23,582	60,160	.....	63,422
Miscellaneous	41,417	39,960	.....	1,457
Total	1,64,999	1,00,120	.....	64,879
Total Receipts	1,83,65,139	1,82,97,979	.....	67,160
Charges.				
Imperial—				
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	.....	9,728	9,728	.....
Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt Preventive establishment in Orissa	16,064	15,117	.....	947
Refund of customs duty on salt	2,84,801	1,87,068	.....	97,733
Total	3,20,865	2,31,913	.....	88,952
Provincial—				
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	17,626	18,320	694	.....
Refunds other than customs and excise du	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,626	18,320	694	.....
Total Charges	3,38,491	2,50,233	.....	88,258
Approximate net revenue	1,80,26,648	1,80,47,746	21,098	.....

These figures show a decrease of Rs. 67,160, or 3 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 88,258, or 27·7 per cent., in the charges, thus yielding an increase of Rs. 21,098, or one per cent., in the net revenue. While there has been a decrease in the receipts from duty on imported salt, that on excise salt yielded an increase, the net decrease in the receipts from duty on salt being slight. The decline in the receipts from rent of warehouses is attributed chiefly to the stocks being low—a state of things which continued for some months during the year. The decrease in the charges has been due to smaller refunds of customs duty on salt.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 14,16,637 maunds against 23,18,543 maunds in 1882-83. During the year, 94,62,565 maunds were imported against 84,46,014 maunds imported in the previous year, and 6,37,672 maunds were manufactured locally against 2,87,846 maunds locally manufactured in 1882-83. The total quantity available for consumption during the year thus amounted to 1,15,16,874 maunds against 1,10,52,403 maunds in 1882-83. Duty was paid on 94,64,307 maunds, including 5,16,498 maunds of Bombay salt passed free of duty. The stock in hand left at the close of the year was 20,00,056 maunds against 14,16,637 maunds in the previous year. There has thus been an increase both in importation and manufacture.

As usual, Calcutta and Chittagong were the only ports into which salt was imported, the chief sources of supply being the United Kingdom, France, Bombay, Madras, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. Spain and Austria did not contribute anything, and only a small consignment was received from Port Elizabeth. An attempt was made by the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation through Messrs. Ralli Brothers to import Sardinian salt and obtain cargoes from the Mediterranean ports. This attempt to open up a new line of trade explains the increase in importations from Italy, while the enhanced import from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs is attributed to the stocks of salt from those ports having fallen very low at the close of last year. Depression in the Eastern trade, small profits from freights for the homeward voyage, previous losses, and continued low prices, are said to have led to the decline in the importations from Liverpool.

The clearances of imported salt from shipboard increased by 5,36,843 maunds in Calcutta and by 61,573 maunds in Chittagong, thus showing a total increase of 5,98,416 maunds in the quantity cleared at both the ports. The duty realized on the same amounted to Rs. 1,33,67,827 against Rs. 1,23,61,188 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 10,66,639. In addition to the above quantity, 54,650 maunds were cleared from shipboard at Chittagong under bond for Naraingunge. The increase in clearances from shipboard is attributed to large imports, slow trade, and low freights.

A decrease of 7,65,768 maunds in Calcutta, and of 13,472 maunds in Chittagong, is observed in the clearances of imported salt from bond, while, on the other hand, there was an increase of 20,131 maunds in Naraingunge and of 1,044 maunds in Balasore. The net decrease thus amounted to 7,58,055 maunds in the total quantity cleared from bond in all the four ports, and to Rs. 13,11,707 in the duty realized. Five thousand nine hundred and eight additional maunds of salt were removed from Chittagong to Calcutta under section 105 of the Customs Act, while 4,59,520 maunds were cleared for Noakhally, Tipperah, Naraingunge, Chittagong, and Calcutta on payment of duty at Chittagong, against a total quantity of 3,96,793 maunds in 1882-83. The increase is mainly attributable to larger clearances for Naraingunge.

The result of the manufacture of excise salt compares very favourably with that of the past two years, the total quantity manufactured amounting to 6,37,672 maunds against 2,87,846 maunds in 1882-83, thus showing an increase of 3,49,826 maunds. The outturn during the year was even larger than that in 1880-81 (6,15,776 maunds), which was a very successful year. In the 24-Pergunnahs, where the manufacture was in the hands of one licensee, it was altogether abandoned during the course of the year. The licensee did not apply for a license on account of his having, it is said, a large stock in hand, and the trade not being profitable owing to the comparatively low price of imported salt. In the Pooree and Balasore districts there was an increase of 2,75,751 maunds and 94,137 maunds respectively, while in the

district of Cuttack there was a falling off of 12,418 maunds. The net increase in the Orissa districts was therefore of 3,57,469 maunds. The *kurkutch*, or sun-evaporated salt, forms the bulk of the excise salt in Pooree; and the fact that the year was favourable for its manufacture partially explains the increase in this district. The dryness of the season explains also the increase in Balasore. These circumstances, combined with the efforts made by the manufacturers to recoup the loss sustained by them previously, and to bring the stocks up to the mark, secured the result noted above. The result would have been more satisfactory had not a class of the manufacturers, who were trying to counterbalance the partial failure of their rice crop by securing a good outturn of excise salt, been deterred from carrying on their operations by a sudden outbreak of cholera. The existence of large stocks left undisposed of at the close of the previous year, coupled with the breaking out of bad weather during the year, led to the reduced outturn in the district of Cuttack.

There was an increase in the sales of excise salt of 4,157 maunds in the 24-Pergunnahs, of 10,762 maunds in Cuttack, and of 94,450 maunds in Pooree, while in the district of Balasore the sales fell off by 33,138 maunds. The net increase in the sales thus amounted to 76,230 maunds, or 20·9 per cent., and in the duty to Rs. 1,52,459, or 20·9 per cent. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs is no indication of the development of the trade in excise salt, as the licensee simply attempted to clear as much salt as he could, and established a number of retail shops, disposing of the article even at a loss. The increase in the district of Cuttack calls for no comments, the salt having been exported either to Balasore or to the Tributary Mehals. *Kurkutch* salt, which is cheaper, is imported to this district in exchange for the salt locally manufactured. The increase in Pooree is explained by the fact that the sales from Ganjam, which have been competing with it since 1881, fell off by 84,605 maunds.

The sales of salt in the portions of the saliferous districts of Bengal and Orissa, in which the *rowannah* system is in force, rose during the year from 9,96,877 to 10,22,157 maunds, thus showing a net increase of 25,280 maunds, or 2·5 per cent. Increase in consumption is noticed in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Khoolna, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Cuttack, while Midnapore, Howrah, Noakholly, and Balasore show a falling off. In Midnapore the decrease amounts to 1,938 maunds. Emigration on a larger scale than usual, the closure of the Orissa Coast Canal for a portion of the year, the facilities for manufacturing salt from brine, the high price of salt within salt limits, the failure of the police to detect illicit manufacture, are the causes which led to the decrease in question. The decrease in Noakholly and Balasore is mainly due to increased purchases outside the protected area, while that in Howrah calls for no comments. Influx of visitors to the Exhibition accounts for the increase in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Khoolna importation of a large number of workmen may have to some extent led to the increase noted, but it is more probably due to the increased requirements of a growing population. The increase in Backergunge confirms the belief expressed last year, that illicit manufacture is not carried on to any very great extent in that district. Vigilance on the part of the police in suppressing illicit manufacture and transport is said to have led to the increase in Chittagong. The increase in Cuttack was the largest, amounting to 11,732 maunds or 6·1 per cent.

Four hundred and fifty-nine seizures were made against 432 in the previous year, while the quantity of salt attached was only 697 maunds against 4,755 maunds in 1882-83. The quantity of salt released was 547 maunds in 22 cases against 4,594 maunds in 40 cases, while that confiscated was 150 maunds in 436 cases against 163 maunds in 395 cases in 1882-83 respectively. The ratio of the quantity released to the quantity attached was therefore 79 per cent. against 96 per cent. in the previous year, which is satisfactory. Of the 201 maunds of salt attached in 13 cases in Howrah, 200 maunds had to be released in one case, and the rest confiscated in the remaining 12 cases. The results in the districts of Backergunge and Noakholly are accepted as satisfactory. In the former the whole quantity attached (19 maunds 13 seers 4 chittacks) was confiscated, and in the latter, out of 12 maunds 25 seers 15 chittacks attached, only 15 seers were released, thus showing the judiciousness displayed by the police officers in making these attachments. In Cuttack

the seizures numbered 103 with 122 maunds of salt attached, 25 maunds of which were confiscated in 102 cases and the balance released in one case. The seizures in the other districts call for no special comments. The number of seizures and of unsuccessful searches was 624 and 102 against 518 and 147 respectively in 1882-83,—a result which is not unsatisfactory.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the salt laws rose from 1,077 in 1880-81 to 1,262 in 1881-82, 1,173 in 1882-83 to 1,306 in 1883-84. The number actually disposed of, including cases pending from the previous year, was 1,304 against 1,174, while convictions were secured in 1,128 cases against 1,078 in 1882-83 respectively. Midnapore, Khoolna, and Noakholly show an increase in the number of cases instituted, the others showing a decrease, except the 24-Pergunnahs where the number was the same as that in the year preceding. Cases under sections 20 and 21 form the bulk of those in Midnapore, most of which were instituted in Contai.

The amounts realized as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 4,986 and Rs. 3,352 against Rs. 6,529 and Rs. 4,167 respectively in 1882-83.

The question of placing the manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa under the supervision of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, subject to the control of this Government, is under consideration.

STAMPS.

Administration of the stamp laws.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year were moderately favourable in respect both of judicial and of non-judicial stamps, but especially of the former. The revenue was, as in the previous year, realized under the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court Fees Act VII of 1870. No legislative changes were introduced into either of these Acts during the year, but various changes of importance were effected by administrative and departmental orders of Government. Impressed court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards have been introduced in place of the adhesive stamps of similar values, which have been called in and declared obsolete; while new adhesive court-fee labels of the values of less than Rs. 10, of a larger size and bearing a uniform colour, have been brought into use. Arrangements have also been made for the retail sale of one-anna revenue stamps through the agency of sub and branch post-offices. There is every reason for believing that, if these stamps are readily available at the people's doors, they will be more widely used than they now are. The proposal to introduce the Madras system of defacing impressed labels by a coloured date impression was again under consideration during the year under report. The Board of Revenue reported that the system did not work satisfactorily in Calcutta, and suggested that defacement by a perforating machine would best secure the object in view. This system, however, has been tried at Allahabad, and was not found a success. After full consideration of the whole question, it has been decided that no change will at present be made in the existing system of defacing the impressed labels by means of a cold steel die impression.

A representation was made to the Government of India by the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh regarding the inconvenience experienced in those provinces from the values of hundi and foreign bill stamps being expressed in English only, and an enquiry was made whether any such inconvenience had been felt in Bengal. It was found on investigation that no practical inconvenience was caused in this province by the absence from foreign bill and hundi stamps of vernacular legends denoting their value. Foreign bill stamps are sold only in Calcutta, where all native business men possess some knowledge of English; but in respect of hundi stamps, which are used in all parts of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that it would be well, if space permitted, to have the values denoted in Urdu as well as in English, though, in practice, the persons who use them are generally familiar with their values and experience no difficulty. The Government of India eventually came to the conclusion that the manufacture of stamps with the vernacular values expressed in a large number of different languages, as would be necessary to meet the requirements of all the different provinces of India, would be attended with difficulties far

more serious than any inconvenience now felt. The present system, under which the values are expressed in English only, has therefore been retained. Another proposal, which originally emanated from the Government of Bombay, had for its object the withdrawal of the rule requiring every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor to insert at the time of sale the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and the signature of the vendor on the blank space left for this purpose on each adhesive court-fee stamp. It was represented that much inconvenience was experienced in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, in carrying out the rule in question. The Lieutenant-Governor, whose opinion was requested by the Government of India on the subject, did not recommend the withdrawal of the rule in Bengal.

During the year a memorial was submitted by the Calcutta Trades Association, in which they took exception to the enforcement of the provisions of the Stamp law requiring the use of one-anna stamps for duplicate receipts, and prayed that the granting of such receipts on unstamped paper might be permitted. The Government of Bengal declined to recommend the exemption of duplicate receipts from stamp duty, on the ground of the danger it would involve to the stamp revenue. Were these receipts so exempted, the difficulty which is now experienced in enforcing the provisions of the law with regard to the stamping of receipts would be greatly enhanced, facilities for evasion would be enormously increased, and convictions in cases where the law was evaded would be rendered almost impossible. The Trades Association had remarked that, for purposes of record, officers of Government and mercantile firms frequently demanded receipts in duplicate and triplicate, and that in some cases even so many as four receipts were demanded for one and the same amount. There was reason to believe that the purposes which these duplicate receipts are intended to serve could be equally well attained in a different way. These receipts, when taken by trading firms, companies, &c., and by Government, are as a rule required for purposes of record only, and this purpose could be equally well served by the use of *attested copies* of original receipts, *i.e.*, copies of the original receipt attested by the payer. These would require no stamp, and would serve all the purposes of duplicates. When an agent pays money on behalf of a constituent, it would be sufficient for him to take one receipt (stamped) from the payee, and to make a copy of it himself. The former would be sent in original to the constituent; the latter would remain with the agent. For the purposes of Government, attested copies would answer perfectly, and arrangements have already been made to substitute them for duplicate receipts in certain cases. The Government of India have agreed in the view taken by the Government of Bengal, and have declined to exempt duplicate receipts from the payment of stamp duty. It is understood that a further representation on this subject will be made by the Association.

A memorial was also submitted by the agents of certain Insurance Offices in Calcutta, praying for an amendment of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, so as to impose a uniform duty on all insurances and re-insurances other than life and marine insurances. The matter is at present engaging the attention of Government.

An important question relating to stamp duty was decided by the High Court of Calcutta. The question for decision was whether, with reference to section 24 and Article 16, schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, *ad valorem* stamp duty, as for a conveyance, was payable upon a certificate of sale of property sold in execution of a decree of Court, subject to mortgages securing re-payment with interest—(*i*) on the purchase-money only, or (*ii*) on the total of the purchase-money and of the mortgage debts, or (*iii*) on the latter sum plus interest up to the date of issue of the certificate. The High Court of Bombay had held that where a certificate of sale expressly stated that the sale was made subject to the mortgage right of a third party, the principal sum due upon the mortgage was to be deemed a part of the consideration for the transfer under section 24 of the Stamp Act. The Madras High Court, however, had ruled that, when property was sold under a decree of Court, subject to a mortgage, it was not sold "subject to the payment of a mortgage debt" within the meaning of section 24; and had further ruled that this section only applied where it was part of the consideration for the

transfer that the mortgage debt should be paid off, or where it was expressly agreed that the mortgage debt should be paid by the purchaser. The ruling of these Courts being conflicting, a reference was made to the High Court of Calcutta, which agreed with the decision of the Madras High Court, and ruled that duty on the certificate of sale in question should be calculated on the purchase-money only.

Stamp revenue.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue under each of the two Acts, I of 1879 and VII of 1870, during the past five years:—

Years.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court Fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	33,37,000	1,87,371	31,49,629	81,62,216	3,07,515	78,54,701	1,14,99,216	4,94,886	1,10,04,330
1880-81	32,38,172	1,93,053	30,45,119	81,53,465	3,27,144	78,26,321	1,13,91,637	5,20,197	1,08,71,440
1881-82	33,23,209	1,92,279	31,29,930	87,01,713	3,46,823	83,54,890	1,20,23,922	5,39,102	1,14,84,820
1882-83	33,58,795	1,88,308	31,70,487	88,54,739	3,49,251	85,05,488	1,22,13,534	5,37,559	1,16,75,975
1883-84	33,33,137	2,12,530	31,70,602	91,93,765	4,08,905	87,84,860	1,25,76,902	6,21,440	1,19,55,462

The total gross receipts under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,25,76,902 against Rs. 1,22,13,534 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,63,368. The increase occurred in both classes of stamps—Rs. 24,342 in general stamps and Rs. 3,39,026 in court-fees stamps. The total charges under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 6,21,440, and the total net receipts to Rs. 1,19,55,462. As in other years, the receipts were highest in Calcutta (Rs. 18,67,110), and lowest in Singbhoom (Rs. 7,032). One district contributed more than six lakhs, three more than five lakhs each, three exceeded four lakhs, four were over three lakhs, fourteen more than two lakhs, six over one lakh, and twelve under one lakh. There was an increase of revenue in 32 districts and a decrease in 13. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal, estimated at 66 millions, was 2 annas 11 pies per head.

The gross collections during the past two years from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps under the two main heads, judicial and non-judicial, are exhibited in the following table:—

Years.	Sales of Non-Judicial Stamps or Stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial Stamps or Stamps used under the Court Fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamp
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, customs and salt bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impress court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	22,64,088	6,37,109	1,77,940	44,672	35,576	93,219	2,534	9,225	35,578	32,99,941	83,07,993	3,85,458	86,93,451	1,19,93,392
1883-84	22,92,827	6,25,018	1,80,616	46,730	36,817	96,070	3,043	9,200	43,521	33,31,842	86,52,584	3,79,007	90,31,591	1,23,63,433
Increase	28,739	.....	2,676	2,058	1,241	851	509	.....	7,943	31,901	3,44,591	.....	3,38,140	3,70,041
Decrease	.....	12,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	6,451	.....	.....
Increase per cent. ...	1·2	.....	1·5	4·6	3·4	·9	20	.....	22·3	·9	4·1	.....	3·8	3·1
Decrease per cent. ...	.....	1·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·2	.....	.....	.....	1·6	.....	.....

The increase in the sales was shared by all classes of stamps with the exception of impressed labels, advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps, and stamps for copies. The most marked improvement occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 56,576), Khoolna (Rs. 50,000), Backergunge (Rs. 46,000), Mymensingh (Rs. 40,000), Dacca (Rs. 29,000), Chittagong (Rs. 28,000), Hooghly (Rs. 25,000), and Tipperah (Rs. 24,000). The largest falling off was in Nuddea (Rs. 77,397), Howrah (Rs. 38,900), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 24,000), and Mozufferpore (Rs. 21,000).

Of the non-judicial stamps, the most important are impressed sheets, the realizations from which amounted during the year to Rs. 22,92,827 against Rs. 22,64,088 in the previous year. There was an increase in 24 districts and a decrease in 21. The largest increase occurred in Dacca (Rs. 12,891), Khoolna (Rs. 11,449), Tipperah (Rs. 11,016), Chittagong (Rs. 10,186), and Noakholly (Rs. 8,634). In Dacca the improvement is attributed partly to the payment by a bankrupt firm of its liabilities by transferring by several instruments the personal property of the shareholders, and partly to the gradual appreciation of the system of registration of assurances and the regular drawing of instruments on stamped paper. This district showed a decrease in 1882-83, which has been nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the year under report. In Khoolna the increase was almost entirely nominal, the previous year's figures having represented the receipts for nine months only. In Tipperah the increase is mainly ascribed to a large number of documents, especially deeds of sale, having been executed during the year; while in Chittagong the improvement is attributed to a large increase in the transfer of landed estates and execution of leases. The increase in Noakholly was due to a large number of settlements made by landlords with the ryots, who, finding the price of rice favourable to them, took settlements of lands which either had been formerly uncultivated or had been relinquished by them. The increases that occurred in the remaining districts are not more than might be expected, when various causes of a local character are at work. The districts which showed the largest decrease are Calcutta (Rs. 23,616), Mozufferpore (Rs. 8,020), Nuddea (Rs. 7,788), Chumparun (Rs. 7,606), and Sarun (Rs. 5,681). In the remaining districts the decrease ranged from Rs. 5,118 to Rs. 237. In Calcutta the decrease was partly casual and partly nominal. The transactions in the Registration Department show that properties of comparatively less value were transferred during the year; while on the other hand there was a decrease in the sales of impressed bills-of-lading. This latter decrease was due to the thickness of the paper on which the form is printed, which led many of the firms in Calcutta, in order to economize postage, to substitute a form of their own which they get stamped with impressed labels in the Stamp Office. In Mozufferpore the decrease is attributed to the execution of instruments of lower value during the year under report than in the preceding year. In Nuddea the decrease was nominal, being due principally to the transfer of the sub-division of Bongong from that district to Jessore. The falling off in Chumparun is attributed to the smaller number of indigo agreements executed during the year, while the decrease in Sarun is unexplained.

Impressed labels.

The receipts from impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, fell during the year from Rs. 6,37,109 to Rs. 6,25,018. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, realized Rs. 1,80,616 against Rs. 1,77,940 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 8,172 in twenty districts—Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 5,210,—and a decrease of Rs. 5,496 in twenty-five districts. Besides causes of a local character, which led to increases in several districts, the improvement of the revenue under this head may be ascribed to the introduction of the system under which the stamps are sold through the agency of the post-office. The scheme was only in force for six months of the year under review, and it would be difficult to say to what extent it influenced the sales. The decreases, though casual in some districts, are in several places avowedly due, as in previous years, to the deliberate and systematic evasion of the stamp law under this head. The Collector of Dacca writes:—"I feel pretty confident that the law with regard to these stamps is very often evaded; the Civil Courts very seldom, if ever, send parties who have filed unstamped money receipts for criminal prosecution." The Collector of Furreedpore finds "that the omission of stamps on acknowledgments under Act I of 1879 is very common. In license tax enquiries," he writes, "of which I personally made an exceptionally large number in the interior, several cases of evasion of stamp duty (especially of the one-anna adhesive stamps) were detected on my tour and were prosecuted." The Commissioner of Patna remarks that the unfavourable result in his division is "to a great extent" due to the tendency which still prevails to evade the provisions of the law." The Collector of Balasore characterizes the decrease in his district as unsatisfactory, "seeing that this had been a year of most unusual commercial activity, which must have greatly

increased the receipts under this head, if the law had been obeyed." He adds, "I cannot doubt that there has been a great deal of wilful evasion of the law, though not one case has been prosecuted. I cannot doubt that the law is broken deliberately and systematically, and that the sympathies of the public are most cordially given to the law-breakers." The ease and impunity with which the requirements of the law in regard to these stamps have hitherto been evaded constitute a serious blot on the administration of the Stamp Department, and the Board have been requested not to relax their efforts to protect this branch of the revenue. The increase of Rs. 2,676, even when combined with the increase of Rs. 7,943 under impressed one-anna stamps, is a mere fraction of what the Government would receive were the provisions of the law strictly complied with. It is hoped that the new system by which these stamps are sold at all post-offices throughout the country will exercise a powerful influence for good in this respect.

A suggestion has been made by certain officers, which appears to have the support of the Board, to the effect that a uniform mode of cancellation should be prescribed by law to prevent these adhesive stamps being re-used for a fraudulent purpose. The present law does not provide any particular mode of defacement, and it is proposed that the English law, which requires the cancelling party to write, on or across the stamp, his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the date of his so writing, should be made applicable in India. A similar suggestion was made by the Board of Revenue in 1877, but the Lieutenant-Governor at the time was not in favour of the proposal. The present Lieutenant-Governor also is not prepared to recommend any such modification in the present law, as it would be difficult to enforce the rule in a country where receipts have frequently to be given by people who can neither read nor write.

Other classes.

Regarding the other classes of stamps under Act I of 1879, there was an increase under foreign bill stamps, share transfer stamps, stamps for notarial Acts, hundi stamps, and one-anna impressed stamps, amounting to Rs. 1,241, Rs. 2,058, Rs. 509, Rs. 851 and Rs. 7,943 respectively. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease (Rs. 25) under advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.

Judicial stamps.

The receipts from sales of judicial stamps under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, including stamps for copies, amounted to Rs. 90,31,591 against Rs. 86,93,451 in the previous year. The extent to which each description of stamps contributed towards the total revenue is exhibited in the following table :—

Description of Stamps.	Sales in—		Increase.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fee stamps	80,33,986	83,45,883	3,11,897
High Court service stamps	7,000	8,000	1,000
Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps ...	2,67,007	2,98,701	31,694
Total ...	83,07,993	86,52,584	3,44,591
Stamps for copies	3,85,458	3,79,007	—6,451
Total of all kinds ...	86,93,451	90,31,591	3,38,140

Excluding the stamps for copies, the sale-proceeds of which are appropriated for payment to the copyists and examiners, there was an increase in the court-fee stamps alone of Rs. 3,44,591 against Rs. 1,27,253 in the preceding year. There was an increase in 35 districts, and a decrease in 10. The largest increases occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 83,524), Mymensingh (Rs. 40,948), Backergunge (Rs. 40,162), Hooghly (Rs. 21,922), and Purneah (Rs. 20,285); while the largest decreases occurred in Nuddea (Rs. 69,494), Howrah (Rs. 33,666), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 28,295), Mozufferpore (Rs. 12,707), and Bhagulpore (Rs. 10,642). As usual, a general increase in litigation,

both in the institution of fresh suits and in the execution of outstanding decrees, is the main cause to which the increase in the sales of court-fee stamps is attributed. By far the largest increase occurred in Calcutta, where it is ascribed to the increase in the payments of stamp duty on probates. One important cause of a general character may be noticed. This was the practice introduced under the Board's orders by which the process-serving fees of the Road Cess Department are now levied in court-fee stamps instead of in cash as formerly. The general increase due to this cause has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. A variety of causes, producing fluctuations of a local character, led to the decreases in the different districts, and these need not be noticed in detail.

Levy of penalties.

The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by Civil and Revenue Courts during each of the past five years:—

Years.	Number of Cases.		Amount of Duty and Penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue officers.	By Civil Courts.	By revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1879-80	910	1,268	7,783	12,269	2,178	20,052
1880-81	1,062	1,598	10,945	19,841	2,660	30,786
1881-82	1,282	2,215	10,711	38,830	3,497	49,542
1882-83	1,776	2,304	13,465	26,917	4,080	40,382
1883-84	1,686	2,047	12,426	23,062	3,733	35,488
Increase in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83	90	257	1,039	3,855	347	4,894

As compared with the previous year, the number of cases detected by the Civil Courts shows a decrease of 90 cases and the number of cases in which action was taken by the revenue officers decreased by 257. There is reason to believe that the revenue and judicial officers did not bestow the same amount of attention on the duty of enforcing compliance with the requirements of the law as in the two preceding years. The largest decrease occurred in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, while Khoolna, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, Sarun, and Pooree showed marked improvement. In Bankoora not a single document was impounded by the Sub-Registrars of Sonamookhy, Ouda, Gungajulghatty, and Khatra. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions are clearly of opinion that the revenue officers failed during the year to exercise due vigilance and energy in this matter. This is also observable, though to a less extent, in cases in which action was taken by the Civil Courts. The growing acquaintance of the people with the requirements of the law may have led to the falling off of cases to a certain extent, but it is clear that both revenue and civil officers have paid insufficient attention to this part of their duty. During the year 527 prosecutions were instituted against 789 persons for various breaches of the stamp law, and convictions were obtained against 605. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,493. Increased activity was shown in Bhagulpore, the number of cases being 51 against 3 in the preceding year.

The rules drawn up by the Board for the purpose of enforcing in the Revenue Court and offices the duty of ministerial officers to assist in the detection of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, to which reference was made in the report for 1882-83, have been approved during the year under report. The High Court have declined to issue similar rules for the Civil and Criminal Courts under their jurisdiction. There is the strongest ground for believing that the provisions of the stamp law for the levy of duty on probates and letters of administration are largely evaded in the mofussil courts. But Collectors should have no difficulty in arranging with the Judges for careful enquiry into the valuation of estates for which certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, or probate and letters of administration, were sought. A report has been received from the Board on this subject, and has been submitted, with the Lieutenant-Governor's views and recommendations, to the Government of India for consideration.

LICENSE TAX.

During the year under review, the license tax in Bengal continued to be levied under Act II (B.C.) of 1880, no changes being made as regards the nature of the assessment or its incidence. The work of the assessors was considerably lightened under the orders of the Board of Revenue, which relieved them of the duty of hearing and enquiring into objection cases, and transferred it in most places to the Sub-Divisional Officers and the special Deputy Collectors at head-quarters. This arrangement did much to facilitate the revaluation operations as well as the making of new assessments. The number of special assessors employed in 1883-84 was 46 against 47 in the previous year; three assessors were employed in Calcutta and one in the Suburban Municipality, and one in each district except Darjeeling and Singbhoom, where the fewness of assessees did not require the appointment of a special assessor. The collection of the tax was commenced in almost all the districts as soon as possible after the expiry of the period allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Act, the assessment lists of the preceding year, as they stood after the disposal of objections and appeals, being adopted as the basis of operations. In portions of certain districts, however, where the assessment had been hurriedly done in 1882-83, the issue of notices was postponed until after the assessors and other officers had completed their enquiries and submitted revised lists.

Out of a total number of 248,128 villages in the Province, 27,067, including 617 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers against 27,081 villages visited in the preceding year. Of the villages visited, 26,562 were found to contain assessees against 26,814 in the previous year. In some districts a considerable share in the work of assessment was taken by the regular executive staff, the number of villages visited by such officers being 2,449 (included in the total number of 27,067) against 2,150 in the previous year. As some district and sub-divisional officers kept no record of the number of villages in which enquiries were made during their tour, the total number of villages visited by the permanent staff was probably larger than appears from the above figures. In the Dacca Division, 534 villages were visited by district and sub-divisional officers against 90 in the previous year. A creditable outturn of work in this respect was also done by the officers of Furreedpore, Jessore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Monghyr, Sarun, Hooghly, Patna and Mymensingh. The Board report that on the whole the movements of the assessors were efficiently supervised. In the 24-Pergunnahs, however, out of 5,079 villages, 339 only were visited; in Maldah, out of 3,250 villages, 104 only were visited; in Nuddea, out of 2,964 villages, 162 only were visited; in Julpigoree, out of 971 villages, 152 only were visited; and in Manbhoom, out of 6,147 villages, 120 only were visited. The number of villages visited in these districts was insufficient.

After exclusion of double entries, and allowing for revision of the lists by Collectors, the gross number of persons assessed was 77,613. Of these, 5,999 were exempted on objection and 321 on appeal, leaving 71,293 persons on the list on the 30th June 1884, as compared with 69,841 in 1882-83. The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1883 was Rs. 8,086. The greater part of this balance had eventually to be remitted as irrecoverable, and the number of persons finally assessed in 1882-83 amounted to only 69,289. The following table shows the number of assessees in each class in each of the last two years:—

		Tax assessed.	Number of Assessees	
			On the final lists in 1882-83.	On the lists of 30th June 1884.
		Rs.		
Class	I	500	388	387
„	II	200	689	725
„	III	100	1,416	1,444
„	IV	50	3,568	3,621
„	V	20	14,722	14,904
„	VI	10	48,506	50,212
	Total ..		69,289	71,293

These figures show that there was an increase in the last five classes, viz. of 36 assessees in class II, 28 assessees in class III, 53 assessees in class IV, 182 assessees in class V, and 1,706 assessees in class VI, while there was a decrease of one assessee in class I as compared with 1882-83.

If the population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 932 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 45 persons, as compared with Re. 1 to 46 persons in the previous year. If Calcutta be excluded, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 63 persons as compared with Re. 1 to 64 persons in 1882-83.

The incidence was highest in the following districts:—

Calcutta,	1 person to Re. 1 of tax.	24-Pergunnahs,	34 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Darjeeling,	18 persons „	Bhagulpore,	37 „ „
Howrah,	24 „ „	Bogra,	39 „ „
Maldah,	33 „ „	Dacca,	44 „

The average incidence in each division was—

Rajshahye	50 persons to Re. 1.
Bhagulpore	50 „ „
Dacca	59 „ „
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	60 „ „
Burdwan	67 „ „
Chittagong	71 „ „
Patna	74 „ „
Chota Nagpore	79 „ „
Orissa	92 „ „

The number of objections filed was 20,400, or 26·2 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1882-83 being 29·5. In 12,257 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,143 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 5,999 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,142, or 39 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 39·1 per cent. The proportion of objections to assessments was highest in Pooree (56·3 per cent.), Cuttack (52·4 per cent.), Moorshedabad (48·4 per cent.), Gya (47·8 per cent.), and Noakholly (41·5 per cent.). The total number of appeals, including references to the Commissioner in Calcutta, where the Collector is only empowered to hear objections, was 1,747 against 2,063 in 1882-83. In 1,205 cases the assessment appealed against was upheld, in 190 it was modified, and in 321 cases the appellants were entirely exempted from payment of the tax. The right of appeal was most largely exercised in Calcutta, Cuttack, the 24-Pergunnahs, Gya and Midnapore. In the entire Province, out of 77,613 assessments, 6,320, or 8·1 per cent., were entirely cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,363, or 3 per cent., were modified. This result, though not satisfactory in itself, shows some improvement upon the previous year when, out of 76,903 persons assessed, 7,064, or 9·1 per cent., were entirely, and 2,531, or 3·2 per cent., partially exempted. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 31 against 28 of the preceding year. The number of applications to Commissioners of Divisions under section 21 of the Act was 113, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these 78 were rejected, 16 were granted in part, and in 13 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The largest number of references were made in the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions.

The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balance up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

Class.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	500	2,51,500	2,49,000	47,000	46,000	2,04,500	2,03,000	2,04,500	2,03,000	10,500	9,500	1,94,000	1,93,500	.....	.....
II	200	1,78,200	1,73,600	34,900	25,200	1,43,300	1,48,400	1,43,300	1,48,400	5,600	3,400	1,37,700	1,45,000	.....	.....
III	100	1,83,200	1,75,550	36,000	27,100	1,47,200	1,48,450	1,46,800	1,48,250	5,500	4,100	1,41,300	1,44,150	400	200
IV	50	2,20,150	2,19,225	34,925	33,700	1,85,225	1,85,525	1,84,412	1,85,075	6,275	4,550	1,78,137	1,80,525	813	450
V	20	3,43,380	3,46,670	41,290	44,630	3,02,090	3,02,040	3,00,264	3,00,334	6,310	4,040	2,93,954	2,96,294	1,826	1,706
VI	10	5,63,865	5,69,360	67,775	62,215	4,96,090	5,07,145	4,91,043	4,99,478	6,475	5,305	4,84,568	4,94,173	5,047	7,685
Total ...	...	17,40,295	17,33,405	2,61,890	2,38,845	14,78,405	14,94,560	14,70,319	14,84,537	40,660	30,895	14,29,659	14,53,642	8,086	10,023

As compared with 1882-83, there was a decrease in the gross demand amounting to Rs. 6,890; there was a decrease of Rs. 23,045 in the gross amount remitted before realization, and of Rs. 9,765 in the amount refunded. The proportion which the amount actually collected bore to the gross demand was more satisfactory than in the previous year, showing that the re valuations made have resulted in greater accuracy. Of the gross amount (Rs. 2,69,740) remitted and refunded, the sum of Rs. 1,08,590 was re-assessed by the transfer of the assessees to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds thus being only Rs. 1,61,150. Of this amount Rs. 1,37,055 were remittedbe fore realization, and Rs. 24,095 were refunded after realization. The amount remitted, under the operation of the rule under which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India, was Rs. 26,155. Allowing for this sum, the net remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,34,995, or to 8·3 per cent. of the gross demand, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being 10·1. There was an increase of Rs. 23,983, or 1·6 per cent., in the net receipts from the tax up to the 30th June 1884. The increase is attributed partly to the orders issued by the Board to enable the assessors to devote more attention to the work of assessment proper, especially to the discovery of new assessees, and partly to the Board's rule directing that year by year the assessor in each district should be employed within a selected area, leaving the remaining portion of the district to be assessed in a similar manner afterwards.

There was an increase in the net receipts in five divisions over those of 1882-83, viz. Chittagong (11·5 per cent.), Rajshahye (5·2), Chota Nagpore (2·9), Presidency (2·1), Orissa (1·6), and Patna (·004). An increase is shown in the receipts in the 28 districts, ranging from ·7 per cent. in Chumparun to 21·9 per cent. in Noakholly.

In Noakholly the increase was due to the assessment for the first time of the owners of boats who had hitherto escaped the tax, and to the revision of assessments throughout the district, carried out by the permanent staff as well as by the special assessor. In Chittagong the increase is said to be due to the expansion of trade. In Tipperah the increased receipts were derived chiefly from the money-lending class, whose business, it is stated, received a stimulus from the falling off in the price of food-grains consequent on the abundant harvests, as well as from the demand of capital created by the system of giving contracts both in the Public Works and the Road Cess Department. The increase in Dinagepore was due to greater attention being paid to the discovery of new assessees. In Rungpore the movements of the assessor were regulated by a programme previously prepared by the License Tax Deputy Collector in consultation with the Sub-Divisional Officers, and approved by the Collector. In preparing the programme, places of mercantile importance, situated at reasonable distances from each other, were chosen as centres from which the assessor was to go out to the surrounding villages in search of new traders. In Rajshahye the collections in 1881-82 were Rs. 16,230, in 1882-83 Rs. 18,630, and in 1883-84 Rs. 19,150. The revenue has thus gradually increased, but the incidence of the tax is still suspiciously low, 69 persons paying Re. 1, while the average incidence for the division is 50 persons to Re. 1. The assessment work of this district under the License Act will require careful watching for some time to come. The assessment made in Cuttack in 1882-83 was unfavourably noticed in that year's report. There was an improvement in the year under review, though the low incidence of the tax still points to the conclusion that there are persons liable to the tax who have not yet been reached. In this district the incidence of tax was Re. 1 to 96 persons, while in the adjoining districts of Pooree and Balasore 85 and 90 persons respectively paid the same amount. The increase in Lohardugga is ascribed to the revival of the trade in sleepers, which had received a check from the determination of the East Indian Railway Company to use iron instead of wooden sleepers, and also to an improvement in the trade with pack-bullocks, which had been affected by the prevalence of cattle-disease in the previous year. In the Presidency Division the results compare favourably with those of the previous year. There was an increase in collections in all of the districts except Nuddea, and the total increase in this division amounted to Rs. 4,834 exclusive of Calcutta. In Calcutta the collections up to 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 4,13,670 against Rs. 4,04,000 in the previous year. There was an increase of 239 in the total number of

assessees, which is attributed to new assessments and to a more careful revision of the old assessments.

The revision of the assessments in the towns of Patna and Behar by the Deputy Collector who was specially deputed for the purpose, was completed during the year, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,720 in the former and of Rs. 210 in the latter. There was a marked improvement in the administration of the tax in the district of Gya. The increase amounted to Rs. 1,834, or 6·6 per cent., and was chiefly derived from new assessments. The increase in the districts of Furreedpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Purneah and Bhagulpore was due to new assessments and enhancements. In the last report the Board remarked that Purneah appeared to be under-assessed. It is observed that the result in this district, as compared with the figures of the previous year, shows an improvement, there being an increase of Rs. 1,410. The increase in Midnapore was due to the careful revision of the assessment lists. In Howrah the assessments were revised, resulting in a slight increase.

There was a falling off in the net receipts in 17 districts, ranging from ·4 per cent. in Bankoora to 13·9 per cent. in Nuddea.

In Nuddea the falling off was mainly due to the transfer of the Bongong sub-division to Jessore since the beginning of the year. The incidence of tax in this district was Re. 1 to 93 persons, while in Moorshedabad and Jessore 62 and 66 persons respectively paid the same amount. The comparatively low incidence in Nuddea is probably due to the fact that most of the assessees of the high classes carry on trade in Calcutta and have been assessed there. The decrease in Beerbhoom is attributed to the contraction of trade caused by the scantiness of the harvest, and to the rectification of unduly high assessments brought to light on objection and by local enquiries. In Burdwan the decrease is said to be due chiefly to the dulness of trade, and to some extent to a more careful revision of the assessments. The assessor made 78 new assessments, amounting to Rs. 800, but the final result of the operations was a decrease of Rs. 1,165 as compared with the collections of the previous year. The slight decrease (Rs. 42, or ·4 per cent.) in Bankoora has been attributed to the falling off in money and grain-lending transactions and in dealings in stick-lac. In 1882-83 there was a falling off of Rs. 750, or 7·4 per cent., as compared with the collections of 1881-82, and the decrease was then attributed to the operation of the same causes as in the year under review. A comparison of the figures of the past three years points to the inference that the state of trade in Bankoora continued much the same in 1883-84 as in the preceding year, though the depressing influences did not disappear. In Pooree the decrease was due to the depression of salt trade in the district generally. In Mymensing there was a decrease of Rs. 3,549 during the year under review, and it is said to be due to the bankruptcy of several large firms, and to the grant of remissions in the Atia and the Sudder sub-divisions. The remissions in the Atia sub-division alone amounted to Rs. 2,210. In Monghyr there was a large decrease (Rs. 2,977), said to be due to depression in trade on account of bad harvests, which caused the petty dealers in grain to give up their business. The decrease in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is attributed to the altered circumstances of the assessees and to fluctuations in trade. The general reasons advanced for the falling off in the receipts in the districts of Mozufferpore, Sarun, Shahabad, and Durbhunga are the dulness in the grain and money-lending trades, and the rectification of the over-assessments of previous years.

The actual remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,61,150, or 9·9 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 1,92,190, or 11·7 per cent., in the previous year. The percentage was highest in the districts of Gya (23·9), Moorshedabad (19·3), Pooree (18·1), Julpigoree (16·9), Noakholly (16·5), Bogra (16·3), Cuttack (16·08), and Shahabad (15·6). The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 10,022-11-10 as compared with Rs. 8,086-4-6 in the previous year. The greater part of this sum is irrecoverable and will have to be written off. The costs and penalties realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 30,746-8-2 as compared with Rs. 35,170-11-7 in the previous year. The corresponding figure in 1881-82 was Rs. 50,033-4-6. This gradual decrease indicates that the people are becoming more punctual in the payment of the tax, and that the revision of

the assessments carried on during the past two years has had a very good effect. The total expenditure on account of the license tax operations of 1883-84 up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 91,249 against Rs. 89,371 in the previous year. The increase was due to the retention of the assessing establishments in certain districts for a longer period than in the previous year.

As regards the attitude of the people towards the license tax, there is little to add to the remarks recorded in previous reports. Since the amendment of the law in 1880, which exempted from liability all incomes less than Rs. 500 per annum, the tax has affected only a small fraction of the people. Those who have to pay it have arrived at some degree of certainty as to their lawful liability, and look upon it as an inseparable item of expenditure connected with their trade or business. The great mass of the people, however, feel no concern about it, and probably are not aware even of its existence. The experience acquired by the assessing agency enabled them to make fairer valuations than in former years, and the active supervision of the superior officers tended greatly to minimize the evils connected with the assessment and realization of a direct tax. No complaints reached Government of harassment or oppression on the part of the assessing or collecting agency. On the whole, the Act was worked smoothly during the year.

(b.)—Provincial and Local Finance.

The following statement shows the actuals of 1883-84, as compared with the original and revised estimates for that year:—

Provincial.

Heads of Revenue.	Original estimate, 1883-84.	Revised estimate, 1883-84.	Actuals 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	25,96,000	21,47,000	21,46,912
Principal heads of Revenue—			
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,25,91,000	91,16,000	92,28,436
III.—Salt	1,59,000	1,00,000	99,984
IV.—Stamps	62,50,000	62,88,000	62,88,457
V.—Excise	51,50,000	52,13,000	52,12,686
VI.—Provincial rates ...	36,52,000	38,23,000	38,14,746
VII.—Customs	65,000	54,000	54,223
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	7,75,000	7,59,000	7,58,797
IX.—Forests	4,00,000	3,50,000	3,47,166
X.—Registration ...	5,21,000	4,91,000	4,91,567
Total ...	2,95,63,000	2,61,94,000	2,62,96,082
Post office, Telegraph, and Mint.			
XIII.—Telegraph ...	.....	.....	94
Receipts by Civil Departments—			
XV.—Law and Justice—Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	8,75,000	7,64,000	14,09,697
Jails	9,35,000	5,29,000	
XVI.—Police	6,25,000	5,63,000	5,62,802
XVII.—Marine	8,95,000	8,87,000	8,96,259
XVIII.—Education ...	6,18,000	5,29,000	5,31,648
XIX.—Medical	1,37,000	1,39,000	1,42,046
XX.—Scientific and other departments	1,71,000	1,85,000	2,05,566
Total ...	42,56,000	35,96,000	37,48,012
Miscellaneous—			
XXI.—Interest	41,000	58,000	67,614
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	79,000	74,000	75,347
XXIII.—Stationery and printing ...	1,27,000	1,22,000	1,20,714
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	6,82,000	4,85,000	7,14,698
Total ...	9,29,000	7,39,000	9,78,373
Revenue from Productive Public Works—			
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings)	40,83,000	40,15,000	41,22,074
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts)	13,00,000	11,67,000	11,66,713
Total ...	53,83,000	51,82,000	52,90,787
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—			
XXIX.—State Railways ...	2,45,000	1,40,000	..... *
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	7,81,000	8,25,000	7,95,466
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—			
By Public Works Department officers ...	2,50,000	2,00,000	2,02,294
By Civil Department officers ...	5,34,000	5,05,000	5,84,385
Total ...	18,10,000	16,70,000	15,82,145
Total under all heads ...	4,19,41,000	3,73,81,000	3,78,95,493
Grand Total ...	4,45,37,000	3,95,28,000	4,00,42,405

Heads of Expenditure.	Original estimate, 1883-84.	Revised estimate, 1883-84.	Actuals, 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenue—			
3.—Refunds	1,13,000	1,41,000	1,42,428
Charges in respect of collections—			
5.—Land Revenue ...	31,53,000	32,97,000	32,73,628
7.—Salt	21,000	18,000	18,320
8.—Stamps	2,15,000	2,28,000	2,27,612
9.—Excise	1,39,000	1,28,000	1,28,274
11.—Customs	4,96,000	4,82,000	4,85,898
12.—Assessed taxes ...	50,000	48,000	48,342
13.—Forests	2,50,000	2,00,000	1,93,849
14.—Registration... ...	3,12,000	2,78,000	2,78,933
Total ...	47,49,000	48,20,000	47,97,284
Post office, Telegraph, and Mint.			
16.—Telegraph	.....	.....	2,814
Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—			
18.—General Administration	14,89,000	15,43,000	15,45,681
19.—Law and Justice—Judicial Courts, &c.	76,97,000	76,24,000	93,18,108
Jails	19,48,000	16,90,000	
20.—Police	47,78,000	45,37,000	45,85,891
21.—Marine (including river navigation) ...	8,62,000	8,53,000	8,70,567
22.—Education	32,03,000	31,60,000	31,55,408
24.—Medical	14,02,000	13,53,000	13,63,929
26.—Scientific and other minor departments...	3,66,000	3,40,000	3,97,684
Total ...	2,17,45,000	2,11,00,000	2,12,37,268
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
29.—Superannuation allowances	11,67,000	11,40,000	11,40,085
30.—Stationery and printing	9,51,000	9,78,000	9,27,843
31.—Miscellaneous ...	6,47,000	4,00,000	3,70,628
Total ...	27,65,000	25,18,000	24,38,556
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—			
36.—State Railways (working and maintenance)	19,85,000	24,11,000	27,04,679
38.—Irrigation and Navigation (working and maintenance) ...	10,84,000	10,49,000	10,48,725
39.—Charges in respect of capital—			
a.—Interest on debt—			
Railways ...	15,94,000	16,06,000	37,54,590
Irrigation ...	21,96,000	21,63,000	
Total ...	68,49,000	72,29,000	75,07,994
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—			
40.—State Railways (Capital)	9,74,000	—27,87,000	—27,60,040
41.—State Railways (Revenue Accounts)	1,92,000	1,05,000	.....(1)
42.—Subsidised Railways	70,000	52,000	39,723
43.—Irrigation and Navigation	16,00,000	11,96,000	11,98,486
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—			
By Public Works Dept. officers ...	41,03,000	45,70,000	45,75,105
By Civil Department officers ...	59,000	31,000	1,43,520
Total ...	69,98,000	31,97,000	31,96,794
Total under all heads ...	4,31,06,000	3,88,64,000	3,91,80,710
Contributions ...	5,00,000	4,27,000	3,20,431
Closing balance ...	9,31,000	2,37,000	5,41,264
Grand Total ...	4,45,37,000	3,95,28,000	4,00,42,405
Provincial surplus (+) ...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto deficit (—) ...	—16,65,000	—19,10,000	—16,05,648

* Included under XXV, State Railways.

(1.) Included under 36, State Railways.

Receipts.

The total land revenue for the year, 1883-84 was originally estimated at Rs. 3,79,88,000, and the Provincial share at Rs. 1,25,91,000. The revised estimate of Provincial share was placed at Rs. 91,16,000. The large reduction in the revised estimate was mainly due to the classification of the Parbattypore-Dinagepore Railway and the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour extension as productive public works, and to the outlay on these from Provincial funds to end of 1883-84 having been treated as a contribution to Imperial and adjusted through Land Revenue in the accounts of that year. A part of this contribution, Rs. 1,78,738, could not be utilized during the year, and has lapsed to the local Government. The actual Provincial share of land revenue amounts to Rs. 92,28,446.

The provincial receipts from salt for 1883-84 were originally estimated at Rs. 1,59,000. There was a falling off under "Rents of warehouses" owing to the small quantity of salt in the Sulkea Golahs and to a decrease in bonding operations, and the actuals were Rs. 99,984.

The receipts from *Stamps* and *Excise* exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 38,457 and Rs. 62,696, respectively.

The increase under *Provincial Rates* on the original estimate amounts to Rs. 1,62,746, and was due to revalutions.

The *Customs* receipts amounted to Rs. 54,223 against the original estimate of Rs. 65,000. The decrease was mainly due to the abolition of the import duty.

The Provincial share of the assessed taxes amounted to Rs. 7,58,797 as against the original estimate of Rs. 7,75,000. The decrease was due to the absence of systematic re-assessment.

The Provincial share of the *Forest* receipts for the year 1882-83 was Rs. 3,46,979, and the actuals of the past year amounted to Rs. 3,47,166.

The receipts under the head of Registration aggregated Rs. 4,91,567, which, compared with the original estimate, shows a decrease of Rs. 29,433. The decrease was due to the transfer of record-room receipts to "Land Revenue."

The total receipts under "Civil Administration" aggregated Rs. 37,48,012 against the original estimate of Rs. 42,56,000. The marked decrease which occurred under this head was mainly due to effect having been given to the policy of the Government in discouraging the more remunerative kinds of jail manufacture, which were held to compete injuriously with private local enterprise. The loss was balanced to a considerable extent by a decrease in expenditure on account of purchase of raw materials for manufacture. There was a decrease of nearly a lakh under *Law and Justice* (proper).

Under *Police*, the anticipated increase from recoveries on account of village police was not realized, and there was a falling off under Miscellaneous Receipts. The actuals were Rs. 5,62,802 as against the original estimate of Rs. 6,25,000.

The decrease under Education compared with the original estimate amounted to Rs. 86,352, and was mainly due to no contribution having been realized from the municipalities towards the maintenance of high schools.

The *Miscellaneous* receipts aggregated Rs. 7,14,698 against the original estimate of Rs. 6,82,000.

The original estimate under State Railways, inclusive of the net receipts from the Patna-Gya line, was Rs. 43,28,000. The receipts, including the gross earnings of the Patna-Gya Railway, amounted to Rs. 41,24,074. The decrease was mainly due to the late opening of the Tirhoot extensions and the failure of the jute trade in Northern Bengal.

The receipts of the Irrigation Department amounted to Rs. 19,62,179 as against the original estimate of Rs. 20,81,000.

The revised estimate under *Civil Buildings, Roads and Services*, stood at Rs. 2,00,000, and was less than the original estimate by Rs. 50,000. The decrease was due to falling off in the profits from brick manufacture at Akra, owing to the carriage of bricks from kiln to boats having been included in the cost of charges of bricks. The actuals amounted to Rs. 2,02,294.

Expenditure.

There were exceptional refunds during 1883-84 in adjustment of Public Works Cess collections between 24-Pergunnahs and Khoolna and Khoolna and Jessore. The total refunds amounted to Rs. 1,42,428 against the original estimate of Rs. 1,13,000.

The estimate under *Land Revenue* was increased from Rs. 31,53,000 to Rs. 32,97,000. The increase was due to the transfer of nearly the whole of the record-room charges from Registration to this head; to the amalgamation of the process-serving establishments of the District Road Committees with those of the Collectors; and to increase of expenditure under the heads of Government estates and allowances to District Officers. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,73,628.

The Provincial share of expenditure under *Stamps* amounted to Rs. 2,27,612 against the original estimate of Rs. 2,15,000.

The decrease of Rs. 10,726 in the expenditure of the Excise Department compared with the original estimate was due to a large portion of the establishment of the Calcutta Collectorate, which was formerly debited to this head, having been transferred to *Stamps*. There was a corresponding increase under that head.

The estimate under *Customs* was reduced from Rs. 4,96,000 to Rs. 4,82,000. The decrease was almost entirely under the head of Calcutta Custom House, and was due to the revision of the appraising and clerical establishments, and to the fact that one-half of the pay of the Statistical Department was entered in the estimate for Customs publications, subordinate to *Stationery and Printing*. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,85,898.

The expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 1,93,849 against the original estimate of Rs. 2,50,000.

The decrease under *Registration* was mainly due to the transfer of record-room charges to Land Revenue. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,78,933 against the original estimate of Rs. 3,12,000.

The expenditure under *General Administration* has been steadily increasing. The revised estimate amounted to Rs. 15,43,000 against the original estimate of Rs. 14,89,000. The increase was chiefly under Commissioners. The salary of the Chittagong Commissionership, which was reduced in 1875, has been raised to the same amount as that of the other Commissionerships, and three additional clerks have also been sanctioned for that Commissioner. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,45,681.

The marked decrease under *Law and Justice* was under "raw materials for jail manufactures." There was a corresponding decrease in receipts. The actual expenditure was Rs. 93,18,108 against the original estimate of Rs. 96,45,000.

The original estimate under *Police* was rather high. The actual expenditure was Rs. 45,85,391 against Rs. 47,78,000, the original estimate. The decrease was chiefly under District Executive Force.

The expenditure under *Stationery and Printing* amounted to Rs. 9,27,843 against the original estimate of Rs. 9,51,000.

The total expenditure under *Miscellaneous* amounted to Rs. 3,70,628 against the original estimate of Rs. 6,47,000. The decrease was due to the exclusion of the refunds of lapsed deposits from the accounts.

The total expenditure on *Railways* (*Revenue Account*) amounted to Rs. 27,04,679 against the original estimate of Rs. 21,77,000. The actuals include the gross charges of the Patna-Gya line, which were not included in the estimate.

The revised estimate under *State Railways, Capital*, was shown at —Rs. 27,57,000 against the original estimate of Rs. 9,74,000. The large reduction in the revised estimate was due to the exclusion of the capital outlay on Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour Railway and Parbuttypore-Dinagepore line from this head, as also to a credit of Rs. 29,24,082 on account of the past expenditure on these two lines advanced from Provincial funds. These lines have been classed as Productive Public Works, and the outlay from Provincial funds has been treated as contribution to Imperial and adjusted under Land Revenue. The actual expenditure has amounted to—Rs. 27,60,040. The revised estimate provided for a refund of Rs. 13,000 from the Tarkessur Railway Company on account of the money advanced for preliminary expenses in previous years. This amount has not been refunded, but a further sum of Rs. 6,197 has been paid on this account during 1883-84, so that the total amount now recoverable from the Company is Rs. 19,122.

A provision of Rs. 70,000 was made under *Subsidised Railway* for charges for land to be taken up for the Tarkessur Railway. The whole of

this amount could not be appropriated during past year. The revised estimate was shown at Rs. 52,000, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,723.

The revised estimate under *Irrigation and Navigation* was Rs. 22,45,000, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,47,111.

The total contributions to Local Funds aggregated Rs. 3,20,431.

According to the original estimate for 1883-84, the Province was expected to close the year 1883-84 with a balance of Rs. 9,31,000. The actual balance amounted to Rs. 5,41,264. Inclusive of the balance with which the year opened, the total amount available for expenditure was, according to the original estimate, Rs. 4,45,37,000, but the amount actually available was Rs. 4,00,42,405. The difference amounted to Rs. 44,94,595. The main items of this decrease were Rs. 4,49,088 under "Opening balance," Rs. 33,62,554 under "Land Revenue," Rs. 4,00,303 under "Law and Justice," Rs. 1,33,287 under "Irrigation and Navigation" (direct receipts), and Rs. 2,03,926 under "State Railways." On the other hand, the actual expenditure was less by Rs. 41,04,859 than was originally estimated. The chief item was Rs. 37,34,040 under "State Railways, Capital," owing to the transfer of the capital expenditure on the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour and Parbuttypore-Dinagepore lines. The net result was thus worse by Rs. 3,89,736. The greater part of this decrease in the net result occurs under the heads (1) opening balance and (2) net receipts from railways. The net receipts from State Railways were originally estimated at Rs. 21,51,000, and the actuals amounted to Rs. 14,19,395. The total falling off therefore amounts to Rs. 7,31,605. The reduction, as has already been explained, was due to the failure of the jute crops in Northern Bengal and the late opening of the Tirhoot Railway extension. The deficiency of rain in Behar also seriously affected the earnings of the Tirhoot State Railway. The decrease in the amount of the opening balance amounts as already stated, to Rs. 4,49,088, and was entirely due to the excess of the actual expenditure under civil buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department over the estimate for 1882-83.

Incorporated Local Funds.—The accounts of the incorporated local funds of the year under report were as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District road fund ...	13,28,157	44,09,408	42,62,314	14,75,251
Ditto road account ...	12,051	98,652	60,613	50,090
Ditto post fund ...	1,28,540	3,48,909	3,23,417	1,54,032
Inland labor transport fund	40,784	94,509	58,970	76,323
Total ...	15,09,532	49,51,478	47,05,314	17,55,696
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

From the commencement of the current year the Inland Labour Transport Fund has been divided between Assam and Bengal, and the transactions which take place in Assam are not now brought on the books of the Accountant-General. The undivided fund had a balance of Rs. 76,323 on the 31st March 1884. It has been decided that all pensions and leave allowances calculated at one-seventh of the salary of the employés of the fund from the date of the passing of Act II of 1882, shall be deducted from this balance and the remainder divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Bengal and three-fourths to Assam.

Municipal Funds.—The accounts of the 124 municipalities which banked with district treasuries were as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	3,68 590
Receipts	15,86,268
Total ...	19,54,858
Payments	15,16,153
Closing balance	4,38,705

There were five other municipalities—Calcutta, Suburban, Howrah, Dacca, and Patna—which banked with the Bank of Bengal.

Union Funds.—The union funds had an opening balance of Rs. 90,152. The receipts during the year aggregated Rs. 1,22,529, and the payments Rs. 1,22,153, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 90,528. The unions have ceased to exist since the Municipal Act III of 1884 came into force. Some of these unions will be constituted municipalities and their cash balances will be transferred to the new municipalities. As regards the unions which are not to be constituted municipalities under the new Act, it has been decided that in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and in the Dacca district, where Union Committees under the Local Self-Government Act are likely to be constituted before long, the surplus funds shall be retained pending the establishment of such committees. In all other districts it is proposed to spend the surplus funds on local improvements after completing any contracts that may have been entered into by the union punchayets.

Excluded Local Funds.—The receipts and expenditure of the excluded local funds are shown in the following table:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Funds—				
Railway Police clothing fund ...	1,315	5,553	4,515	2,353
Marine Funds—				
Hospital port dues	21,706	82,762	60,476	43,992
Balasore port fund	—8,772	9,229	10,452	—9,995
Cuttack and Pooree ports ...	—861	16,255	11,104	4,290
Chittagong port fund	5,510	81,340	82,867	3,983
Education Funds—				
Hindu College fund	19,807	4,415	3,295	20,927
Durga Churn Laha's fund ...	1,795	3,004	2,854	1,945
Vizianagram scholarship... ...	2,955	.....	1,181	1,774
Jagirah fund	415	1,027	1,427	15
Mirza Mahommed Hossen's endowment	134	2,538	2,538	134
Prosonno Nath Rai's fund ...	—1,469	7,510	6,758	—717
Behary Lall Mookerjee's endowment	3,531	7,029	8,871	1,689
Prince of Wales' reception fund ...	10,542	7,819	14,345	4,016
Bruce legacy	27	13,013	13,000	40
Medical and Charitable Funds—				
Pilgrims' lodging-house fund ...	12,142	17,569	26,719	2,992
Balasore pilgrim hospital ...	2,297	1,113	879	2,531
Cuttack Unnachutter fund ...	—928	2,215	1,650	—363
Prince Golam Mahomed's fund ...	7,352	17,926	15,977	9,301
Chinsurah poor fund	1,722	1,813	1,765	1,770
Chuni Lal Seal's endowment ...	2,165	2,000	2,029	2,136
Bengal charitable relief fund ...	19,276	1,297	45,000	—24,427
Mitford hospital fund	3,100	14,474	17,574	.....
Public Improvement Funds—				
Darjeeling improvement	6,392	30,722	30,023	7,091
Wahabi fund	5,032	69,056	1,964	72,124
Juggunnath road fund	2,573	2,432	503	4,502
Miscellaneous Funds—				
Zoological garden	4,907	47,491	52,276	122
Mohsin endowment	7,269	1,10,218	1,44,543	—27,056
Burial Board fund	1,131	11,884	10,898	2,117
Cantonment funds	11,934	59,488	39,145	32,277
Total ...	1,42,999	6,31,192	6,14,628	1,59,563

The Mohsin endowment fund closed the year 1883-84 with a debit balance of Rs. 27,055. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 will be made from Provincial Revenues as compensation for the expenditure incurred by the fund on account of the Rajshahye Madrassa building, which will considerably reduce the deficit.

The deficit balance of the Bengal Charitable Relief Fund was due to the Government securities of the fund not having been sold until April 1884, when the proceeds, amounting to Rs. 24,426-11-6, having been credited, the account was squared and closed. The payments were on account of grants to Road Committees for expenditure on relief works.

The balance and accounts of the Mitford Hospital Fund have been transferred to the management of the Dacca Municipality.

ROAD CESS.

From a financial point of view the results of the operations under the Act during 1882-83 have not been different in any material particular from those of the previous year. The revaluations which came into force during the year had the effect of raising the total current demand on account of both cesses from Rs. 70,10,994 to Rs. 73,10,811, or by Rs. 2,99,867. No change was made in the rate at which either of the cesses is levied. Half rates are in force in the district of Backergunge in respect of road cess, but with this exception the maximum rates are levied in all other districts in which the Act is in force.

In addition to the current demand of Rs. 73,10,811, there was, when the cess year opened, an outstanding arrear balance of Rs. 11,42,296. The gross demand of the year was therefore Rs. 84,53,107. The collection during the year, including advance payments on account of future years, amounted to Rs. 72,84,240, in addition to which Rs. 27,940 was remitted for various reasons. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 11,58,780, or slightly more than that with which the year opened. In consequence, however, of the considerable increase in the gross current demand, the proportion borne by the net balance to the gross demand was reduced from 13·8 to 13·7 per cent. The corresponding figures for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			BALANCES.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	67,41,372	10,33,837	77,75,209	8,54,591	1,78,855	10,33,446	11,442	10,22,004	13·2
1879-80	68,37,317	10,12,829	78,50,206	7,69,113	1,74,934	9,44,047	21,289	9,22,758	11·7
1880-81	69,14,587	9,22,041	78,36,628	10,00,326	1,34,826	11,01,152	15,523	11,73,629	14·9
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,062	81,82,056	9,55,818	1,92,233	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,100	13·8
1882-83	73,10,811	11,42,296	84,53,107	10,09,330	1,77,390	11,86,720	27,940	11,58,780	13·7

Notwithstanding the more extensive powers with which district officers were vested under the Public Demands Recovery Act, the balances outstanding at the close of the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 have in each case been greater than in the two years immediately preceding the passing of that Act.

The following table shows the demand, collection, and arrears of the Road and Public Work Cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1882-83, *i.e.*, from the 1st October 1882 to the 30th September 1883:—

No. 1.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year* 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4–columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns. 12 + 13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14–15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4–6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ...	Road Cess ...	16,150	1,66,148	1,82,298	926	1,81,372	10,686	1,55,920	7,235	1,73,841	5,464	2,302	14,766	38	14,728	1,349	5,886	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	16,022	1,66,148	1,82,170	926	1,81,244	10,665	1,55,919	7,236	1,73,820	5,357	2,303	14,660	38	14,622	1,349	5,887	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,172	3,32,296	3,64,468	1,852	3,62,616	21,351	3,11,839	14,471	3,47,661	10,821	18,605	29,426	76	29,350	2,698	11,773	.....	66·36	94·37	104·6
Bankoora	Road Cess ...	6,471	33,305	39,776	71	39,705	5,898	30,806	259	36,963	573	2,428	3,601	9	2,992	71	188	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	6,471	33,306	39,777	72	39,705	5,898	30,807	258	36,963	573	2,427	3,000	9	2,991	72	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,942	66,611	79,553	143	79,410	11,796	61,613	517	73,926	1,146	4,855	6,601	18	5,983	143	374	.....	91·14	92·69	110·9
Beerbhoom	Road Cess ...	2,304	43,547	45,851	414	45,437	2,276	40,554	588	43,418	28	2,579	2,607	.....	2,607	414	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	2,304	43,547	45,851	414	45,437	2,276	40,554	588	43,418	28	2,579	2,607	.....	2,607	414	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,608	87,094	91,702	828	90,874	4,552	81,108	1,176	86,836	56	5,158	5,214	.....	5,214	828	348	.....	98·78	94·02	99·7
Midnapore	Road Cess ...	46,619	1,41,007	1,87,626	341	1,87,285	42,741	99,216	1,656	1,43,613	3,878	41,450	45,328	2,474	42,854	343	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	50,635	1,41,007	1,91,642	341	1,91,301	42,770	99,216	1,655	1,43,641	7,865	41,450	49,315	6,460	42,855	343	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	97,254	2,82,014	3,79,268	682	3,78,586	85,511	1,98,432	3,311	2,87,254	11,743	82,900	94,643	8,934	85,709	686	2,625	.....	87·92	70·53	101·8
Hooghly	Road Cess ...	7,444	1,59,514	1,66,958	3,110	1,63,848	7,018	1,31,249	3,658	1,41,920	431	25,155	25,586	5	25,581	3,158	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,459	1,59,514	1,66,973	3,110	1,63,863	7,018	1,31,249	3,657	1,41,924	441	25,155	25,596	5	25,591	3,158	499	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,903	3,19,028	3,33,931	6,220	3,27,711	14,036	2,62,498	7,315	2,83,844	872	50,310	51,182	10	51,172	6,316	999	.....	94·14	83·91	88·9
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road Cess ...	13,701	1,06,983	1,20,684	1,561	1,19,123	12,408	95,049	1,307	1,08,764	1,293	10,373	11,666	34	11,632	1,639	.....	332	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	13,701	1,06,983	1,20,684	1,560	1,19,124	12,408	95,050	1,307	1,08,765	1,293	10,373	11,666	34	11,632	1,639	.....	332	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	27,402	2,13,966	2,41,368	3,121	2,38,247	24,816	1,90,099	2,614	2,17,529	2,586	20,746	23,332	68	23,264	3,278	.....	664	90·56	90·16	101·6
Nuddea	Road Cess ...	6,476	64,647	71,123	713	70,410	6,182	58,817	760	65,759	294	5,117	5,411	199	5,212	719	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	6,475	64,648	71,123	714	70,409	6,182	58,817	761	65,760	293	5,117	5,410	198	5,212	719	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,951	1,29,295	1,42,246	1,427	1,40,819	12,364	1,17,634	1,521	1,31,519	587	10,234	10,821	397	10,424	1,438	83	.....	95·46	91·99	101·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4–columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns 12 + 13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14–15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4–6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Jessore	Road Cess	14,447	73,198	87,645	623	87,022	14,307	56,485	628	71,420	140	16,099	16,230	114	16,116	672	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	14,448	73,197	87,645	623	87,022	14,307	56,485	628	71,420	141	16,089	16,230	113	16,117	672	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	28,895	1,46,395	1,75,290	1,246	1,74,044	28,614	1,12,970	1,256	1,42,840	281	32,179	32,460	227	32,233	1,344	.....	88	99·02	77·83	97·
Khoolna	Road Cess	1,162	51,897	53,059	495	52,564	1,104	41,956	381	43,441	58	9,446	9,504	.....	9,504	552	.....	171	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,162	51,896	53,058	495	52,563	1,103	41,955	381	43,439	59	9,446	9,505	.....	9,505	552	.....	171	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,324	1,03,793	1,06,117	990	1,05,127	2,207	83,911	762	86,880	117	18,892	19,009	.....	19,009	1,104	.....	342	94·96	81·62	83·7
Moorshedabad ...	Road Cess	25,299	73,674	98,973	585	98,388	14,278	64,926	812	80,016	11,021	8,163	19,184	516	18,668	645	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	24,902	73,673	98,575	586	97,989	14,271	64,929	813	80,013	10,631	8,158	18,789	517	18,272	646	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	50,201	1,47,347	1,97,548	1,171	1,96,377	28,549	1,29,855	1,625	1,60,029	21,652	16,321	37,973	1,033	36,940	1,291	334	.....	56·87	88·83	108·6
Dinagepore	Road Cess	10,026	81,132	91,158	663	90,495	10,025	67,377	380	77,782	1	13,092	13,093	.....	13,093	693	.....	313	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	10,025	81,132	91,157	662	90,495	10,024	67,377	381	77,782	1	13,093	13,094	.....	13,094	693	.....	312	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	20,051	1,62,264	1,82,315	1,325	1,80,990	20,049	1,34,754	761	1,55,564	2	26,185	26,187	.....	26,187	1,386	.....	625	99·99	83·73	95·2
Rajshahye	Road Cess	7,984	76,865	84,849	679	84,170	7,969	72,116	795	80,880	15	4,070	4,085	8	4,077	799	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	8,166	76,866	85,032	680	84,352	8,151	72,116	795	81,062	15	4,070	4,085	9	4,076	800	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	16,150	1,53,731	1,69,881	1,359	1,68,522	16,120	1,44,232	1,590	1,61942	30	8,140	8,170	17	8,153	1,599	.....	9	99·81	94·65	105·3
Rungpore	Road Cess	25,127	1,28,383	1,53,510	.....	1,53,510	21,172	1,07,971	22	1,29,165	3,955	20,412	24,367	.....	24,367	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	25,145	1,28,383	1,53,528	.....	1,53,528	21,172	1,07,971	21	1,29,164	3,973	20,412	24,385	.....	24,385	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	50,272	2,56,766	3,07,038	.....	3,07,038	42,344	2,15,942	43	2,58,329	7,928	40,824	48,752	.....	48,752	.....	43	.....	84·23	84·10	100·6
Bogra	Road Cess	5,052	38,264	43,316	408	42,908	4,370	35,596	624	40,590	682	2,260	2,942	.....	2,942	478	146	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	5,051	38,265	43,316	408	42,908	4,369	35,597	625	40,591	682	2,260	2,942	.....	2,942	477	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	10,103	76,529	86,632	816	85,816	8,739	71,193	1,249	81,181	1,364	4,520	5,884	.....	5,884	955	294	.....	86·49	94·03	106·0
Pubna	Road Cess	5,617	43,684	49,301	1,216	48,085	5,422	40,067	2,496	47,985	195	2,401	2,596	102	2,494	1,379	1,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	5,617	43,683	49,300	1,215	48,085	5,422	40,067	2,496	47,985	195	2,401	2,596	102	2,494	1,380	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,234	87,367	98,601	2,431	96,170	10,844	80,134	4,992	25,970	390	4,802	5,192	204	4,988	2,759	2,233	.....	96·52	94·34	109·8

Darjeeling ...	Road Cess ...	1,511	19,730	21,241	1,641	19,600	1,365	16,965	1,229	19,559	146	1,124	1,270	195	1,075	1,944	.....	715	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,511	17,065	18,576	937	17,639	1,365	15,003	525	16,893	146	1,125	1,271	195	1,076	1,092	.....	567	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,022	36,795	39,817	2,578	37,239	2,730	31,968	1,754	36,452	292	2,249	2,541	390	2,151	3,036	.....	1,282	99·33	93·42	99·0
Julpigoree ...	Road Cess ...	3,941	42,044	45,985	7,199	38,786	3,941	31,986	303	36,230	.....	2,859	2,859	.....	2,859	7,199	.....	6,896	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	3,941	42,044	45,985	7,199	38,786	3,941	31,986	303	36,230	.....	2,859	2,859	.....	2,859	7,199	.....	6,896	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,882	84,088	91,970	14,398	77,572	7,882	63,972	606	72,460	.....	5,718	5,718	.....	5,718	14,398	.....	13,792	100·	99·79	86·2
Dacca ...	Road Cess ...	24,609	68,931	93,540	1,557	91,983	18,012	44,369	2,004	64,385	6,597	23,005	29,602	.....	29,602	1,270	734	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	24,641	69,005	93,646	1,563	92,083	18,043	44,380	2,010	64,433	6,598	23,062	29,660	.....	29,660	1,276	734	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	49,250	1,37,936	1,87,186	3,120	1,84,066	36,055	88,749	4,014	1,28,818	13,195	46,067	56,262	.....	59,262	2,546	1,468	.....	73·20	65·90	93·4
Furreedpore ...	Road Cess ...	21,137	53,904	75,041	2,301	72,740	14,885	35,870	2,817	53,572	6,252	15,733	21,985	.....	21,985	2,302	515	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	21,583	54,236	75,819	2,302	73,517	15,129	35,985	2,817	53,931	4,454	15,949	22,403	.....	22,403	2,301	516	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,720	1,08,140	1,50,860	4,603	1,46,257	30,014	71,855	5,634	1,07,503	12,706	31,682	44,388	.....	44,388	4,603	1,031	.....	70·25	69·40	99·4
Backergunge ...	Road Cess ...	33,534	98,563	1,32,097	258	1,31,839	28,409	70,140	250	98,799	5,125	28,165	33,290	4,133	29,157	258	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	65,713	1,94,006	2,59,719	517	2,59,202	56,597	1,37,359	489	1,94,445	9,116	56,130	65,246	7,132	58,114	517	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	99,247	2,92,569	3,91,816	775	3,91,041	85,006	2,07,499	739	2,93,244	14,241	84,295	98,536	11,265	87,271	775	.....	36	85·65	71·11	100·2
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess ...	7,378	1,40,868	1,48,246	2,810	1,45,436	7,089	1,26,933	3,002	1,37,024	289	11,125	11,414	86	11,328	2,955	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,291	1,40,869	1,48,160	2,812	1,45,348	7,081	1,26,932	3,002	1,37,015	210	11,125	11,335	63	11,272	2,955	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,669	2,81,737	2,96,406	5,622	2,90,784	14,170	2,53,865	6,004	2,74,039	499	22,250	22,749	149	22,600	5,911	93	.....	96·59	91·94	97·2
Tipperah ...	Road Cess ...	12,959	93,288	1,06,247	561	1,05,686	12,934	80,516	582	94,032	25	12,211	12,236	1	12,235	563	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	12,960	93,287	1,06,247	561	1,05,686	12,934	80,515	582	94,031	26	12,211	12,237	2	12,235	562	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,919	1,86,575	2,12,494	1,122	2,11,372	25,868	1,61,031	1,164	1,88,063	51	24,422	24,473	3	24,470	1,125	39	.....	99·80	86·83	00·8
Chittagong ...	Road Cess ...	9,521	91,216	1,00,737	588	1,00,149	8,630	78,575	2,243	89,448	891	12,053	12,944	15	12,929	510	1,733	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	9,520	91,217	1,00,737	588	1,00,149	8,629	78,575	2,244	89,448	891	12,054	12,945	16	12,929	511	1,733	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	19,041	1,82,433	2,01,474	1,176	2,00,298	17,259	1,57,150	4,487	1,78,896	1,782	24,197	25,889	31	25,858	1,021	3,466	.....	90·64	87·25	98·0
Noakholly ...	Road Cess ...	10,690	71,013	81,703	340	81,363	10,628	65,715	249	76,592	62	4,958	5,020	335	4,685	340	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	10,776	71,719	82,495	340	82,155	10,712	66,353	249	77,314	64	5,026	5,090	336	4,754	340	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,466	1,42,732	1,64,198	680	1,63,518	21,340	1,32,068	498	1,53,906	126	9,984	10,110	671	9,439	680	.....	182	99·41	92·97	107·8
Patna ...	Road Cess ...	21,297	1,58,004	1,79,301	4,440	1,74,861	16,177	1,32,717	4,402	1,53,296	5,120	20,847	25,967	876	25,091	4,954	.....	556	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	21,441	1,58,005	1,79,446	4,440	1,75,006	16,177	1,32,717	4,405	1,53,299	5,264	20,848	26,112	603	25,509	4,962	.....	557	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,738	3,16,009	3,58,747	8,880	3,49,867	32,354	2,65,434	8,807	3,06,595	10,384	41,695	52,079	1,479	50,600	9,920	.....	1,113	75·70	86·42	97·0
Gya ...	Road Cess ...	8,916	1,97,727	2,06,643	4,788	2,01,855	8,704	1,82,340	4,353	1,95,397	212	10,599	10,811	154	10,657	4,883	.....	532	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	8,915	1,97,728	2,06,643	4,787	2,01,856	8,703	1,82,341	4,353	1,95,397	212	10,600	10,812	155	10,657	4,884	.....	531	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	17,831	3,95,455	4,13,286	9,575	4,03,711	17,407	3,64,681	8,706	3,90,794	424	21,199	21,623	309	21,314	9,709	.....	1,063	97·62	94·50	98·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6 + 9.)	Gross balance, columns 21 + 13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14–15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4–6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Shahabad ...	Road Cess	22,237	1,45,501	1,67,738	.....	1,67,738	21,581	1,24,695	.....	1,46,276	656	20,806	21,462	37	21,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	22,236	1,45,501	1,67,737	.....	1,67,737	21,581	1,24,695	.....	1,46,276	655	20,806	21,461	37	21,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	44,473	2,91,002	3,35,475	.....	3,35,475	43,162	2,49,390	.....	2,92,552	1,311	41,612	42,923	74	42,849	.....	.....	.....	97·05	85·70	100·5
Mozufferpore ...	Road Cess	30,179	1,39,807	1,69,986	3,695	1,66,291	23,865	1,08,244	2,937	1,35,046	6,314	27,868	34,182	7	34,175	4,248	.....	1,311	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	30,479	1,39,807	1,70,286	3,694	1,66,592	23,865	1,08,243	2,937	1,35,045	6,614	27,870	34,484	8	34,476	4,248	.....	1,311	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	60,658	2,79,614	3,40,272	7,389	3,32,883	47,730	2,16,487	5,874	2,70,091	12,928	55,738	68,666	15	68,651	8,496	.....	2,622	78·68	79·52	96·6
Durbhunga ...	Road Cess	39,859	1,69,195	2,09,054	7,994	2,01,060	26,559	1,35,365	5,986	1,67,910	13,300	25,836	39,136	.....	39,136	5,029	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	39,936	1,69,196	2,09,132	7,995	2,01,137	26,559	1,35,366	5,985	1,67,910	13,377	25,835	39,212	.....	39,212	5,029	956	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	79,795	3,38,391	4,18,186	15,989	4,02,197	53,118	2,70,731	11,971	3,35,820	26,677	51,671	78,348	.....	78,348	10,058	1,913	.....	66·56	83·97	99·2
Sarun ...	Road Cess	46,784	1,52,226	1,99,010	1,765	1,97,245	45,674	1,16,367	2,066	1,64,107	1,110	34,094	35,204	350	34,854	1,735	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	47,119	1,52,225	1,99,344	1,765	1,97,579	45,785	1,16,367	2,067	1,64,219	1,334	34,093	35,427	359	35,068	1,735	332	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	93,903	3,04,451	3,98,354	3,530	3,94,824	91,459	2,32,734	4,133	3,28,326	2,444	68,187	70,631	709	69,922	3,470	663	.....	97·39	77·34	107·8
Chumparun ...	Road Cess	2,383	75,645	78,028	378	77,650	2,370	67,750	598	70,718	13	7,517	7,530	.....	7,530	428	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	2,382	75,645	78,027	377	77,650	2,369	67,750	599	70,718	13	7,518	7,531	.....	7,531	428	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,765	1,51,290	1,56,055	755	1,55,300	4,739	1,35,500	1,197	1,41,436	26	15,035	15,061	.....	15,061	856	341	.....	99·45	90·01	93·4
Monghyr ...	Road Cess	16,055	1,26,511	1,42,566	541	1,42,025	12,900	94,907	2,458	1,10,265	3,155	31,063	34,218	111	34,107	582	1,876	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	15,952	1,26,510	1,42,462	541	1,41,921	12,894	94,906	2,459	1,10,259	3,058	31,063	34,121	114	34,007	583	1,876	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,007	2,53,021	2,85,028	1,082	2,83,946	25,794	1,89,813	4,917	2,20,524	6,213	62,126	68,339	225	68,114	1,165	3,752	.....	80·59	75·34	87·1
Bhagulpore ...	Road Cess	18,391	1,46,273	1,64,664	3,903	1,60,761	15,823	1,32,638	5,519	1,53,980	2,568	9,732	12,300	741	11,559	5,062	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	18,333	1,46,274	1,64,607	3,904	1,60,703	15,820	1,32,639	5,519	1,53,978	2,513	9,731	12,244	736	11,508	5,062	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,724	2,92,547	3,29,271	7,807	3,21,464	31,643	2,65,277	11,038	3,07,958	5,081	19,463	24,544	1,477	23,067	10,124	914	.....	86·16	93·16	105·2
Purneah ...	Road Cess	2,761	79,517	82,278	580	81,698	2,580	77,774	717	81,071	181	1,163	1,344	14	1,330	583	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	2,761	79,517	82,278	581	81,697	2,580	77,774	717	81,071	181	1,162	1,343	13	1,330	583	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,522	1,59,034	1,64,556	1,161	1,63,395	5,160	1,55,548	1,434	1,62,142	362	2,325	2,687	27	2,660	1,166	268	.....	93·44	98·52	101·9

| | | |

The following tests are adopted in gauging success or failure in making collections:—(1) Comparison of arrear collections with arrear balances, (2) comparison of current collections with net current demand, and (3) comparison of advance payments with those made in the previous year. Of these three tests, the first two are obviously the most important. In the following districts the arrear collections were less than 90 per cent. of the arrear demand:—

	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.
Moorshedabad	56·87	88·83
Burdwan	66·36	94·37
Durbhunga	66·56	83·97
Furreedpore	70·25	69·40
Cuttack	72·97	88·19
Dacca	73·20	65·90
Patna	75·70	86·42
Mozufferpore	78·68	79·52
Monghyr	80·59	75·34
Balasore	81·39	90·46
Rungpore	84·23	84·10
Backergunge	85·65	71·11
Bhagulpore	86·16	93·16
Bogra	86·49	94·03
Midnapore	87·92	70·53

In Burdwan, Balasore, Bhagulpore, and Bogra the current collections exceeded 90 per cent., but in all the remainder it will be seen that both arrear and current collections were deficient. In Moorshedabad this was due, as in former years, to the inability of the Nashipore Ward's Estate "from want of funds" to pay the claims upon it. The expectations that were expressed by the Board last year, that some progress would shortly be made in clearing off the arrears due from this estate, have not been been realized; and as its liabilities on account of cesses appear to be on the increase, the attention of Government is being given to the matter. In Midnapore and Backergunge the difficulties of collection are greater than elsewhere, and the outstanding balances, which were very large at the beginning of the year, have been by special efforts appreciably reduced.

Turning to the second test, viz. comparison of current collections with net current demand, it is observed that poor results were obtained in Dacca (65·90), Furreedpore (69·40), Midnapore (70·53), and Backergunge (71·11). In the following districts also, where the arrear collections were good, the current collections fell below 90 per cent. of the demand, viz. Sarun (77·34), Jessore (77·83), Khoolna (81·62), Dinagepore (83·73), Hooghly (83·91), Shahabad (85·70), Tipperah (86·83), and Chittagong (87·25). In Shahabad and Hooghly more than half the balances outstanding at the close of the year was realized within the first three months of the year now current. In the remaining six districts, however, the collections on account of arrears during the quarter ending 31st December 1883 in no case exceeded one-third of the outstanding balances, and in Dinagepore, out of a balance of Rs. 26,187, only Rs. 4,184 were collected. There is no doubt that the "collection of the arrear balances is the Collector's more important duty, even at the risk of allowing the current demand for the year to be imperfectly realized;" but it is manifest that this principle requires to be cautiously applied, and that any tendency towards increase in the outstandings in any district must be carefully scrutinized. In Dacca, Furreedpore, Midnapore, and Backergunge, where the current collections during 1882-83 were indifferent, it seems that the greater part of the outstanding balance, arrear as well as current, was recovered within three months of the close of the year. Here, therefore, there is no tendency towards increase, and the results may be regarded as good. In the other districts mentioned in this paragraph, however, the workingof the Act will be carefully watched, and efforts made to wipe out the arrears before the close of the year.

In the other districts of the province, the collections, both arrear and current, amounted to more than 90 per cent. on the demand, and the results

confirm the favourable opinions of former years regarding the work in these districts. In Lohardugga and Julpigoree the arrear demand was realized in its entirety, while in Rajshahye, Hazaribagh, Chumparun, and Noakholly less than 1 per cent. remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The advance collections made during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,32,342, against Rs. 1,15,576 in the previous year. During 1882-83 they were most considerable in Burdwan (Rs. 14,471), Durbhunga (Rs. 11,971), and Bhagulpore (Rs. 11,038), and as representing the spontaneous action of those who are liable to the cess and over whom the Government exercises no control in the matter, would seem to indicate that the cess does not press with any undue severity.

There was a marked falling off during the year in the number of certificates filed under the Public Demands Recovery Act. The number of fresh certificates fell from 93,745 in 1881-82 to 69,201 in the year under review. Including 49,003 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 118,204. Of these, 80,281 were disposed of, leaving 37,923 pending on the 30th September last. This reduction is so far satisfactory, but the number is still high, and it is hoped that during the current year a determined effort will be made to cope with the arrears. The decrease in institutions is what might have been anticipated. When a new procedure is introduced, its provisions are always resorted to with great activity during the first year or two of its currency. After a time it falls into its proper place, and is resorted to only as occasion requires. When the old system under which arrears of cess were recovered was abolished, and the present system substituted for it, the cess payers, being freed from the pressure to which they had been accustomed, in many cases at first showed a disposition to delay payment. Now, however, that they have learnt the efficiency and sureness of the new procedure, they are beginning to pay up as they used to do, and the filing of large numbers of certificates is therefore no longer necessary. The very small application of the certificate procedure in the districts of the Presidency Division is again a noticeable feature in the operations of the year. The Board have not been able to furnish figures this year to show at which stage in the certificate procedure demands were satisfied. Figures have been given for a few districts only, from which it appears that, as was the case last year, actual sale was resorted to in a very small proportion of cases. The suggestion which was made last year, that some attempt should be made to relieve district officers of the vast amount of clerical work which is thrown on them by the certificate procedure, is still under consideration.

Complete revaluations have been made of the districts of Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, and Darjeeling, and that of Sarun has been finished since the close of the year. In each case the operations have resulted in an increase, more or less considerable, in the valuation and assessment of the district. Partial revaluations have been made in Dinagepore, Bogra, Midnapore, Tipperah, Jessore, Khoolna, and Pubna. These were for the most part on a restricted scale, and had little effect on the assessments. The revaluations in Manbhoom, which were completed shortly before the year under review, were found to be extremely faulty, and have had to be carried out *de novo*. Summary valuation was as a rule very sparingly resorted to. In Hazaribagh the orders restricting the use of this procedure were not received until the operations were nearly concluded, but in the other districts where revaluations were made, the summary valuations formed a very small proportion of the whole, except in Darjeeling. It has been urged that the circumstances of this district are exceptional, and that a freer use of the summary procedure should be allowed. The local officers in this district have therefore been allowed a large degree of discretion in future revaluations.

The following table shows for each district the number of estates and tenures assessed, and the number of recorded shareholders. In many cases the figures are admittedly approximate only, and there is reason to believe that their accuracy cannot be relied on in any case. It is hoped that the time may not be distant when it may be found possible to procure more trustworthy statistics on these important points, such as are, it is believed, obtained in other provinces with great promptitude and accuracy. The absence, however, of any special machinery for the purpose and the shortness of the time allowed

for their compilation serve in great measure to account for the incompleteness of the present returns:—

TABLE No. IV.

Number of Estates and Tenures assessed with Cess and the number of Recorded Shareholders.

DISTRICTS.	Number of estates assessed with cess.	Number of tenures assessed with cess.	Number of recorded shareholders of estates.
Burdwan	5,851	66,000	27,734
Bankoora	1,375	14,345	5,274
Beerbhoom	2,165	9,983	327
Midnapore	6,061	45,889	21,932
Hooghly with Howrah	4,074	39,854	13,663
	19,526	176,071	68,930
24-Pergunnahs	1,880	13,244	235
Nuddea	2,833	7,173	10,704
Jessore	2,956	46,267	10,152
Moorshedabad	2,665	13,198	10,757
Khulna	1,002	.....	140
	11,336	79,882	31,988
Dinagepore	930	24,895	3,345
Rajshahye	2,341	10,171	6,059
Rungpore	914	47,935	3,094
Bogra	722	4,276	2,624
Pubna	1,823	6,474	13,189
Darjeeling	1,110	64	2,622
Julpigoree	324	15,864	23
	8,164	109,799	30,956
Dacca	9,092	50,000*	83,000*
Furreedpore	5,937	30,232	39,552
Backergunge	4,034	261,893	21,585
Mymensingh	7,240	27,828	30,000*
	26,303	369,953	174,137
Tipperah	2,785	24,842	12,258
Chittagong	85,822	69,449	343,288*
Noakholly	1,705	103,890	8,682
	90,312	198,181	364,228
Patna	11,293	10,544	67,287
Gya	5,745	15,414	59,372
Shahabad	6,032	12,068	50,410
Mozufferpore	15,264	11,991	75,118
Durbhunga	9,337	7,625	59,000
Sarun	6,743	8,966	45,593
Chumparun	1,087	9,554	4,619
	55,501	76,162	361,399
Monghyr	5,773	4,289	48,616
Bhagulpore	5,273	11,980	17,069
Purneah	1,905	19,500	5,776
Maldah	779	3,294	1,624
	13,730	39,063	73,085
Cuttack	13,022	12,217	92,000*
Pooree	5,537	35,452	7,252
Balasore	6,427	10,958	20,500
	24,986	58,627	119,752
Hazaribagh	600	7,240	1,846
Lohardugga	830	34,734	Nil.
Manbhoom	48	12,172	.....†
	1,478	54,146	1,846
GRAND TOTAL ...	251,336	1,161,764	1,226,321

* Approximate. † Figures not received yet.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

VERY little, if any, improvement was effected in the registration of vital statistics during the year. Of 114 towns to which the Compulsory Registration Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 has been extended, in only 25 were its provisions actually enforced. The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 297 with 232 convictions, against 235 with 182 convictions in 1882. The largest number of prosecutions was instituted in the Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.

Births.

Births were registered in 46 towns, against 45 in 1882, the number recorded, exclusive of 1,437 children still-born, being 37,215, or a ratio of 22·08 per mille of the total population of the towns under registration, against 37,198 with a ratio of 22·65 recorded in the previous year. This apparent incongruity (increase in the number with a decrease in the ratio of births to population) is explained by the fact that the population and births of the town of Cuttack, which had no place in the statistics of 1882, are included in those of the year under review. The results recorded in the last two years are closely similar. The towns in which the best results were obtained are :—

	1883.	1882.
Jamalpore, in Monghyr	49·17	43·79
Revilgunge	37·30	29·93
Bankoora	34·93	31·47
Behar	34·42	32·75
Jamalpore, in Mymensingh	34·24	40·64
Mokamah	33·88	23·75
Bhagulpore	33·64	37·87
Brahmunberiah	33·46	35·11
Sitamurhi	31·34	37·22
Bettiah	30·47	29·11
Gya	29·38	33·78

In all these towns, with the exception of Bhagulpore and Gya, the birth-rate was in excess of the death-rate. The following table shows the number of births according to sex and the proportion per cent. of male to female births :—

Sex.	In 1883.			In 1882.		
	Number of births.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Proportion per cent. of male to female births.	Number of births.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Proportion per cent. of male to female births.
Males	19,872	11·79	114	20,040	12·20	117
Females	17,343	10·29		17,158	10·44	

The preponderance of male births still continues to be noticeable in the record of birth registration, illustrating the theory that the proportion of male to female births is influenced by the relative ages of husband and wife, the male births increasing when the age of the husband preponderates over that of the wife. This is notably the case in India.

Deaths.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths recorded in the selected areas during the year, the total, exclusive of 18,225 still-born children, being 1,245,676 against 1,349,651 recorded in 1882. It cannot be inferred that these figures afford either an absolute or a comparative gauge of the real mortality of the two years respectively. The registration is still lamentably defective. It has improved so far only as to yield a return which bears a somewhat closer approximation to the true death-rate than the outcome of some former years, and to afford indications of the health condition of the people. This is certainly as much as can be said of statistics, which for 27 out of 45 districts give a death-rate of less than 20 per mille. It is of course beyond dispute that the number of deaths in 1882 was much less than the number which occurred in 1883. It is reasonable to suppose that in the case of such a disease as cholera, which is well recognized among the people, a large decrease in the number of deaths registered indicated an actual decrease of mortality from this cause, and when it is found that local reports, apart from statistical data, are to the same effect, a generally sound conclusion as regards the incidence of this malady may be arrived at. In regard to such affections as fever and bowel-complaints, however, no deduction from the registered figures is yet possible, and the general reports are the only material available for the formation of a judgment upon the condition of the public health.

A larger number of the registering circles failed to record deaths at the higher rates of 20 to 50 and above per 1,000 of population. In 1882, 354 of the 644 registering circles contributed to these rates; this year 307 of the 648 circles furnished them. Large omissions are traceable in most of the districts, especially in Darjeeling, Mymensingh, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, so far as relates to the registration of deaths only, have recently been extended to that portion of the Darjeeling district which lies to the west of the Teesta river, and the result of the measure will be to secure some record of the deaths in this tract where registration has hitherto been practically ignored.

Urban and rural mortality.

The proportions in which the urban and the rural circles contributed to the total number of deaths recorded during the year are as follow:—

	In 1883.		In 1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban	67,383	27·28	76,601	31·05
Rural	1,178,293	18·49	1,273,050	20·00
Province	1,245,676	18·82	1,349,651	20·41

These figures exhibit a diminution in both the urban and rural circles, the former to the extent of 9,218 deaths, or at 3·77 per mille of population, the latter to the extent of 94,757 deaths, or at 1·51 per mille. The following table shows the mortality during the year from specific causes as compared with that for the year 1882 and the quinquennium 1878-82:—

Name of Disease.	Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 of Popula on.								
	In 1883.			In 1882.			In 1878-82.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	3·64	1·27	1·36	4·79	2·67	2·75	3·43	1·53	1·61
Small-pox ...	·27	·14	·14	·34	·20	·20	·80	·27	·29
Fevers	13·77	13·81	13·81	15·72	14·00	14·06	16·14	11·70	11·87
Bowel-complaints ...	3·54	·73	·83	3·93	·81	·92	4·19	·71	·85
Injury	·40	·35	·35	·38	·32	·32	·43	·32	·33
Other causes ...	5·64	2·18	2·30	5·86	1·98	2·12	5·87	1·64	1·80
All causes ...	27·28	18·49	18·82	31·05	20·00	20·41	30·88	16·20	16·75

Cholera, small-pox, and bowel-complaints would appear to have proved less fatal in 1883 than during the entire period 1878 to 1882. Fever was, according to these figures, less severe than in 1882, though considerably more so than in the quinquennium 1878-82. The number of reported casualties from injury and other causes was slightly higher. The statistics collected during the year again indicate that the cold or dry season is the unhealthiest in the province, as it is during this period that cholera, fever, and bowel-complaints cause the greatest loss to life. The recorded mortality among infants is still very high, though the recorded urban ratio 178·70 is below that of England, which is said to be 182·6. The death-rates per mille of population according to nationalities were—Christians 12·52, Hindus 18·45, Mahomedans 19·91, Buddhists 11·84, other races 15·21. The number of casualties among the Buddhists was higher than it has been during any year since 1878.

The birth-rate in Calcutta was below that recorded for the other Bengal towns, while the death-rate was higher, being 17·15 and 28·44 respectively against 22·08 and 27·28. Owing probably to a more correct diagnosis, the death-rate from fever is shown to be less, and the death-rate from "other causes" to be greater in Calcutta than in the other Bengal towns. The average mortality in the cantonments in Bengal, with a population of 33,991, rose from 13·35 per mille in 1882 to 21·50 per mille in the year under review, the chief cause of death being fever. The death-rate was highest in the Hazaribagh Cantonment. Only one death took place in Fort William. Of 21,005 European seamen who visited the port during the year, 1,948 were admitted into hospital, of whom 81 died. There were 10 casualties besides, which occurred out of hospital. The death-rate was less than in the previous year, being 48·92 per mille against 55·80. The number of deaths among the native floating population was 178 against 186, or at the rate of 7 per mille, against 7·32 in the previous year, cholera being the chief cause of death. The Native Inspector, who has been appointed to surpervise the floating population, is reported to have done his best to trace cases of sickness, and get them removed to hospital.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

IN concurrence with the recommendation of the Government of India and the views of the Colonial Office, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India fixed for emigration to all British Colonies west of the Cape a uniform season, commencing on the 7th of July and ending on the 31st of January; and as, on the resumption of emigration to Dutch Guiana in 1880, it was settled that the duration of its season should be the same as that fixed for British Guiana, the new dates which came into effect on the 17th of July 1883 were, under the orders of Government, made applicable also to emigration for Dutch Guiana. The duration of the season for emigration to the French West India islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique being governed by the declaration of the 8th November 1872, which altered the emigration convention of 1861, and decided that the season should extend from the 15th July to the 1st of March, remains unchanged; while emigration in steamers, which may, if necessary, be restricted hereafter, is for the present left open all the year round. The Government of India, however, have stipulated that emigrants arriving in the Colonies during the unhealthy season should be allocated to healthy plantations only.

Beneficial results have followed the notice taken of the effect of section 6 of Natal Law No. 14 of 1875, which makes Indian immigrants liable, in respect of absence from work on account of sickness, to an objectionable deduction from their wages of six pence a day for every day of such absence. Steps were being taken for providing by legislation that in future actual wages only will be deducted from an Indian emigrant who might become incapacitated for work through sickness. In view of certain defects in the provision scales for emigrant vessels, the most prominent of which is the excess of "dry provisions," no longer required under improved steam cooking, revised scales for the issue of daily and weekly rations on board emigrant vessels and rules for the guidance of Surgeons in dieting were framed, which, having been approved by Government, are to be embodied in the new rules.

The amended Colonial Emigration Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 18th of December 1883, but, except in respect to the power to make rules, was not to come into force "until such day as the Governor-General in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India* (section 3)," it being intended to frame, publish, and finally sanction the rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Act before it is "actually brought into operation" In connection with the new rules in course of preparation, Government called for a report as to the particulars that should be prescribed, both for the register of emigrants and the reverse of the agreement provided for under sections 30, 34, and 35 of the amended Bill. Revised forms were accordingly drawn up and submitted in November last with a report furnishing the information desired by the Government of India on the subject.

The following statement shows the requirements of each Colony and the extent to which they were met:—

Labour Requisition from the Colonies.

Colonies Importing Indian Labourers.	1882-83. Number of Statute Adult Labourers. Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.	1883-84. Number of Statute Adult Labourers. Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.	Remarks.
Demerara ...	6,000	2,773½	.....	3,226½	6,000	2,537	.....	3,463	
Trinidad ...	3,000	1,828½	.....	1,171½	3,205	2,470½	.....	734½	
Fiji	1,000	855½	.....	144½	2,100	1,401½	.....	698½	
Mauritius ...	* Men 1,825	587	.....	1,238	* Men 990	1,135	145	.....	
Natal	„ 2,691	576	.....	2,115	„ 1,324	475	.....	849	
Surinam ...	511	421½	.....	89½	1,800	1,355½	.....	444½	
Guadeloupe ...	900	934½	34½	.....	900	885½	.....	14½	
Jamaica ...	575	376	.....	199	None.	.....	.....	... ..	
St. Lucia ...	None.	.....	.....	.....	775	None.	.....	775	
Total ...	16,502	8,352½	34½	8,184	17,094	10,260	145	6,979	

* Requisition from Mauritius and Natal specify the number of *men* only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.

Excepting Mauritius, which received 145 men in excess, and Guadeloupe, which received only 14½ statute adults short of the full number applied for, the other Colonies did not succeed in obtaining all they needed. Nevertheless, the total deficiency was not so large as in 1882-83. The success of the Mauritius Agency may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that its recruiting operations were carried on continuously throughout the year, and that of the French Agency to the comparatively small number required; whereas the rest of the agencies had to collect the larger numbers needed by them within the prescribed limits of their seasons, and this at a time when competition was keenest amongst the recruiters. The difficulty of procuring labour experienced during 1882-83 was continued into the first half of the year under report, pointing to the conclusion that the classes who ordinarily emigrate to the Colonies when driven to it by privation were, up to that time at least, sufficiently well off to remain indifferent to the offers held out to them by recruiters for the colonial agencies. But after the early cessation of the rains in Bengal in September 1883, followed by failure of crops and scarcity, especially in the districts of Behar, labourers—as evidenced by the larger number of registrations effected in Bengal and Behar—were more readily procurable in the Lower Provinces. Recruiters for the tea districts, however, were also in the field till the close of the emigration season for the West Indies.

Recruitment.

In consequence of the steady demand for labour, the continued difficulty in meeting it, and especially in completing the full proportion of women, nearly all the Emigration Agents applied for a larger number of recruiting licenses, which exceeded by 181 the number granted during 1882-83, and altogether numbered 757. It is satisfactory that the percentage of licenses which it was found necessary to cancel for misconduct wss less than that of the previous year. The licenses of six recruiters were cancelled during the year. In connection with colonial emigration, the percentage of cancellations amounted to 0·79 as against 2·77 in the previous year.

There was a very marked increase in the number of registrations effected in Bengal and Behar. The number of registrations effected in the North-Western Provinces was 6,836, in Bengal and Behar 7,731, in Oudh 1,763, in the Punjab 501, in Central India 348, in Madras 648, in Bombay 158, and in Rajputana 36, making a total of 18,021.

In the Upper Provinces the largest number of registrations took place in Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow; and in the Lower Provinces, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Shahabad, Patna, and Gya. Of those registered, one died, 221 deserted, 134 were detained in mofussil depôts, 35 were rejected

ras unfit, 16 were unwilling to go, 22 were claimed by relatives before arival at depôt. After arrival at depôt 114 died, 841 deserted, 915 were rejected as unfit, 260 were unwilling to go, 127 were claimed by relatives, 160 rejected on account of their relation to rejected labourers. The total number of emigrants finally despatched during the year was 13,808. Of returned emigrants, 722 re-emigrated. The proportion of 40 women to every 100 men embarked in every ship for each Colony was, with few exceptions, more than maintained. Of the total number of emigrants despatched, 2,731 went to Demerara, 2,661 to Trinidad, 1,923 to Natal, 1,514 to Fiji, 2,534 to Mauritius, 1,480 to Surinam, 965 to Guadeloupe.

The percentage of total deductions, after admission into depôt, was somewhat less than that of the previous year, being 17·76 as against 17·94 in 1882-83, thus: the proportion of deaths, desertions, rejections, and claims by relatives was, in each case, less than that of 1882-83; while the proportion of those who volunteered on the close of one agency to be transferred to another was larger than that of the previous year, thus leaving a smaller number to be returned to their homes, and a larger percentage—73·12 in 1883-84 as against 71·69 in 1882-83—to be embarked for the Colonies. Of the coolies admitted into depôt, a larger majority was fit and willing to emigrate in the year 1883-84 than in 1882-83.

There were 114 deaths of coolies in the depôts. A large proportion of the depôt population enjoyed better health than during the previous year, as evidenced by the reduced rates of sickness and mortality. The total percentage for the last two years was—of sickness 8·18 in 1882-83 and 6·25 in 1883-84; of mortality 0·62 in 1882-83 and 0·59 in 1883-84.

Sickness and mortality in the depôts.

There was no overcrowding or epidemic disease in the depôts, and as in previous years, the chief diseases were malarious fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and chest affections. The percentage of cholera cases was the same as that of the previous year. The percentage of sickness on account of fever fell in the Surinam depôt from 7·29 in 1882-83 to 4·12 in 1883-84; in the Guadeloupe depôt from 3·98 in 1882-83 to 2·61 in 1883-84; and though there is some increase in the percentage of fever cases in the Trinidad depôt, the death-rate from that disease was reduced to one-half, or from 0·24 in 1882-83 to 0·12 in 1883-84. The Agents for Surinam, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe have adopted measures for the improvement of their depôt arrangements.

Vessels engaged in carrying emigrants.

Colonies to which Vessels were bound.	Number of Vessels.			Number of Emigrants carried.	
	Sailing	Steam.	Total.	Total.	Average in each vessel.
Demerara ...	5	.....	5	2,731	546
Trinidad ...	5	.....	5	2,661	532
Natal ...	4	.....	4	1,923	480¾
Fiji ...	3	.....	3	1,514	504⅔
Mauritius ...	7	.....	7	2,534	362
Surinam ...	3	.....	3	1,480	493
Guadeloupe ...	2	.....	2	965	482½
Total ...	29	.....	29	13,808	476

Twenty-nine sailing vessels, each carrying an average of 476 emigrants, were despatched. Eight vessels in excess of the number despatched in 1882-83 were licensed for the conveyance of the larger number of emigrants sent to the Colonies in 1883-84; and the average number carried by each ship was also somewhat larger than that of the previous year, when it was 456. No steamers were employed.

The number of deaths on board were 215. The death-rate on the voyage was not excessive, except in the case of the *Poonah*, where cholera is reported to have occurred and caused 14 out of the 27 deaths on the passage. The *Syria*, after a most prosperous and speedy passage to Fiji, during which

there had been no serious sickness, and only four deaths amongst the infants, arrived on Sunday, the 11th of May last, off Kadavu, Fiji. On the night of the same day breakers were sighted to leeward, and an immediate effort was made to put the ship about, but the vessel went broad-side on to the extreme point of the reef, afterwards discovered to be Nasalai. The sea at once began breaking over her; boats were smashed, and the masts went by the board. On Monday, the 12th, canoes manned by natives came off, and rendered good service by landing between 60 and 70 emigrants. On Tuesday, the 13th, the vessel broke in two, and those of the emigrants still on board left the vessel on the wreckage in large numbers, and made for the shore. Steamers and boats came to their assistance, and, excepting 50 unfortunate emigrants who were reported to be missing, all the emigrants, together with the Europeans on board, were saved.

Returned emigrants.

The following statement furnishes particulars regarding the emigrants who returned from the Colonies, the amount of their savings, and the mortality on the passage to India:—

Colonies.	Number ships.	Number of steamers.	Total.	Number of souls.	Average percentage of mortality.		Savings. Aggregate.			Savings. Average amount.		
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Demerara	3	...	3	1,468	31	2·11	3,87,290	12	7	263	13	0
St. Vincent ...	...	...	...	103	1	0·97	15,102	6	0	146	10	0
St. Lucia	...	...	...	94	2	2·12	3,846	9	7	40	14	8
Trinidad	1	...	1	497	8	1·60	1,58,725	8	3	319	5	10
Jamaica	1	...	1	404	18	4·45	67,329	0	0	166	10	5
Mauritius	5	...	5	1,311	28	2·13	1,88,941	0	0	144	1	10
Total ...	10	...	10	3,877	88	2·26	8,21,235	4	5	211	13	1

The number of emigrants who returned in 1883-84 exceeded by 331 souls the numbers for 1882-83, and the average of the total amount of savings brought by them was also larger than that of the previous year, being upwards of Rs. 211 as against Rs. 160 in 1882-83. The largest sums were, as usual, brought by coolies from Demerara, Trinidad, and other British Colonies. The average savings of the coolies from St. Lucia were, in this instance, lower than that of the coolies who returned from Guadeloupe and Martinique in 1882-83, being roughly as Rs. 41 to Rs. 59.

Inland Emigration.

The rules and forms under the new Inland Emigration Act, provisionally sanctioned in 1882, were reconsidered in 1883, and new rules and forms, which agree with those adopted in Assam, came into force on the 1st January 1884. Additional rules, providing for house accommodation, food, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements at places of labour in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, have since been considered and published for general information. The daily steam-service between Dhubri and Assam, mentioned in the last year's report, was started on the 12th August 1883, but the boats did not begin to run regularly till the 1st October. The steamers intended for this line were fitted out under the supervision of the Superintendent before leaving Calcutta for Dhubri.

Recruiting agencies.

Two distinct agencies for recruiting emigrants and forwarding them to their destination under the provisions of the law were in operation during 1883—(*a*) recruiters supervised by contractors and (*b*) garden-sardars working for the most part under the local agents as recognized by the Act of 1882. In addition to these two agencies working within the Emigration Act, there was also a third system operating outside it, under which unlicensed recruiters of free emigrants collect labourers in the recruiting districts and take them to Assam without registration or other assistance from Government. In some cases such recruiters are supervised in the recruiting districts by European Agents in the employ of various Tea Companies, who occupy the same position as local agents under the Act, except that they hold no license from Government.

The results of the recruiting carried on by the first two agencies may be stated as follows :—

(*a*)—473 recruiters, working under eight contractors, registered in the recruiting districts 9,876 emigrants and dependents, of whom 7,540 were intended for transmission *viâ* Calcutta to Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, and 2,336 were sent to Cachar and Sylhet only *viâ* Goalundo.

(*b*)—2,897 garden-sardars, of whom 2,082 were under the control of 46 local agents, registered 5,291 emigrants for transport to the tea districts by routes other than Dhubri, and 6,791 for transport *viâ* Dhubri—in all 12,082.

Thus the two agencies authorized under the law collected in all 21,958 emigrants for transmission to the tea districts. A comparison of the work done by each shows that on an average every recruiter collected and registered 20·87 emigrants, while the average for garden-sardars is only 4·16.

Besides the 21,958 emigrants recruited and registered by the two licensed agencies referred to above, 10,096 free emigrants were despatched from Dhubri to Assam Proper. Of these 9,389 executed local contracts at Dhubri before proceeding to the district in which their employment lies, while 707 went on to the tea gardens with the intention of making terms for themselves. No information is available regarding the numbers of free emigrants who went to Cachar and Sylhet, or who made their way to Assam Proper by any route other than Dhubri. It is believed, however, that the number of free emigrants despatched to the tea districts during the year largely exceeds the number recorded in this report as having passed through Dhubri.

The results of sardars' and recruiters' operations are given in the following table, showing the statistics of each class of coolies for the last three years, exclusive of the Dhubri route :—

Year.	Contractors' coolies.	Sardars' coolies.	Total.	Percentage of sardars to contractors' coolies.
1881	6,415	2,379	8,794	37·0
1882	7,995	2,907	10,902	36·3
1883	9,876	5,291	15,167	54·59

There was an increase in the percentage of sardari coolies, and the number of licensed garden-sardars rose from 1,721 in 1880 to 2,897 in 1883. An increase in the number of garden-sardars licensed under the Act cannot have stimulated free emigration unless such sardars were employed to recruit free emigrants. This they cannot legally do so long as they retain their licenses. It was the intention of the Act and the rules framed under it that recruitment by licensed agencies should be kept wholly separate from recruitment by unlicensed agencies.

The percentage of recruiters' licenses cancelled for misconduct during the year fell from 2·61 in 1882 to 1·47. Only one garden-sardar's license was cancelled. The number of licenses granted to local agents was less by two than in 1882, but each of them had on an average 45·26 sardars under him as against 22·17 in that year. Most of the agents are men of education and intelligence, who are in a position to understand their responsibilities under the Act, and who are interested in retaining appointments which possess a substantial value.

The following statement shows the actual results of emigration during 1883 as compared with the recorded statistics of the two previous years :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Recruiters' coolies registered ...	6,415	7,995	9,876
Sardars' ditto	2,379	2,907	12,082
Free emigrants despatched from Dhubri	.....	.....	10,096
Total ...	8,794	10,902	32,054

The enormous apparent increase in the number of emigrants is due in great measure to the defective statistics furnished in former years. Thus, in 1881 and 1882, nothing was known about free emigrants, and there was no record of the sardars' coolies using the Dhubri route. Statistics obtained

from the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara now enable the Superintendent to report that 6,769 sardars' coolies and 10,096 free emigrants—in all 16,865 persons—went to Assam *viâ* Dhubri. Deducting these from the total of 32,054 shown above, there still remains 15,189 representing operations of 1883, calculated on the data available for 1881 and 1882. That is to say, excluding free emigrants and sardars' coolies travelling by Dhubri, the number of emigrants from Bengal to the tea districts has risen during the past year from 10,902 to 15,167, or 39·12 per cent.

Calcutta depôts.

The 7,567 emigrants registered for transmission through the Calcutta depôts were reduced by 574, or 7·61 before their arrival at the depôts, the loss being due to the detention of 220 persons, the discharge of 56, the desertion of 175, and death of 1 at the mofussil depôt, and the detention of 4, desertion of 116, and death of 2 on the journey. The corresponding figures for 1882 were 150, or 2·34 per cent. on the number registered. The total number of emigrants accommodated at the depôts during the year, inclusive of 251 emigrants remaining from 1882, and two born in depôt, was 7,246. Of these 58 were rejected, 372 were discharged, 436 deserted, 3 died of cholera, and 6 from other causes, making a total of 875 casualties; and of the remainder, numbering 6,371, 6,028 were despatched to Goalundo, leaving 348 in depôt at the close of the year. The death-rate was only 1·2 per thousand of the total number admitted into depôt. The percentages of desertions and discharges are slightly less than in 1882.

Routes taken by emigrants, and their destination.

Out of 2,336 emigrants registered for transmission through the depôts at Goalundo, 17 were detained at the mofussil depôts, 19 died, and 306, or 13·09 deserted; the number actually received being thus reduced to 1,994. Similarly, the number despatched from the Calcutta depôts was reduced to 7,964 by 51 desertions, 14 deaths, and 13 released from their engagements. Of these, 7,897 were actually shipped, leaving 67 in the depôts at the close of the year. Besides these, 548 sardars' emigrants embarked for Assam in steamers without having passed through the contractors' depôts. Altogether 8,445 emigrants and dependents embarked at Goalundo during the year. Of these 3,908 were conveyed by the steamers to Assam Proper and 4,537 to Cachar and Sylhet by country-boats. The average length of the steamer passages was 17 days, and the average number of passengers 78. Of 50 trips made, 46 were free from cholera. The total mortality was 16, consisting of 13 cases of cholera and 3 deaths from other causes. The accommodation, fittings, ventilation, and water-supply of the vessels have been favourably reported on throughout the year.

Among the 4,537 emigrants embarked for Cachar and Sylhet in 303 country-boats, carrying an average of 14·97 emigrants apiece, 43 deaths occurred, 36 from cholera and 7 from other causes. The death-rate was less than in 1882, and the decrease is attributed to the almost total absence of cholera along the route to Cachar and Sylhet.

The total number of labourers and their dependents who left the recruiting districts for Dhubri was 16,983, comprising 6,791 sardars' coolies registered under the Act, and 10,192 free emigrants reached their destination. After allowing for deductions and additions at Dhubri and on the journey to the tea districts, 16,723 actually arrived at the gardens out of a total of 16,865 despatched from Dhubri.

On summing up the results of the year's operations, it will be found that 9,876 recruiters' coolies and their dependents were registered during the year. Adding 300 for births and for emigrants remaining on from the previous year, the number available for Assam rises to 10,176. After allowance, however, for casualties of all kinds, amounting to 1,991, or 19·56 per cent., 8,185 were actually available for the labour districts, of whom 7,775 were landed there, and the rest (410) remaining in depôt at the close of the year. Of the 7,775 who reached the labour districts, Assam received 3,345, Sylhet 2,692, and Cachar 1,738. For sardars' coolies equally precise figures are not available. It can only be said that 5,291 emigrants of this class were registered for transmission by routes other than Dhubri, and that 6,791 actually arrived at Dhubri—in all 12,082. Besides these, 10,192 free emigrants reached Dhubri through agencies working outside the emigration law.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

JUDGED by the death-returns, the public health of the town underwent some improvement compared with 1882. Mortality from cholera was again far above the average, although the number of deaths was not quite so great as in 1882. The following statement shows the mortality from the most important diseases in each year since 1873:—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio per mille of population.
1873	1,105	1,351	4,632	33	3,235	10,356	23·8
1874	1,245	1,358	4,461	120	4,343	11,527	26·6
1875	1,674	1,579	5,328	720	4,785	14,086	32·5
1876	1,851	1,864	4,361	71	4,817	12,964	29·9
1877	1,418	1,683	5,151	67	5,385	13,704	31·6
1878	1,338	2,010	6,086	1,495	5,467	16,396	37·8
1879	1,186	1,516	4,796	772	4,774	13,044	30·1
1880	805	1,267	3,797	114	5,698	11,681	26·9
1881	1,693	1,491	3,765	133	5,948	13,030	30
1882	2,240	1,454	3,618	17	5,848	13,177	30·4
Mean number ...	1,455·5	1,557·3	4,599·5	354·2	5,030	12,996·5	29·96
1883	2,037	1,307	3,442	73	5,466	12,325	28·4

The general death-rate of the town was 28·4 per mille against 30·4 in the preceding year. The number of deaths from cholera was 2,037 against 2,240 in 1882, and 1,368 the average of the nine years ending with 1881. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from small-pox, the deaths having risen from 17 in 1882 to 73 in 1883. There was a falling off in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa. The mortality from fever was lower than in any year of the series; but, for reasons stated in previous reports, any inference drawn from the statistics furnished of this disease would be misleading. The following table shows the number of patients treated during the year for the principal diseases in the different hospitals in Calcutta, together with the number of deaths from each:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	Cholera.		Diarrhœa and Dysentery.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
Medical College Hospital ...	194	93	246	55	537	61	2	.....	4,053	355	5,032	564
Presidency General Hospital ...	77	41	333	11	611	17	2	.....	2,093	80	3,121	149
Mayo Hospital	294	148	175	24	349	38	1	.....	1,393	154	2,212	364
Campbell ditto	188	127	940	509	1,226	163	103	35	3,042	453	5,499	1,287
Police ditto	18	9	399	3	1,078	13	3	.....	879	3	2,377	28
Howrah ditto	161	92	330	132	340	31	.....	.....	800	72	1,631	327
Total ...	932	510	2,423	734	4,141	323	111	35	12,260	1,117	19,872	2,719

The total number of cholera cases treated was 932 against 859 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 73 cases. Of these, 510 cases proved fatal. The death-rate per mille was 547 against 544 in 1882. The number of persons treated for fever was 4,141 against 4,156, of whom 323 died against 366 in 1882. There was thus a slight falling off, both in the number of cases treated and in the number of deaths.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in each of the hospitals during the year:—

Medical Institutions.	1883.				1882.			
	Total Treated.			Died per mille of treated.	Total Treated.			Died per mille of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	5,541	51,022	56,563	112·08	5,448	39,329	44,777	123·5
General Hospital	3,121	.....	3,121	47·7	3,295	.....	3,295	44·91
Mayo Hospital and Dispensary ...	2,212	176,619	178,831	164·5	2,125	182,163	184,288	173·64
Campbell Hospital	5,499	.....	5,499	234·04	5,669	.....	5,669	247·83
Police Hospital	2,377	.....	2,377	11·7	2,438	.....	2,438	13·53
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	18,750	227,641	246,391	131·13	18,975	221,492	240,467	138·89
Howrah General Hospital... ...	1,631	11,696	13,327	200·4	1,604	11,012	12,616	199·5
Grand Total ...	20,381	239,337	259,718	136·83	20,579	232,504	253,083	143·73

There was an increase in the number of in-patients treated in the Medical College, the Mayo, and the Howrah Hospitals, while the other three hospitals show a decrease. The decrease is especially noticeable at the Campbell Hospital, where 5,499 in-patients were treated against 5,669 in 1882, and 6,074 in 1881. This falling off, though small in itself, is remarkable as having now continued for three years in succession without apparent cause. The total number of inpatients treated in all the hospitals shows a decrease of 198 patients.

There was some increase in the number of out-door patients, the total number being 239,337 against 232,504 in the previous year. This is attributed to the fact that cases of lighter illness were more common during the year. The increase is confined to the Medical College and the Howrah Hospitals. There was, on the other hand, a large falling off at the Mayo Hospital and dispensaries, where 176,619 out-patients were treated during the year against 182,163 in the preceding year. This decrease is attributed to the working of the Marwari dispensary at Burabazar. There was also a decrease of 5,266 patients at the Chandni Dispensary. Of the 51,022 out-patients treated at the Medical College Hospital, 17,233 were treated in the Medical Dispensary, 11,319 in the Surgical Department, 6,910 in the Ophthalmic Ward, 1,776 in the Dental Department, and 13,784 persons, who came after dispensary hours, were treated in the duty-room.

The following table shows the daily average number of patients under treatment in 1883:—

	1882.		1883.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Medical College ...	282·3	295·4	289·35	292·55
General Hospital ...	151·0	.....	148·6	.....
Mayo Hospital ...	82·7	1,214·7	92·	1,222·39
Campbell Hospital ...	350·6	.....	339·1	.....
Police Hospital ...	83·3	.....	87·02	.....
Howrah General Hospital	67·7	96·2	60·14	102·8

There was very little fluctuation in the average daily attendance of out-door patients in the three hospitals—the Medical College, the Mayo, and the Howrah Hospitals—where such patients are treated. The change as regards in-patients was also comparatively trifling.

The following statement shows the mortality in each of the Calcutta hospitals during the last eight years:—

Years.	All Diseases, except Cases treated in Eye Infirmary.			Cholera.			Death-rate excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the Municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1876	21,087	3,064	145	695	369	530	132	12,964	30·1
1877	23,977	3,172	132	545	284	521	123	13,704	31·9
1878	27,908	4,518	161	579	323	557	153	16,396	38·1
1879	22,197	3,602	162	634	351	553	150	13,044	30·3
1880	21,032	2,906	138	356	183	514	131	11,681	27·1
1881	20,156	2,876	142	589	304	516	131	13,030	30·0
1882	20,078	2,886	143	859	468	544	125	13,177	30·4
1883	19,872	2,719	136	932	510	547	116	12,325	28·4

The death-rate from cholera was virtually the same as in the previous year, the numbers, both of cases and of deaths, rising in equal proportions. The general death-rate, excluding cholera, was the lowest of all the years in the series. The proportion of deaths per mille of total population was 28·4 against 30·4 in the previous year.

The following table exhibits the true death-rate among natives, excluding the mortality from cholera and moribund cases:—

	Campbell Hospital.	Medical College Hospital.	Howrah General Hospital.	Mayo Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Total.
True native deaths, excluding cholera ...	1,159	346	224	216	19	1,964
Morbibund persons	192	91	33	43	1	360
Difference ...	967	255	191	173	18	1,604
True death-rate per mille, excluding cholera and moribund cases	191·03	111·7	252·6	92·27	7·6	130·06

There was a large increase in the number of deaths from small-pox, which points to defects in the working of the Vaccination Act. The question has been considered in connection with a representation made to Government since the close of the year by some influential residents of Calcutta, complaining of the inconvenience and risk to which the public are exposed for want of proper accommodation in any of the hospitals at Calcutta for European patients suffering from small-pox. Articles on the subject also appeared in some of the leading newspapers. As it appeared on enquiry that there were some grounds for complaint, the Surgeon-General was requested to take early steps to convert the Shumbunath barrack, in the compound of the General Hospital, into a ward for paying patients suffering from small-pox, and to make such improvements and alterations in the small-pox ward of the Sealdah Hospital as to make it suitable for the reception of patients of the poorer classes. This has been done, and the arrangements should suffice for any ordinary outbreak of small-pox.

The results of the surgical operations in the Medical College Hospital were not so satisfactory as those obtained in 1882. The number of operations made in the two wards of the hospital was 348, of which 60 cases proved fatal, against 279 operations with 29 deaths in 1882. In the Campbell Hospital, where a moderate use of antiseptics was made, the mortality after operations was very low.

The following statement shows the number of cases of enteric and remittent fever treated in each of the hospitals during the year:—

	Enteric Fever.												Remittent Fever.											
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Medical College Hospital ...	3	5	9	5	6	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	42	80	86	58	125	95	124	152	164	180	196	150	119
Presidency General Hospital ...	15	17	6	11	12	17	18	9	11	6	11	12	1	45	19	22	10	48	27	39	38	34	49	22	40	45
Howrah Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	3	3	...	16	28	88	146	172	210	359	393	228	107	77	73	30
Mayo do. ...	...	6	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	15	13	22	35	36	174	224	130	208	221	143	212
Campbell do. ...	94	86	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	239	212	495	466	438	432	466	333	354	309	301	322
Police do. ...	4	12	8	11	...	14	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	29	28	58	41	52
Total ...	116	126	53	30	23	43	34	13	18	8	15	15	1	290	381	421	731	847	806	1,128	1,284	918	926	893	748	780

There was only one case of enteric fever, which occurred in the Presidency General Hospital. There is a want of precision in the nomenclature of this class of disease employed by different officers. The same term of typhoid fever is given by some practitioners to diseases in which officers of Indian experience recognize only the more severe and continued forms of miasmatic disease which are not traceable to the causes assigned to enteric fever. There was a large increase of remittent fever in all the hospitals, excepting the Medical College and Howrah hospitals. The increase was large at the Mayo Hospital, where 212 cases were treated during the year against 143 in 1882.

In the Eden Hospital, where the admissions were more closely restricted this year to obstetric cases, the number of patients treated was 1,300 against 1,323 in the previous year. Of these, 875 were Europeans and 425 natives. There were 34 deaths against 75 in the preceding year. The system of obtaining permanent nurses from the Hospital Nurses' Institution, and placing them under the immediate supervision and control of the resident Sister of the hospital, has proved successful. Native dhaies have had to be employed in the native wards owing to the uncertainty which existed whether the Hospital Nurses' Institution would be able to meet further demands. It is disappointing to find that the scheme for training women as civil and military nurses has not proved a success. Some of the pupils of the latter class have, it is stated, been found unfit for the work.

In the ophthalmic wards 509 cases were treated, of which 470 were fresh cases and 39 remained from last year. Of the 509 cases treated, 243 were cured and 142 relieved, 93 otherwise discharged, and 31 remained under treatment at the close of the year: 359 operations were performed during the year against 275 in 1882:

Medical College Hospital.

The number of in-door patients treated in the Medical College Hospital, exclusive of ophthalmic cases, was 5,032 against 4,947 in the previous year. There were 464 deaths, giving a death-rate of 112 per 1,000 against 123 in the preceding year. This mortality was the lowest on record since 1876. Of the 5,032 patients, 2,494 were Christians and 2,538 natives. The death-rate among the Christians was 54 per 1,000 against 59 in 1882. The ratio of deaths from fever was 34·3, from diarrhœa and dysentery 1·10, from cholera 757·1, and from chest affections 96. Among the natives the aggregate death-rate was 169 per 1,000, and the death-rate from fever was 235·8, from dysentery and diarrhœa 313·8, from cholera 500, and from chest affections 250. The construction of a new ward for contagious diseases has been sanctioned, but has not yet been taken in hand. A separate ward has been set apart for cholera and poison cases among women, and many other minor improvements have been effected.

Presidency General Hospital.

There was a decrease in the number of patients treated in the Presidency General Hospital, the total number being 3,123 against 3,295 in 1882. Of these, 1,622 were sailors and 571 paying and 928 non-paying patients. There was an increase in the number of paying and a considerable decrease in that of non-paying patients. There were 149 deaths against 142 in 1882. Of these, 41 were from cholera, 11 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 17 from fever, and 80 from other diseases. The death-rate per 1,000 was 47 against 44 in the previous year.

Quadrennial repairs were executed to the central buildings, and portions of the eastern buildings were converted into private rooms. The scheme for the supply of filtered water to the hospitals has been completed. There was no complaint regarding the dieting of patients; but the expenditure under this head has been greatly increased by keeping a number of cows in the compound of the hospital for the supply of milk and butter. This step was adopted as a precaution against cholera in the hospital.

Campbell Hospital.

The number of admissions into the Campbell Hospital was 5,132 against 5,290 in the preceding year. There were 188 cases of cholera, 103 of small-pox, 940 of dysentery and diarrhœa, and 1,226 of fever. The total number of deaths was 1,287 as compared with 1,405 in 1882. The percentage of deaths on the number of patients treated was 23·4. The true death-rate of the hospital per mille, excluding cholera and moribund cases, was 191 against 204 in the previous year: 143 major operations and 300 cases of minor operations were performed. The death-rate, after major operations, was 5·9 per cent., and after minor operations ·32 per cent.

Police Hospital.

The number of admissions into the Police Hospital was 2,231 against 2,394 in 1882, thus showing a decrease of 163 cases. This indicates that the general health of the force was good. The proportion of admissions per 1,000 of the total strength was 796 against 853 in 1882, and the daily average number of sick

was 85. The total number of deaths was 28 against 33 in the preceding year, the percentage of deaths to admissions being 1·2. The ratio of deaths to total strength was ·99 per cent. as compared with 1·1 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to the absence of deaths from respiratory affections, and to the diminution in the number of fatal cases of dysentery.

Mayo Hospital.

In the Mayo Hospital 1,841 in-patients were treated against 1,885 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 44 cases, the daily average number of admissions being 83. The total number of deaths was 348 against 349 in the previous year, and the total death-rate was 18·9 per cent. The number of persons treated for cholera was 286, of whom 148 died. The death-rate per mille, excluding cholera and moribund cases, was 82·6, showing a decrease of 31·3 deaths as compared with the death-rate of the previous year.

In the Chandni Hospital 371 in-patients were treated against 240 in 1882, the daily average number being 9. The ratio of mortality on the total number of patients treated was 43 per 1,000. The number of out-patients treated was 65,259 against 70,525 in 1882, showing a decrease of 5,266 cases.

Howrah General Hospital.

The total number of patients treated at the Howrah General Hospital was 13,327 against 12,616 in 1882. The number of in-door patients was 1,631 and that of out-door patients, 11,696. Of the out-door patients 4,371 were Europeans and 7,325 natives as compared with 3,301 and 7,711 in the previous year. Of the in-door patients, 696 were Europeans and 935 natives against 669 and 935 respectively in 1882. There was no fluctuation in the number of in-patients admitted into the native side of the hospital, but the number of out-door patients fell. On the European side, however, there was an increase in the number of both in-door and out-door patients.

Income and expenditure.

The invested capital of the Calcutta hospitals rose from Rs. 5,43,700 to Rs. 5,47,700. The whole of this increase (Rs. 4,000) appertains to the Howrah General Hospital. The total expenditure, excluding the amount invested, was Rs. 4,04,684 as compared with Rs. 3,69,304. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 2,62,318 against Rs. 2,32,224 in 1882, showing an increase of Rs. 30,094, which is attributed mainly to the large expenditure on establishment and repairs to buildings. The expenditure was large at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, while at the Police Hospital it was trifling.

The total income of the Medical College Hospital amounted to Rs. 15,178 against Rs. 11,997 in 1882. Of this amount, Rs. 11,939 represents receipts from paying patients, Port dues, &c., and Rs. 3,239 interest on investments. There was an increase of Rs. 3,765 in the receipts from paying patients. The net cost to Government, deducting the amount remitted to the treasury, was Rs. 93,856 against Rs. 80,170 in 1882. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,07,232 as compared with Rs. 89,632 in the preceding year. There was an increase in the expenditure on establishment.

The total receipts of the Presidency General Hospital were Rs. 44,533 against Rs. 41,661 in 1882. The amount received from paying patients was Rs. 13,696 against Rs. 13,089 in the past year. There was an increase of Rs. 2,326 in the receipts from the Port Fund. The total expenditure of the hospital was Rs. 1,23,126 against Rs. 1,00,900 in 1882, and the net cost to Government, including the salaries of the covenanted medical officers, was Rs. 78,744. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 30,243. Deducting this last item, the total expenditure on the sick amounts to Rs. 92,882, showing an increase of Rs. 2,104 over that of the past year. There was a decrease of Rs. 864 in the cost of bazar medicines, and an increase of Rs. 830 in that of imported medicines and instruments.

At the Campbell Hospital the total receipts from all sources aggregated Rs. 31,430 against Rs. 31,443 in 1882. Rupees 30,000 was paid by the Municipality, Rs. 44,437 by Government, and Rs. 1,430 was obtained from the Port Fund, by the sale of medicines, &c. The total expenditure was Rs. 75,868 against Rs. 78,498 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 25,574 was expended on buildings, and Rs. 50,293 on the ordinary requirements of

the hospital. There was an increase of Rs. 255 in the cost of establishment and a decrease of Rs. 1,166 in the cost of diet, stimulants, &c.

The gross expenditure of the Police Hospital amounted to Rs. 16,685 against Rs. 16,124 in 1882. Five-sixths of this amount were paid by the Calcutta and the Suburban Municipality and one-sixth by Government. The daily cost per head was two annas and two pie against two annas and one pie in 1882. There was an increase of Rs. 424, due to the large amount expended on clothing. Excluding extraordinary charges, the net expenditure of the hospital shows an increase of Rs. 245.

The total income of the Mayo Hospital from local sources amounted to Rs. 22,832, of which Rs. 16,758 was interest on investments. Rupees 5,957 was subscriptions, and Rs. 117 receipts from other sources. The total expenditure of the hospital and its associated dispensaries was Rs. 55,124 against Rs. 58,281 in 1882: 68 per cent. of this was paid by Government and the balance from private funds of the institution. The cost of establishment increased by Rs. 367, and that of diet by Rs. 379. The average cost of each diet was 2 annas 9 pie against 3 annas 2 pie in 1882. There was thus a small reduction in the cost of dieting.

The invested funds of the Howrah General Hospital rose by Rs. 4,000, and the total amount invested in Government securities was Rs. 42,000. The receipts from private sources amounted to Rs. 22,674, of which Rs. 6,679 was paid by the Port Trust for the diet of sick seamen, Rs. 2,200 by the Municipality, Rs. 1,598 was interest on investments, Rs. 12,186 was contributed by the East Indian Railway Company, British India Steam Navigation Company and merchants, and Rs. 5,163 contributed by Government for European medicines, &c. Native subscriptions amounted to Rs. 10 only. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,639 against Rs. 23,634 in 1882, showing an increase of Rs. 1,005. Rupees 706 were expended on buildings. The actual amount expended on the sick was Rs. 23,933 as compared with Rs. 22,723 in 1882. The cost of establishment exceeded that of 1882 by Rs. 339. There was also an increase of Rs. 212 in the cost of bazar medicines and a decrease of Rs. 124 in the cost of diet. The average cost of each diet was 9 annas among Europeans and 2 annas 1 pie among natives, as compared with 9 annas and 1 anna 10 pie in the preceding year.

MOFUSSIL DISPENSARIES.

THE only important measures in the administration of charitable dispensaries in Bengal during the year 1883 were the transfer of a large number of dispensaries to the management of municipalities, the opening of some new dispensaries, and the re-opening of others which had been closed as useless or for financial reasons.

The old system under which the Government guaranteed an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to every student who passed the Licentiates' Examination was brought to an end. This system led to the accumulation of a large number of Assistant Surgeons for whom no employment could be found, and who were naturally much discontented with their position and prospects. No new admissions were made during the year.

The results of the Campbell School were very satisfactory. The number of its pupils steadily increased, and at the close of 1883 it was 190, or only 10 less than the maximum number allowed. It is noticeable that, though fewer men are now required from this class for the Government service, the demand from tea plantations, railways, and other sources of employment is increasing. The results obtained at the Temple Medical School, Patna, were less satisfactory. It was hoped that this school would supply a better class of men for service in Behar, and in particular that it would offer special attractions to Mahomedan students. These expectations have not been fulfilled. The want of a knowledge of English has impaired the usefulness of the men trained here, and complaints have been made of the professional qualifications and conduct of some of the most promising men. In consequence of the circumstances just alluded to, vacancies in the public service were filled during the past year almost exclusively from Sealdah. The class of men now appointed to the Hospital Assistant Service is generally superior to that formerly admitted. Those with higher educational qualifi-

cations are now entering the Medical Service. The men of the earlier recruitment were in many respects unfit for their duties in education, discipline, and professional attainments.

An important reform was introduced during the year into the medical administration of sub-divisions. There are numerous sub-divisions in the Province, at the head-quarters of which there are dispensaries in class I, supported by municipal or other local authorities, or by private persons. It had frequently been found possible to amalgamate the medical charge of the sub-division with that of the dispensary, and to entrust both duties to a single officer. No definite rule, however, existed as to the adjustment of the medical officer's pay and allowances. A distinct principle has now been laid down to regulate this adjustment. All sub-divisions in the Province have been arranged in seven classes, according to the class of medical officer required for Government work alone. For the highest class fully qualified uncovenanted surgeons have been provided. These are comparatively few in number. The lowest class, which is the most numerous, includes those sub-divisions in which the medical work of Government is of no special importance: these have been placed in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants of the third class. The intermediate classes comprise sub-divisions which will be placed in charge of various grades of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants. The grade pay of the medical officer appointed by Government for the charge of the sub-division, whether he be Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or Civil Hospital Assistant, will in all cases be borne entirely by Government. If the managers of a class I dispensary at the head-quarters of a sub-division desire to utilize the services of the Government officer for the charge of their dispensary, they are permitted to do so on payment to him of the authorized dispensary allowance (Rs. 20 for an Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 10 for a Civil Hospital Assistant), and are not required to contribute anything towards his grade pay. If they desire to have an officer of higher professional qualifications than the officer appointed by the State, Government undertakes to provide one, if available, on condition of their making up the difference in his grade pay and allowances. In every case the sub-division constitutes the substantive charge, and the dispensary is a mere adjunct.

The number of dispensaries that remained open on the 31st December 1882 was 223. Eleven institutions were newly established, and four were closed or abolished during the year. There were thus 230 open on the 31st December 1883. Of the 11 dispensaries newly opened, two were established at places where there had been such institutions before, which had been closed for various reasons.

It is complained that charitable dispensaries in Bengal are not as a rule resorted to by the people as largely as might be wished, and the Surgeon-General showed in his report that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the district. This, however, is a defect which time and experience alone can remove. There are distinct signs that the value of European medical science is surely, if slowly, making itself felt and appreciated.

One hundred and two dispensaries were managed by municipal bodies, while the remainder (101) were, as before, in charge of Special Committees. Among the latter class comparatively little interest was evinced by the managing bodies, and the attendance at meetings was poor.

The following table exhibits the amount of work done by the dispensaries during the past two years:—

	Indoor.										Outdoor.								
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,500.	2,500 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1883	18	14	11	11	50	18	6	1	1	130	...	1	3	11	75	75	32	10	16	223
Percentage ...	13·85	10·77	8·46	8·46	38·46	13·85	4·61	·77	·77	..	...	·45	1·35	4·93	33·63	33·63	14·35	4·48	7·17	...
1882	21	13	8	9	53	20	7	...	2	133	1	1	4	11	73	72	32	10	16	225
Percentage ...	15·75	9·77	6·01	6·77	39·85	15·04	5·26	...	1·5	...	·44	·44	1·78	4.89	34·67	32	14·22	4·44	7·11	...

The total number of dispensaries which received in-door patients was 130 against 133 in the previous year. The returns still show that the house practice of dispensaries is insignificant. The number of patients treated cannot be accepted as a criterion of the general health of the neighbourhood in which the dispensaries are situated. According to the returns, the larger and more useful institutions were less resorted to than the smaller and less useful ones. The improvement in the general health of the Province affords no explanation of this.

Less attention was paid to the inspection of dispensaries by Civil Surgeons in the year under report than in the previous years. The number of dispensaries visited once a day or frequently was 50; 51 were visited once only, 67 were twice visited, 23 three times, 12 four times, and six more than four times. Ten dispensaries were not inspected at all. The returns of work submitted by Civil Hospital Assistants are stated to be unsatisfactory and unreliable. The gradual improvement in the quality of this class of officers will, it may be hoped, do much to remove this unsatisfactory state of things.

The following table shows the total number of patients treated during the past 10 years and the ratio of mortality among in-patients:—

Year.	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1876	23,757	829,804	853,561	16·36
1877	23,954	875,631	899,585	17·34
1878	28,473	927,783	956,256	20·01
1879	24,847	865,995	890,842	17·78
1880	23,567	888,095	911,662	15·17
1881	23,444	947,534	970,978	15·8
1882	23,468	934,155	957,623	15·75
1883	22,468	915,753	938,221	14·13

These figures do not show that there was any material change in the number of persons to whom medical aid was afforded. The percentage of mortality among in-patients was, however, the lowest of all the years in the series. No connection appears to exist between the public health and dispensary practice, and the former cannot be gauged by the results of the latter. In districts visited by epidemic sickness, though local officers have made most urgent demands for medical aid, and Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have been scattered in numbers through their districts, the fixed dispensaries have as a rule remained as empty as in the healthiest years. They have given no indication of anything unusual, either before, during, or after very devastating sickness has prevailed.

The proportion of the number of patients treated to the total population of each division was as follows:—

Division.	Number of patients treated per cent. of population.	
	1882.	1883.
Burdwan	2·26	2
Presidency	1·89	1·66
Rajshahye	2·05	2 05
Orissa	1·41	1·45
Dacca	1·005	1·1
Chittagong	·5	·58
Patna	1·92	1·84
Bhagulpore	·84	·87
Chota Nagpore	·49	·56

The percentage of the entire province was 1·26 against 1·38 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated, 59·75 per cent. were adult males, 17·02 per cent. were females, and 23·22 per cent. were children of both sexes. The percentage of European patients was ·06; that of Eurasian patients was ·28, of Mahomedan patients 31·37, of Hindus 66·24, and of other sects 2·04. The mortality among in-patients was highest at Sherepore and Deoghur, where the death-rate was 80 and 41·11 per cent. respectively, and lowest at Jagdishpore and Dhenkanal, where the death-rate was 1·92 and 1·6 respectively.

The quantity of cinchona febrifuge sold during the year was 286lb. against 423lb. and 3oz. in 1882, the sale proceeds in both years being

Rs. 4,729 and Rs. 6,987 respectively. There was thus a considerable reduction in the quantity of febrifuge sold.

The following table exhibits the income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year under review:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Income.			
Cash balance on 1st January 1883	67,217	4	2
From Government—			
As salaries	18,420	5	5
Registers and forms	1,558	1	11
European medicines	247	1	6
For diet of police cases	1,393	4	9
Special allowance	17,892	9	5
Total ...	39,511	7	0
From local or other funds	44,672	7	7
Municipal funds	1,23,057	3	7
Interest on investments	27,910	12	8
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	15,623	5	8
European subscriptions	18,045	2	11
Native ditto	1,15,713	3	10
Total Income ...	4,51,750	15	5
Expenditure.			
On establishment	2,10,424	12	6
Bazar medicines	10,257	13	6
European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	35,434	8	11
Diet	33,608	10	7
Miscellaneous charges	28,251	2	11
Buildings or repairs	42,369	6	9
Invested during the year	17,468	11	0
Total Expenditure ...	3,77,815	2	2
Cash balance on 31st December 1883	73,935	13	3

The opening balance of the year under report is shown to be less than the balance at the close of the previous year by Rs. 1,912. This is accounted for by the omission of five municipal dispensaries from the returns, the closure of one institution from which no return has been received, and the fact that one dispensary showed Rs. 19 less than the amount shown last year.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 39,511 against Rs. 41,269 in 1882, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,758. Of this amount, Rs. 25,017 was contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction of the cost of registers and forms, and of diet in police cases, which the Government would contribute under any circumstances, the contribution towards municipal dispensaries amounted to Rs. 22,834 against Rs. 22,475 in 1882. Of this, Rs. 6,190 represents salaries of medical officers and Rs. 16,644 special allowances, including Rs. 12,719 spent in repairing the Mitford Hospital, Rs. 3,883 spent on the repairs of the Pooree Dispensary, and Rs. 42 travelling allowance to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Sasseram Dispensary on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta to appear at the departmental examination. The Government contribution towards dispensaries not vested in municipalities amounted to Rs. 14,494 against Rs. 16,835 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,341.

The receipts from local sources other than municipalities amounted to Rs. 44,672 against Rs. 49,211 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 18,220 was received by municipal institutions. The amount of subscriptions received from Europeans was Rs. 18,045, and from natives Rs. 1,15,713. Of these sums, Rs. 53,278 were paid in aid of municipal dispensaries and Rs. 80,480 in aid of other institutions. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal

of deposits was Rs. 15,623 against Rs. 24,127 in 1882. Government paper to the value of Rs. 4,000 was sold in the interest of municipal institutions, and securities to the value of Rs. 1,000 are said to have been made over to the Satkhira Municipality, but it does not appear whether this was done by sale or otherwise. It is, however, doubtful whether the Municipal Commissioners are competent to withdraw the invested capital of medical charities under their care, and to sell the securities deposited in their favour. Rule 9, section III of the Dispensary Rules provides that in case of dispensaries vested in municipalities, the subscriptions, donations, and interest on endowments, although transferred to and vested in the Commissioners, should be held in the custody of the Controller-General, apart from municipal funds. The interest on investments amounts to Rs. 27,911 against Rs. 29,035 in 1882, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,124.

The amount contributed by municipalities was Rs. 1,23,057 against Rs. 88,663 in 1882 and Rs. 49,417 in 1881. The municipal contribution includes income from other sources besides the opening cash balance. The total expenditure of municipal institutions during the year, exclusive of investments, was Rs. 2,34,683 against Rs. 2,15,677 in 1882.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,60,347 against Rs. 3,45,759 in 1882. There was increase under every head of expenditure, excepting establishment, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 6,972. The cost of bazar medicines was Rs. 10,258, against Rs. 9,437 in 1882, and that of European medicines was Rs. 35,434 against Rs. 34,129 in the preceding year. The value of medicines supplied to dispensaries entirely supported by Government was Rs. 247. The cost of diet was Rs. 33,608 against Rs. 30,957 in the year before. The increase of Rs. 2,651 under this head is due to the dearness of provisions. The average cost of each diet varied from 2 annas 9 pie to 6 pie.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Population.

THE number of admissions into the asylums, which had fallen in 1882 to 165, the smallest number on record, rose to 209 during 1883. The increase was most marked in the case of males, of whom 184 were admitted against 144 in the previous year, while the number of females admitted was 25 against 21 in 1882. Criminal lunatics contributed chiefly towards the increase. The number of re-admissions was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 23, with this difference that, whereas the number in 1882 was composed of 20 males and 3 females, the re-admissions in 1883 were of males only. The daily average population of the asylums was 878·67 against 867·12 in the previous year. The lunatics who remained in the asylums at the close of the year numbered 907, of whom 724 were males and 183 were females.

The total number of persons treated for insanity was 1,081 as compared with 1,056 in 1882, and 1,094 in the preceding year. The number of recoveries was 90 against 83 in 1882; but the number of cases in which there was an improvement fell from 34 to 27. The percentage of recoveries on the total number treated for the different kinds of insanity was, in the case of acute mania, 16·81, chronic mania 6·22, melancholia 4, acute dementia 5·71, and chronic dementia 1·43. The percentages are lower in every case than the corresponding proportions in the previous year, except in the case of chronic mania. These figures, however, are, as has been pointed out by the Surgeon-General on previous occasions, quite unreliable for scientific purposes so long as complete uniformity does not exist in the various asylums in the diagnosis of different forms of mental disease. Taking all kinds of insanity together, the percentage of recoveries on the total number of cases treated was higher in 1883 than in the previous year.

The number of inmates in the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums at times exceeded the nominal capacity of the wards, but there was no real overcrowding in either of these institutions, since harmless lunatics were allowed, as in previous years, to sleep in the verandahs, which are not included in the estimate of capacity of the buildings.

The following table shows the number of criminal lunatics treated in the asylums during the last three years:—

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Years.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	264	31	295	64	8	72	12	1	13	340	40	380	51	8	59	20	4	24	269	28	297	250·98	26·42	277·4
1882	269	28	297	69	8	77	9	1	10	347	37	384	35	6	41	21	4	25	291	27	318	278·7	27·05	305·75
1883	291	27	318	85	8	93	12	...	12	388	35	423	44	6	50	12	2	14	332	27	359	314·52	28·30	342·82

The admissions and re-admissions increased in the aggregate by 18 when compared with the preceding year.

The causes of insanity were unknown in 98 out of the 232 cases admitted and re-admitted during the year. Of the cases in which causes were assigned, 108 cases were ascribed to physical and 26 to moral causes. The following table shows the number of cases in which the cause of insanity is attributed to intemperance and the use of drugs:—

Asylum.	No cause assigned.	Cause assigned.		
		Ganja and other forms of hemp.	Spirit drinking.	Other causes.
Dullunda	35	22	5	14
Dacca	30	5	3	19
Patna	17	27	7	2
Cuttack	10	10	.....	2
Berhampore	6	12	.....	6
Total ...	98	76	15	43

In commenting on intoxication as a prevalent cause of insanity, the Surgeon-General makes the following appropriate remarks:—"I have said before that occurrences in the asylums show that the statements on this point are below—I might say very much below—the truth, and that, on the other hand, resort to intoxication is sometimes assigned as the cause of a derangement, of which it is only an early result. There were in all 76 admissions from ganja and bhang in 1883, and only 34 recoveries. If the cases were rightly ascribed, the proportion was small, and again proves that, with increased admissions, there was no increase of cases of mere temporary intoxication among them."

Health of inmates.

There has been a gradual and satisfactory improvement in the health of the lunatics during the last few years, and this was especially marked in 1883. The admissions into hospital numbered only 235 against 394 in 1882 and 385 in 1881. The following table shows the prevalence of the principal diseases in the year under report:—

	Dullunda.		Dacca.		Patna.		Cuttack.		Berhampore.		Total.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Anæmia and debility	6	3	4	3	14	17	2	2	14	11	40	36
Diarrhœa ...	1	1	19	12	16	11	...	3	9	7	45	34
Dropsy	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	5	3
Dysentery ...	7	6	21	9	36	12	2	2	16	5	82	34
Fevers	3	2	22	16	47	8	4	5	32	15	108	46
Pneumonia ...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	4
Phthisis	3	5	6	10	10	10	3	...	1	1	23	26
Cholera	2	2	8	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	15	4

There was no increase in the number of cases of anæmia and debility, except at Patna, where the number rose from 14 to 17. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers fell considerably on the whole, while there was no material variation in pulmonary disease. Cholera re-appeared at Dullunda and Patna. There

were two cases in the latter asylum, both of which proved fatal. No fault was found with the drinking-water, which is supplied from the best well in the neighbourhood and passed through a standard filter, but the water used for bathing requires to be examined. The supply of water for the shower-baths in the Dullunda Asylum again failed during the year, and the inmates had to use tank-water for bathing purposes. Arrangements have, however, been made since the close of the year to improve the water-supply in this asylum. It is satisfactory to observe the absence of cholera and the reduction of dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever at Dacca, following immediately on the introduction of filtered water into that Asylum. At Berhampore the absence of dysentery, which had been largely prevalent, was remarkable. Cases of accident and injury occurred at Dullunda, Dacca, and Patna. At Dullunda a violent epileptic ruptured his spleen during a fit and died. The other cases were few in number and of comparatively little importance.

Mortality.

The general improvement in the health of the lunatics was accompanied, as might have been anticipated, by a reduction in mortality. The deaths numbered only 52, which is the smallest number on record, the corresponding figures in 1880, 1881, and 1882 being 109, 84, and 87 respectively. The largest number of deaths—13—was from phthisis. The number of deaths from cholera was 2 out of 4 persons attacked. There were 6 deaths from apoplexy, 5 from diarrhœa, 4 from dysentery, and 3 from fevers. The total number of deaths from all causes was—at Dullunda 12, at Dacca 13, at Patna 15, at Cuttack 3, and at Berhampore 9. The marked decrease in the mortality from zymotic disease testifies to the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements in the asylums.

Cost.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during 1883 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Average Cost of each Patient in relation to—					
	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	199·98	24,240 15 10	740 14 9	1,881 5 2	121 3 5	108 1 8	52 9 2	42 14 11	0 0 10	3 5 3	3 7 8	13 13 7
Dacca	221·85	19,713 4 4	26 0 0	2,367 3 5	88 13 7	78 1 1	32 13 1	38 4 2	0 0 5	4 11 9	4 4 6	8 11 8
Patna	223·51	19,475 13 3	172 0 0	544 0 3	87 2 1	83 14 0	37 14 4	27 15 8	0 0 3	3 5 8	3 15 11	13 14 3
Cuttack	53·49	4,776 13 2	20 8 0	259 5 6	89 4 10	84 1 1	60 15 8	19 11 11	0 0 10	2 1 4	2 2 9	4 4 4
Berhampore	179·84	14,628 11 0	.....	495 11 11	81 5 5	78 9 4	43 14 10	33 2 10	0 3 1	1 7 1	2 1 9	0 7 10
Total ...	878·67	82,835 9 7	969 6 9	5,547 10 3	94 4 4	86 13 8	42 9 6	34 8 8	0 1 1	3 3 8	4 9 5	9 4 0

The total expenditure on the asylums during the year was Rs. 82,835-9-7 with a daily average of 878·67 inmates. There was an increase of Rs. 1,202 over the expenditure of the previous year, which is attributed to the increase in the number of persons treated during the year under review. The total cost per patient was Rs. 94-4-4 against Rs. 94-2-3 in 1882, and the net cost of each inmate, after deducting the amount realized from friends of patients and the net profits from manufactures, was Rs. 86-13-8 against Rs. 82-7-2. The total cost on account of establishment was Rs. 37,427 against Rs. 39,702 in the previous year. This reduction was partly due to the fact that the arrangement by which the charge of the Dullunda Asylum was entrusted to the First Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, was in force throughout the year, and not for a portion only, as in 1882. Part, however, of the reduction was apparent only and due to the circumstance that the salary of the officiating Overseer, an Assistant Surgeon, was paid from the budget of the Medical Department. The reduction was partly neutralized by a slight increase in expenditure caused by the filling up of some offices at Dullunda which had been vacant in 1882, and by annual increments of salary at Berhampore.

The money outlay on account of diet was Rs. 20,294 against Rs. 19,260 in 1882. This is due to the comparative dearness of food, and not to any material change in the dietaries. The average cost of diet per head was highest at Dullunda, where it amounted to Rs. 42-14-11, and lowest at Cuttack, where it was Rs. 19-11-11. The charge for clothing was Rs. 2,836.

Of this sum Rs. 1,418 represents the cost price of articles manufactured in the asylums. The corresponding figures in 1882 were Rs. 2,467 and Rs. 1,806. The amount expended on raw materials for manufacture was Rs. 27,376 against Rs. 27,038. The estimated value of raw materials, manufactured goods, and plant and machinery on 1st January 1883 was Rs. 61,404: the total debit was therefore Rs. 88,780. The amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 19,984, the cost of manufactured goods consumed in the asylums was Rs. 12,701, and the estimated value of the stores in stock at the close of the year was Rs. 61,524. This makes a total of Rs. 94,209. The excess of credits over debits was Rs. 5,429, but after adjusting certain other items the net profit on manufactures amounted to Rs. 5,547. This profit is, however, as explained last year, no proper measure of success, the articles consumed in the asylums being charged at cost price, profit being allowed on outside sales only.

In the foregoing paragraphs only the native asylums of the Province have been considered. In the European Asylum at Bhowanipore there were on the 1st January 1883 27 patients remaining over from the preceding year. Twenty-four were admitted in 1883 against 20 in 1882, of whom three were from the Army. Of the 51 patients under treatment, 3 were discharged cured, 10 were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act or otherwise, 8 were transferred to the care of friends, and one died. This death was of a man who had been admitted in a very emaciated condition, the consequence of chronic diarrhœa. Twenty-nine persons remained in the Asylum at the close of the year. The female ward was, as in former years, constantly full, and admission had to be refused to several applicants. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,860 against 21,136 in 1882, the decrease being chiefly due to the transfer of the Asylum to the charge of the Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, of which the effect was felt during the entire year. There was also a decrease in the average cost of diets as compared with the previous year, when a large number of patients had, under accidental circumstances, been admitted into the Asylum in a weak and emaciated condition, and had to be kept up by extra quantities of food. The average net cost to the State of each lunatic was Rs. 165.

European Lunatic Asylum.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

In the Administration Report for 1882-83 it was remarked that the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act had, with the sanction of the Government of India, been restricted, in the latter part of 1881, to the southern portion of the town of Calcutta and to those neighbouring parts of the suburbs which were inhabited by women in the habit of receiving soldiers and seamen. This step was rendered necessary in consequence of certain judicial decisions which had made it impossible for the executive authorities to work the Act efficiently for the protection of the civil population, while the Government of India was averse to the adoption of any measures for increasing the stringency of the law relating to contagious diseases. As was to be expected, the exemption of a large part of the town from the operation of the Act soon led to a considerable accession of disease throughout the unprotected area. Even in the restricted area, and among the class for whose sole protection the Act was avowedly worked, the increase in the prevalence of disease was considerable. These facts made it sufficiently clear that the Act, in its restricted form, could not be maintained.

Working of the Act.

While, however, this matter was engaging the attention of the local Government, orders were received from the Government of India to withdraw the Act altogether, as a temporary and experimental measure, and arrangements have since been made through the Surgeon-General for maintaining the lock-hospitals at Alipore and Sealdah for the treatment of venereal disease as purely voluntary institutions. The results of the first year's working of the lock-hospitals on this basis, judged from a purely sanitary point of view, have been most discouraging. While the working of the voluntary hospitals has been such as to give promise of more than justifying their existence, the total withdrawal of Act XIV of 1868 has led to the rapid restoration of the disease which existed before the introduction of the Act.

On the 14th March 1883, the day before the abolition of the Act, there were 146 native women in the Alipore Hospital and six European women in the Sealdah Hospital. On the following day, 141 diseased women demanded to be discharged, and were set free from the Alipore Hospital. All the women in the Sealdah Hospital, however, remained voluntarily until cured and fit for discharge. It is stated that a report had been spread by some evil-disposed person that those women who remained after the 15th March would not be allowed to leave even when cured. It was only by degrees that the true character of these hospitals as voluntary institutions came to be understood by the native women. The daily monthly average of attendance in the hospitals increased from 6·9 in April to 58·8 in August, and then fluctuated from 42·5 in October to 52·4 in December.

When the Act was in force, the number of cases of constitutional syphilis (hard chancre) treated in the lock-hospitals gradually decreased from 437 cases in 1870 to only two and three cases in 1878, 1879, and 1880. This form of disease began to appear with increased frequency in 1881, immediately after the operation of the Act was restricted, and in 1883 there were as many as eight cases, *i.e.*, more than double the average number treated in these hospitals during the previous five years. There were also more cases of secondary syphilis during 1883 than there had been since 1871.

As regards the disease among the general—substantially the male—population, there have been more cases of venereal disease in the Calcutta hospitals and dispensaries during the year under review than in any of the previous years since 1869. There was an increase of 1,373 cases as compared with the previous year and of 2,666 cases as compared with 1881. The number of cases of primary syphilis treated in these hospitals and dispensaries increased in 1883 by 1,750 when compared with the previous year, and by 2,591 when compared with 1881; while the number of cases of this disease treated in 1883 exceeded even the number in 1868, the year of the introduction of the Act. Again, the accession of disease was not confined to the civil population. There was a large increase of venereal disease among the soldiers in the garrison, the cases of primary syphilis being considerably more in number in 1883 than even in 1868.

The expenditure on account of the lock-hospitals was less than that of 1882 by Rs. 7,407-11-7. The decrease is due to the reduction of establishment on account of a smaller number of patients having been treated in the hospitals on the withdrawal of the Act early in the year.

The following statement shows the general results of the four cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal:—

CANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS.

STATIONS.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate and other civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	NUMBER OF MEN FOUND DISEASED AND ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.				Number of admission of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs. A. P.
Dinapore	4 miles	91,169	930	66·08	3	114	35	100	...	135	145·16	2,625 8 9
Barrackpore	5 miles round Cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river.	28,144	246	28·86	54	72	43	21	2	66	268·2	1,417 1 11
Dum-Dum	24 square miles ...	32,852	763	26·95	17	45	165	104	13	282	369·59	1,607 14 0
Darjeeling	7½ miles	8,190	221	4·71	.....	6	1	4	1	6	27·14	445 15 1

The results obtained in the lock-hospitals at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum are not satisfactory. The proportion of admissions into these hospitals was very high, specially at Barrackpore. The figures for Darjeeling show a considerable decrease in the number of admissions. There has also been a slight falling off in the number of admissions at Dinapore.

Some difficulty is experienced in protecting the troops at the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments owing to the complete withdrawal of the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 from Calcutta.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the reports of the Chemical Examiner will in future embrace the calendar and not, as hitherto, the official year. In consequence of these orders, the following observations deal with a period of nine months only, from the 1st April to the 31st December 1883.

2. In consequence of the shorter period embraced, the following figures do not admit of direct comparison with those of former years. The following table shows the work done in the last two years:—

	1882-83.	1st April to 1st December 1883.
Human viscera tested for poison	210	127
Animal ditto ditto	105	76
Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison ...	663	316
Articles tested for blood stains	186	143
Ditto for seminal stains	28	26
Inflammable oils	162	42
Lime-juice	18	51
Potable water	77	44
Opium, confiscated	29	23
Do., quantitative, for Board of Revenue ...	8	.....
Salt	2	3
Spirits for deleterious adulterations	6	19
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs	127	61
Articles tested for purity and quality.		
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	312	191
„ Arsenal, Fort William	9	1
„ Ishapore and Cossipore Factories ...	.....	2
„ Medical Store Department	5	15
„ Commissariat Department	158	37
„ Miscellaneous	28	34
Total ...	2,133	1,211

The total number of analysis, &c., made during the nine months under report was 1,211. If this number be increased by one-third, the work of twelve months may be taken at 1,615, which is less by nearly 25 per cent. than that of the previous year. The decrease was most considerable under the heads of "Human viscera tested for poison," "Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison," "Inflammable oils," "Potable water," "Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs," and articles tested for purity and quality for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, and for the Commissariat Department. There was, on the other hand, a considerable relative increase in the number of analyses of lime-juice and spirits for deleterious adulterations. In addition to the analytical work, 14 opinions were submitted by the Chemical Examiner on various technical points, compared with 26 during the previous twelve months.

There has been a steady decline during the past four years in the number of cases in which human viscera were submitted for analysis, the numbers having been 270 in 1880-81, 225 in 1881-82, 210 in 1882-83, and 127 in the period under review. The percentages of total cases in which poison was found during these four years were 51·4, 41·3, 46·6, and 46·8 respectively. During the past nine months the number of *post-mortem* examinations in medico-legal cases held by officers of the hospital assistant class has been comparatively insignificant, being only 19 against 103 during 1882-83. During the same period, 45 autopsies were made by Civil Surgeons against 45, and 34 by Assistant Surgeons against 28. Eleven autopsies were also made for the first time by Civil Surgeons with the aid of medical subordinates. This satisfactory result was in great measure due to the orders which were passed in the previous year, directing that bodies in police cases should invariably be sent in to the district head-quarters for *post-mortem* examination by the Civil Surgeon, except where, by reason of the distance or other valid cause, there was danger of the subject not arriving in a fit state for examination.

This arrangement should do much to prevent the miscarriages of justice that are inevitable when *post-mortem* examinations are entrusted to medical subordinates of low professional qualifications. Some difficulty has, however, arisen in consequence of the necessity of taking the evidence in Court of the officer by whom the *post-mortem* was conducted. It is hoped that this difficulty may be overcome by the plan of causing the autopsies to be performed by medical subordinates under the supervision and with the co-operation of the Civil Surgeon. In such cases the report should always be signed by the superior officer as well as by his subordinate, but the evidence of the subordinate would ordinarily be sufficient, and it would not, as a rule, be necessary to summon the Civil Surgeon from head-quarters for the purpose of being examined before the Criminal Court of first instance.

The *post-mortem* reports received by the Chemical Examiner during the year showed some improvement as regards care in compilation, and the medico-legal parcels were, as a rule, better packed. It is noticed that, notwithstanding that a far larger proportion of the *post-mortem* examinations after which human viscera were sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis were conducted by officers of high qualifications, there was no appreciable increase in the percentage of cases in which poison was found. Until the results of two or three more years' working of the new rule are known it would be premature to come to any conclusion.

Three hundred and sixteen suspected articles were received for examination, compared with 639 in the previous year, and poison was found in 33·4 per cent only, against 42 per cent. The most common poisons were, as usual, arsenic, opium, datura, mercury, and aconite. Other substances were, however, more largely found than in previous years. The number of animal viscera sent in was 76, and the percentage of cases in which poison was found was 69·3. Arsenic was the drug employed in 53 cases, but aconite was not found in any case.

Only 42 samples of petroleum were examined during the period with which the report deals, against 162 during the previous twelve months. There had, however, been exceptional activity in this connection during 1881-82, in consequence of the detention of certain cargoes under the then new Petroleum Act. Forty-four samples of potable water were analysed for the civil and military authorities. Interesting results were obtained by Dr. Warden on an analysis of a sample of water drawn from the Khurruckpore lake in the district of Monghyr. The lake was constructed by the Court of Wards at a large expense to provide for the irrigation of the Maharajah of Durbhunga's estate. The analysis made showed that dissolved mineral matter was present in the water in small quantities only, and its value as an irrigating agent was *pro tanto* impaired. This result could scarcely have been anticipated, as the water of the lake consists largely of stored up rain-water, and is also fed by springs.

Sanitation.

THE year under review was a comparatively healthy one, though unfavourable from an agricultural point of view. The average rainfall throughout the province was 58·84 inches against 66·95 inches, the average of previous years. Owing to the irregular distribution of rain, the harvest and the rice crop in particular failed to some extent, and as a consequence the prices of food-grains rose everywhere, except in the Burdwan and Balasore districts, causing privation and suffering among the poorer classes. The districts which suffered most in this respect were Maldah, Khulna, the Jehanabad sub-division in Hooghly, Lohardugga, Durbhunga, and Monghyr.

Cholera.

Unlike the year 1882, the most prominent feature in the sanitary statistics for the province during 1883 was the decrease in the registered mortality from cholera in both urban and rural circles. The disease prevailed in all the 648 registering circles in the province, excepting 46, epidemically in only 47 against 115 in 1882, severely in 64 against 118, and mildly in 491 against 376, and it attacked only 6·55 per cent. of the villages against 10·98 per cent. The casualties amounted to 90,439, and the death-rate to 1·36 per 1,000 of population, the reduction on the figures of 1882 being 91,913 deaths, or at 1·39 per 1,000, and on the average of the lustrum, 1878-82, 16,107 deaths, or at ·25 per 1,000. The following statement shows the comparative registered mortality from cholera in urban and rural circles:—

	In 1883.		In 1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban circles	8,993	3·64	11,830	4·7
Rural do.	81,446	1·27	170,552	2·67

The districts which suffered most were Nuddea (4·69), Julpaiguri (4·17), Gya (3·73), 24-Pergunnahs (3·47), Shahabad (3·24), Howrah (3·00), Backergunge (2·40), Jessore (2·21), Darjeeling (2·12), Balasore (2·12), and Cuttack (1·95). A noticeable feature in the cholera history of the year was the progress of the disease in the Darjeeling district. Commencing in the Terai, the disease spread over the whole district with epidemic virulence, excepting the large hill tract east of the Teesta and several villages west of that river. Localities which had not been visited since 1877 were invaded this year; tea-gardens and other places further in the hills than Darjeeling were attacked; plains and hills were both affected; the Darjeeling Municipality, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, did not entirely escape. The recorded death-rate, which is believed to have been considerably under-stated, was 2·12, as stated above, against ·35 per mille in 1882. The disease was most severe in the dry and hot months of April, May, and June, and, as usual, subsided during the rains. The reports of the year continue to show that the disease, however propagated, is fostered by the filthy habits and overcrowding of the population. Some attempt was made by the Civil Surgeon of Gya to discover the etiology of the disease, which broke out simultaneously in many parts of that district with unusual virulence; but although he visited many of the affected localities, his enquiries led to no satisfactory result. The conclusion he arrived at was "that the disease spread irrespective of lines of traffic, and that the prevailing winds did not influence its course." In no instance was the disease traced by him to importation. Instances were brought to notice in which cholera was imported by coolies on their way to Assam, the medical arrangements for their charge being defective. Measures are being taken to ensure a more efficient supervision in future; and at Mugra, in the district of

Hooghly, through which large numbers of coolies pass during the first half of the year, arrangements have been made to provide for their medical inspection and treatment when sick. It is not, however, possible, in the present state of the law, to enforce sanitary regulations in the case of free labourers.

Small-pox.

The recorded number of deaths from small-pox was 9,714, or a ratio of ·14 per mille of population, against 13,651, or a ratio of ·20 in the previous year. With the exception of the years 1875 and 1877, when the number of deaths recorded was 5,280 and 8,088 respectively, the mortality from small-pox in 1883 was lower than that of any year of the preceding decade. It is hoped that still better results will ensue as the value of vaccination becomes more generally known and appreciated. The disease prevailed with more or less severity in 30 circles against 33 in 1882, and was absent from 284 against 280. The proportions in which the urban and rural circles contributed to the total mortality are as follows:—

	In 1883.		In 1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban circles	672	·27	853	·34
Rural do.	9,042	·14	12,798	·20

The disease was found to be specially prevalent during the hot months of March to June. The largest number of casualties occurred among infants and children under 12 years of age, the proportion of deaths among them to total deaths being 71·04. The districts which suffered most were Cuttack (1,570), Pooree (841), Chumparun (657), and Mymensingh (643). Bogra was the only district in Bengal which enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease throughout the year.

Fever.

The total registered mortality from fever was 913,766, the death-rate being 13·81 per mille of the population under registration, against 929,943 with a death-rate of 14·06 per mille in 1882, showing a reduction of 16,177 in the number of deaths and of ·25 per mille in the death-rate. The comparative mortality registered in urban and rural circles during the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

	In 1883.		In 1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban circles	34,025	13·77	38,792	15·72
Rural do.	879,741	13·81	891,151	14

The seasonal incidence of fever, as illustrated by the mortuary statistics recorded during the year, again shows that the disease is most fatal in the cold weather after the rains have ceased, especially during the months of November and December when the sodden soil is rapidly drying and there is a great daily range of temperature. As in the previous year, the disease was most virulent in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions. The districts which suffered most and the mortality recorded in each, compared with the figures for the previous year, are given in the subjoined table:—

Districts.	In 1883.		In 1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Rajshahye	40,331	30·12	32,450	24·24
Nuddea	45,705	27·60	60,912	30·50
Burdwan	32,502	23·35	40,173	28·86
Jessore	44,882	23·14	34,090	22·93
Pubna	29,434	22·43	23,575	17·97
Beerbhoom	17,698	22·27	21,945	27·62
Moorshedabad ...	26,734	21·79	31,921	26·01
Bogra	14,184	19·31	14,487	19·72
Khulna	18,941	17·53	20,144	18·65
Dinagepore	26,014	17·17	23,648	15·61

These figures indicate a diminution in the fatality of the disease in nearly all the districts named, the exceptions being Rajshahye, Jessore, Pubna, and Dinagepore.

In Rajshahye, where the public health has been gradually deteriorating, the chief cause of suffering is attributed to a deficient and vitiated water-supply. The matter is under investigation. It is satisfactory to see that the virulence of both the Burdwan and the Nuddea fevers is diminishing, the former at a rapid rate. There are, however, signs that it is spreading into adjoining districts, such as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which have hitherto enjoyed a happy and remarkable immunity. Of the local enquiries instituted into the cause of fever in the various districts of the province, mention is made in particular of the enquiry made by Dr. Ghose, Civil Surgeon of Bankoora, which has led him to form the opinion that "soil moisture is not *per se* the cause of fever, but that, so long as the contagion, whatever it might be, was not introduced either by human agency or from village to village by the wind, the humidity of the soil did no harm; but the contagion, once falling on congenial ground, multiplied in abundance in proportion to the soil moisture, and caused the disease. Where the moisture in the soil, owing to the proximity of a marsh, is perennially damp, there the fever prevails the most." The Civil Surgeon of Maldah remarks that "groups of people congregated thickly together in villages surrounded by soil sodden and saturated by the excremental discharges of years, little or no ventilation, air poisoned by the miasmatic exhalations of decaying animal and vegetable debris, and water rendered impure by nature and art are all quite sufficient to account for the spread, if not the origin, of disease in an Indian village." Only four deaths occurred from fever among European seamen in the Port of Calcutta, although the number of cases admitted into hospital exceeded that of the previous year, being 323 against 251. This is chiefly owing to the absence from the port of enteric fever during the year. There was a decline also in the mortality from fever among the native floating population, the recorded number of deaths being 22 against 26 in the previous year.

Other diseases and injuries.

Under the heads of "Bowel-complaints," "Injury," and "Other diseases," the recorded mortality during the year stands at 55,270, 23,670, and 152,817 respectively. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease of 6,092 in the number of deaths from "bowel-complaints," and an increase of 2,059 and 12,085 respectively in the casualties from "injury" and "other diseases." Under "injury" the largest proportion of deaths was caused by snake-bite and attacks of wild beasts. Referring to the statistics indicating the seasonal incidence of bowel-complaints, the Sanitary Commissioner has observed that "the morning and evening damps and chills and great alternations of temperature of July, August, and September and the extreme cold night air and heavy dews of January, November, and December cause large numbers of the poor, insufficiently clad, and poorly fed portion of the population to succumb to the influence of these maladies. To these causes may be added errors of diet, bad water, and malaria as aids to the propagation of the diseases."

Sanitary works.

The percentage of municipal income which was expended on sanitary works during the year was 34 against 31 in the previous year, and on roads it was 18, the same as in 1882. The following table shows the special purposes for which the amount allotted for the sanitation of towns was expended:—

Nature of Work.	Total Cost.		Difference in 1883.	
	In 1883.	In 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy, including latrines ...	3,07,951	2,61,509	46,442	.....
Ditto, establishment	3,25,860	3,12,757	13,103	.....
Drainage	96,097	1,36,775	.....	40,678
Water-supply	1,60,449	31,092	1,29,357	.....
Disposal of the dead	7,629	6,917	712	.....
Markets and slaughter-houses... ...	16,533	14,170	2,363	.....
Vaccination	10,992	12,048	.....	1,506
Treatment of the sick	1,69,339	1,24,993	44,346	.....
Other sanitary works	53,080	55,168	.....	2,088
Total ...	11,47,930	9,55,429	1,92,501	43,822
Construction, maintenance, and repair of roads	6,06,160	5,70,200	35,960	.....
Total, including roads ...	17,54,090	15,25,629	2,28,461	43,822

The large increase under the head of water-supply was chiefly owing to the expenditure on the Burdwan water-supply scheme, which amounted to Rs. 1,10,519; the Kurseong water-supply, which cost Rs. 10,523; and the improvement of defects in the water-works at Dacca, which cost Rs. 2,638. The districts in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitation were Julpigoree, Rungpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, and Burdwan. Those in which less than an proper share of municipal income was expended on sanitary improvements were Khulna, Mymensingh, Noakholly, and Chittagong.

Schemes for the improvement of drainage were inaugurated, and in most cases taken in hand in Serampore, Ghattal, Berhampore, Lalbagh, Azimgunge, Dinagepore, Chittagong, and English Bazar in Maldah. Some progress was made in the Cuttack drainage scheme, which was commenced in 1879. Obstructions to drainage were removed in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Dinagepore. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a survey of the great swamp to the south of Rajmehal, which is a source of much disease, was made with a view to improve its drainage. Since the close of the year a report has been submitted on this subject, but as it appeared that the efforts made by the local landholders, who would be the chief gainers, were quite inadequate, assistance from provincial funds was refused. Much progress was made during the year towards the completion of the Burdwan water-supply scheme, and some good work was done in improving the water-supply in the towns of Berhampore, Dacca, English Bazar, and Kurseong.

Vaccination.

Observations of the year.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made by the Vaccination Department during the year. The operations of the Government vaccinators were extended for the first time to three thannas in the Monghyr district, seven thannas in the Tipperah district, six thannas in the Chumparun district, two thannas in Shahabad, and a portion of Jehanabad in the district of Gya. The area thus protected for the first time occupies 6,179 square miles, and contains a population of 3,800,888. On the other hand, five thannas in the Purneah district, seven thannas in the Maldah district, and three thannas in the district of Bhagulpore, which cover an area of 4,416 square miles, and contain a total population of 1,916,568, were for the first time placed under the licensed system of vaccination. The whole of the Darjeeling Circle, with the exception of the hill tracts, is now vaccinated by licensed agency. In addition to the areas dealt with in former years, the areas which were thoroughly protected at the close of the season 1883-84 comprised 37,969 square miles, with a total population of 15,014,069. The circles in which the largest areas were brought under protection were Ranchi and Eastern Bengal. The following table shows the recorded number of operations performed during the year:—

CIRCLES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		DIFFERENCE IN 1883-84.	
	* In 1883-84.	In 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta	9,538	11,373	.....	1,835
Metropolitan circles	342,543	344,178	.....	1,635
Suburbs of Calcutta, including Cooly Depôts ...	14,397	15,152	.....	755
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	356,940	359,330	.....	2,390
Darjeeling Circle	221,536	282,291	.....	60,755
Ranchi „	146,283	110,893	35,390	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	106,985	134,571	.....	27,586
Eastern Bengal „	351,016	242,518	108,498	.....
Orissa „	52,542	43,858	8,684	.....
Behar „	39,627	17,487	22,140	.....
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,284,467	1,202,321	82,146	.....
Municipalities, Dispensaries, &c.	76,865	59,104	17,761	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,361,332	1,261,425	99,907	.....

* Inclusive of 10,780 repetition cases in the vaccination circles and 139 in the municipal area, aggregating 10,919.

These figures do not include the number of operations performed at the Inland Emigration Cooly Depôts for the six months ending December 1883, nor do they include the work done by 32 of the vaccinators in the Eastern Bengal Circle, whose returns were received by the Superintendent after his annual statements had been closed. Nevertheless, they exhibit a satisfactory increase in the number of operations performed, both in the vaccination circles and in the municipal area. The large decrease in the Darjeeling Circle is accounted for in the change from Government to licensed agency operations in Maldah and Purneah, the Government agency on the hills having returned an excess of 6,929 operations. It is also attributed to the difficulty of securing

subjects to serve as vaccinifers, which prevented the more vigorous pushing on of operations in Bogra, Rajshahye, and Rungpore, and to some extent to opposition to vaccination in the two first-named districts.

The number of successful operations performed during the year in the vaccination circles and the municipal area combined was 1,329,828, against 1,229,058 in 1882-83, the percentage of successful primary cases being 98·66 against 98·60, and of secondary cases 49·42 against 45·12. A higher standard of success was returned by the Calcutta, Metropolitan, Darjeeling, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Eastern Bengal Circles than by the Ranchi, Behar, and Orissa Circles.

There was an improvement also in the number of successful primary operations in the municipal area. Of 1,261,771 persons who were successfully vaccinated in the vaccination circles during the year, 166,436 were under one year of age, 836,258 were between one and six years, and 259,077 were above six years. In the municipal area the general results are found to accord with those common to the majority of the vaccination circles. It is supposed that the main reason why a larger ratio of protection is seen among children above one and under six years of age than among infants is that parents or guardians (particularly mothers) greatly fear to expose children of tender age to vaccination, as it is considered to be attended with much risk. The following is a comparative statement of the amount and value of the work performed by the Government and licensed agencies:—

Agencies.	Circles in which employed.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number vaccinated during the year.	Primary Vaccination.					Re-vaccination.					Percentage of successful cases.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.
				Total.	Successful.				Total.	Successful.				Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
					Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Above six years.	Total at all ages.		Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Above six years.	Total at all ages.				
Licensed agency.	Metropolitan, Darjeeling, Ranchi, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Eastern Bengal	952	893,055	890,188	124,673	607,304	145,737	877,714	2,867	8	264	2,026	2,298	98·81	82·15	938	19·1
Government agency.	Calcutta, Suburbs of Calcutta, Darjeeling, Ranchi, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and Behar.	325	391,412	385,509	41,710	228,405	110,071	380,186	5,903	45	285	1,243	1,573	99·08	29·56	1,204	8·2

The work performed by the licensed agency was considerably better than that performed by the Government agency. The number of operations performed by each licensed vaccinator was, however, less than that performed by the Government vaccinators. The relative proportions of the various classes vaccinated to the total number of vaccinations were:—

	Percentage of total vaccinations.
Christians	·32
Hindus	56·87
Mahomedans	38·35
Others	4·44

Public feeling.

The public feeling in regard to vaccination continues to grow in favour of the measure, though opposition is still exhibited in every circle. The most backward districts are Hazaribagh, the Kolhan portion of Singbhoom, Monghyr, and the districts comprising the Behar and Orissa Circles, excepting Patna in the former circle. The stoutest opponents are the higher classes of Hindus, the Marwaris, and the Mahomedan Ferazees. The chief objections to the measure are based on religious grounds. Leading members of communities set a bad example and incite the lower classes to resistance. The women having a strong objection to the measure, while the men do not resist their entreaties. There is unwillingness to part with the virus from the arm. Objection is made to arm-to-arm vaccination; and bad vaccination engenders disbelief in the power of the prophylactic.

Compulsory vaccination.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was extended during the year to the places mentioned below :—

Burdwan District—	Bydobati town.	Basirhat town.	Chanduria town.
Burdwan town.	Kotrung „	Taki „	Debhata „
Ranigunge „	Serampore „	Baduria „	Murshedabad District—
Kalna „	Uttarpara „	Gobardanga „	Berhampore town, including cantonment.
Dainhat „	24-Pergunnahs District—	Nuddea District—	Lalbagh town.
Cutwa „	North Suburban or Baranagur town	Krishnagar town.	Kandi „
Bankura District—	South Suburban town.	Santipore „	Jangipore „
Bankura town.	Rajpore „	Ranaghat „	Maldah District—
Bishenpore „	Barripore „	Nuddea „	English Bazar town.
Midnapore District—	Joynagar „	Khushtea „	Cuttack District—
Midnapore town.	South Dum-Dum „	Meherpore „	Cuttack cantonment.
Kheerpai „	North ditto „	Birnaggar „	Bhagulpore District—
Ghatal „	including cantonment.	Kumarkholi „	Bhagulpore town.
Chundrakona „	South Barrackpore town,	Jessore District—	Kolgong „
Ramjibanpore „	including cantonment.	Jessore town.	Bhagalpore thana.
Tamlook „	North Barrackpore town.	Mohespore „	Kumargunge „
Hugli District—	Baraset town.	Kotechandpore „	Kolgong „
Bhuddesher town.	Naihati „	Khulna District—	Bihipore „
Bansberia „		Satkhira town.	

The reports of the year show that the law was introduced into the places named without much opposition, and was found to work satisfactorily. The Act continued to work smoothly in all the places to which it had been previously extended, with a few exceptions. Among these the principal was the town of Gya, where the wealthy class of Hindus and the priests of the old town of Gya were the most determined opponents. Six hundred persons were prosecuted for resistance. Of this number 36 were fined Rs. 105-8, the rest were discharged with a warning, which had a wholesome effect. The fees realized during the year from home vaccination, carried on in addition to depôt vaccination, were—in Gya Rs. 153-4, in Monghyr Rs. 111-8, and in Jamalpore Rs. 25-8. Notwithstanding the measures taken to prohibit the practice of inoculation, it was found to be carried on clandestinely in many parts of the province, and much of the good effected by vaccination was thereby counteracted. The protection afforded by vaccination against small-pox is again proved by the results of the past year, which show that, while the mortality from small-pox in the areas *unprotected* by vaccination stood as high as ·25 per 1,000 of population, it amounted in the *fairly well protected* areas to only ·17 per 1,000, and in the *thoroughly protected* areas to the still lower ratio of ·07 per 1,000.

Bovine lymph.

The most noticeable point in the history of vaccination during the year was the great increase in the use of bovine lymph. Experiments were freely made throughout the province, and the results were generally as successful as those achieved by the use of humanized lymph. Its efficacy was found to be greater when used direct from the calf than when transmitted in tubes. The following opinion is recorded by Dr. Gupta, whose experiments with the bovine virus in Calcutta were well conducted :—"Whenever lymph, direct from the calf, was used, success was certain : so with good lymph in tubes and used by skilful operators. In cases of failure the causes of non-success were the mixture of serum, blood, and other impurities. In such the lymph is generally coagulated, and comes out like a thread from the tube. That the bovine lymph seems more potent appears from the following facts. The fever is stronger, and sets in earlier. The swellings and irritation of lymphatic glands are always greater, and sometimes, where humanized virus had failed, bovine lymph has succeeded. In the districts (comprising the Metropolitan Circle) the inspectors and vaccinators remarked that the virus was stronger, and never degenerated and died out as in former years. In persons who were inoculated during childhood, the bovine lymph has been successful. In re-vaccination cases with calf lymph the percentage of success is much higher than with humanized lymph. Bovine lymph possesses another great advantage over humanized virus, viz. that we always have a plentiful supply whereby we can meet any sudden demand." Vaccination with bovine lymph is now greatly appreciated, especially by the Christian community. It is said that the demands for it during the year were so numerous that the establishment was barely able to cope with them. In

no less than 1,352 instances the calf was required to be taken for vaccination to the houses of private persons, and a proposal is now under consideration to charge a fee in such cases in order to meet the expenditure involved.

Cost of vaccination.

The total expenditure on vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,274-1-4, against Rs. 1,24,083-12-6, the total expenditure in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 7,190-4-10. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 58,518-2-9 represents the cost of the operations conducted by the Government establishment, Rs. 63,910-3-8 that of the establishment provided by Government for supervising the operations of the licensed vaccinators, and Rs. 8,845-10-11 the cost of vaccination to municipalities. In addition to the regular expenditure, several sums received as private contributions were expended in aid of the work. The cost of each successful operation performed by the Government agency was 2 annas $5\frac{1}{3}$ pies, and that by the licensed agency 1 anna $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies, aggregating 1 anna $6\frac{1}{2}$ pies for both departments, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pie less than the aggregate of the previous year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Recommended changes in the educational system.

THE chief event of educational interest in the year 1883-84 was the publication of the Report of the Indian Education Commission. The recommendations of the Commission, so far as they receive the confirmation of higher authority, and so far as they are found to be compatible with the circumstances and resources of Bengal, will largely determine the future progress of education in this province. The changes recommended, it is true, will probably not affect the Bengal educational system as deeply or vitally as those of some other provinces; for in many respects it is the system and policy already followed in Bengal that have been recommended for general adoption. In the support and countenance afforded to indigenous schools, whether of elementary or of higher instruction; in the encouragement afforded to private enterprise in education by the grant-in-aid rules, and the spirit in which they have been worked; in the reluctance of the Department to open Government schools whenever private institutions could be expected or encouraged to do the work; in the active support given to the higher education of Mahomedans; in throwing open Government scholarships to unrestricted competition, and making them tenable as freely in institutions under private as in those under Government management,—in these as well as other vital points the Bengal system met with approval. In other points the system was held to be defective. The insufficiency of the grant allotted for primary education; the necessity of raising the standard of instruction; the need of further provision for inspecting primary schools and for securing a due supply of qualified teachers; the desirability of offering more liberal rates of aid to private colleges; the need of increased provision for the supply of female teachers,—these were points in which the Bengal system was regarded as laying itself open to criticism. The possibility of some of the reforms indicated depends on the possibility of granting increased funds for education; others it will be the business of the Department, under the sanction of Government, to carry out as means and opportunity allow.

While the Commission was sitting, a special Committee was also appointed by the Government of India for the revision of educational forms of returns. The chief changes introduced by the new sanctioned tables are the following. The first is the restriction of the term 'private institutions' to those which do not conform to the regular and accepted standards of the Department or the University. 'Public institutions' are defined as those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either are inspected by the Department, or present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or the University. They are 'under public management' if they are managed by the Department, by local or municipal boards, or by other special persons or committees appointed by and acting on behalf of Government; 'under private management,' if their managers are private persons or bodies. The next point of difference is an extension of the term 'aided' as applied to schools. Formerly those alone were classed as aided which received grants of money from Government; under the new definition all institutions receiving grants from local or municipal funds will be included in the same class. No change is made in the definition of the primary standards, upper and lower,

which are left sufficiently elastic to meet the varying circumstances and systems of different provinces. Schools of indigenous instruction have also been much more precisely classified than before, thus removing a difficulty of long standing. The general tables prescribed under the new rules have been increased from four to seven. The four original tables were—(1) abstract return of schools and pupils, (2) detailed return of schools and pupils, (3) detailed return of expenditure, (4) results of prescribed examinations. Those now added are—(1) summary of the return of expenditure, (2) return of the stages of instruction of pupils in all classes of schools, (3) detailed return of municipal and local fund expenditure on education. The subsidiary tables to be used are left to the determination of local Governments.

Schools and pupils.

The following table shows in the most summary form the progress made during the year in schools of all classes that submit returns to the Department:—

Class of Institutions.		1882-83.		1883-84.		Average number of pupils, 1883-84.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—						
University ...	Colleges	23	2,900	24	2,886	118
Secondary ...	High English schools ...	232	49,759	244	53,498	219
	Middle „ „ ...	654	41,638	665	44,177	66
	„ vernacular „ ...	1,079	59,213	1,108	61,702	56
Primary ...	Upper primary „ ...	2,214	78,429	2,470	91,049	37
	Lower „ „ ...	60,337	1,016,482	61,253	1,073,934	17·5
Special		68	4,515	98	5,318	54
Female		1,398	27,485	1,820	34,877	19
Total public institutions ...		66,005	1,280,421	67,682	1,367,381	
Private Institutions—						
Advanced teaching—						
Arabic or Persian		2,883	30,671	706	7,018	
Sanskrit				941	7,692	
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly				816	9,392	
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards...				112	1,126	
Total private institutions ...		2,883	30,671	2,575	25,228	
Grand Total ...		68,888	1,311,092	70,259	1,392,609	

In 'public institutions' there was a gain of 1,677 schools coming within the departmental system, and of 86,960 pupils. In 'private institutions,' that is, indigenous pathsalas, tols, and maktabs, there was a recorded loss of 308 schools and 5,443 pupils. The presumption is that all these schools have been transferred within the year to the departmental system, and are now included in the 61,000 lower primary schools shown in the table. It appears that the increase in the number of schools was comparatively small, while that of pupils was in a much higher ratio; and that existing schools were better attended. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of the population of Bengal, the number of male children of school-going age would be about 5,087,000 and the number of female children 5,136,000. Of the scholars on our returns 1,324,261 were boys and 68,346 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, over one in four was at school; of all girls of a school-going age, one in 75. Last year the proportion for boys was less than one in four, and for girls one in 89. There was an increase of one college, but a loss of 74 college students. High English schools showed a gain of 12 schools and 3,739 pupils; middle schools (English and vernacular classes), an increase of 40 schools with 5,028 pupils; upper primary schools, an increase of 256 with 12,620 pupils; lower primary schools, a gain of 916 schools and 57,452 pupils. Under female education there was a gain of 422 schools and 7,392 pupils, independently of a further increase of 3,310 in the number of girls reading in ordinary boys' schools.

The following table classifies schools according to their management:—

	1883.		1884.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	327	32,666	329	32,488
„ by municipal boards ...	.....	.....	43	2,592
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	62,708	1,172,535	62,523	1,239,451
Unaided	2,970	75,220	4,787	92,850
Total ...	66,005	1,280,421	67,682	1,367,381
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	2,883	30,671	2,575	25,228
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,888	1,311,092	20,257	1,392,609

The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision:—

BUDGET HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned estimate, 1883-84.	Actuals. 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	4,91,666	4,79,889
Government colleges, general and special	5,45,568	5,72,602
Government schools	7,31,823	7,28,604
Grants-in-aid—		
For secondary and superior instruction	4,85,258	4,98,664
For primary instruction	7,36,742	6,50,445
Scholarships	1,85,000	1,89,798
Grants for the encouragement of literature	13,100	10,803
Miscellaneous	20,900	24,601
Total ...	32,10,057	31,55,406
Less receipts	6,34,627	5,45,582
Net Government expenditure	25,75,430	26,09,824

The net expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 34,394. It was understood that municipalities, on being relieved of police charges, would be able to contribute a large share towards the cost of Government schools situated within their limits. Orders to this effect were accordingly passed; and the sum of Rs. 64,600 on account of municipal institutions was provisionally included, under the sanction of Government, among the estimated receipts of the Department for 1883-84. The municipalities, however, were not prepared to meet at once the charges for zillah schools, and instead of the estimated Rs. 64,600 the receipts from municipalities amounted to only Rs. 7,814. In the receipts a reduction of Rs. 18,000 was due to an over-estimate to that amount in the fees from law departments, brought about by the almost entire withdrawal of students from the law classes of the Presidency College during the year. There were also short receipts of Rs. 6,000 in the fees of Government colleges and schools, and of Rs. 5,000 in contributions from private sources towards the maintenance of those institutions.

Of the short expenditure of Rs. 86,000 shown under primary instruction, Rs. 36,742 represents the sum allotted for education in Government estates. Towards the close of the year this sanction was suspended and postponed to the current year 1884-85.

The following table compares the expenditure for two years, taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification, and the net cost to Government, not the gross cost, of Government institutions is shown. The statement also includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions, in all public schools. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of private schools, that is, of schools

outside the departmental system, is now for the first time excluded, in accordance with the new rules.

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	66,000	.....	61,000
Collegiate	2,72,000	5,02,000	2,88,000	5,21,000
Secondary instruction ...	6,11,000	23,35,000	5,72,000	23,62,000
Primary „	5,81,000	24,31,000	6,05,000	25,36,000
Female „	1,13,000	4,41,000	1,19,090	4,41,000
Special „	4,08,000	6,66,000	4,29,000	5,49,000
Scholarships	1,67,000	1,86,000	1,69,000	1,87,000
Buildings	4,39,000	4,50,000	2,20,000	2,71,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	28,000	34,000	13,000	15,000
Miscellaneous			67,000	77,000
Superintendence	4,37,000	4,40,000	4,60,000	4,63,000
Total ...	30,56,000	75,51,000	29,42,000	74,83,000

The net Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,14,000, and the total expenditure by Rs. 68,000, notwithstanding the omission from this year's accounts of the expenditure upon private institutions. If that item be removed from the last year's accounts also, it will be seen that the private expenditure on public institutions increased by Rs. 1,70,000. The proportion of Government expenditure to the total cost of education fell from 40·4 to 39·3 per cent. The diminution in the total amount of the Government expenditure was due to the smaller sums spent in the Public Works Department upon educational buildings, which show a reduction of Rs. 2,19,000. Under secondary instruction there was a decrease of Rs. 39,000 in the Government expenditure, chiefly under the head of Government high schools.

Caste and creed of pupils.

Of the pupils in all public institutions 69 per cent. were Hindus, 28 per cent. Mahomedans, nearly 1 per cent. Christians (half of them being native Christians), and nearly 2 per cent. aborigines. Of the Hindus at school, 40 per cent. were of the literate castes, Brahmans, Babhans, and Kayasths; 27 per cent. belonged to the "nabasakh," or nine respectable castes from whom a Brahman will take water; 27 per cent. to Banias and allied castes; and 6 per cent. to the degraded or servile castes of Chamars, Doms, &c. In colleges, the literate castes outnumbered all the rest by more than five to one, and in high schools by nearly three to one; in middle schools they composed more than half the total number of pupils; in upper primary schools more than one-third; and in lower primary schools nearly one-fourth.

Controlling and inspecting agencies.

The departmental system of control remained unchanged throughout the year. Excluding the Inspector of European Schools, whose duties are of a special kind, the average length of tour of each Inspector, including Joint and Assistant Inspectors, was 155 days. Each of them visited on an average 141 schools *in situ*, of which 83 were schools of secondary instruction, and the rest primary schools of various classes. Of these ten officers, eight also held or witnessed examinations of primary schools at central gatherings, at which 3,897 pathsalas were assembled.

The prescribed duration of tour for Deputy Inspectors is for ten months of the year, 15 days in a month on the average. Twenty-five officers attained the limit of 150 days, while many considerably exceeded it; and 18 officers fell short of the limit. The average for each officer was 156 days. During this time he visited 198 schools *in situ*, of which 72 were secondary schools; the number of secondary schools under his inspection being 44.

Sub-Inspectors are required to be on tour for 20 days in a month, or for 200 days in ten months.

On an average each of the 178 officers employed (including 8 education clerks and the Kyoung examiner of Chittagong) was on tour for 204 days in the year, and visited *in situ* 327 of 387 schools under his inspection independently of the number collected and examined at central gatherings. The work done by the Sub-Inspectors as a body may be regarded as satisfactory.

Although the visits of chief gurus to the pathsalas placed under their supervision are not of as high an educational value as those of Sub-Inspectors, or even of inspecting pundits, yet the returns of these visits submitted to the Sub-Inspectors keep the latter officers constantly informed of the state of each pathsala in the sub-division, and enable them to devise such means of improvement as may seem to be required in each case. The chief gurus, again, are a means of communication between the Department and the subordinate gurus; and under proper supervision they render valuable assistance to the Department in issuing notices, collecting statistics, and organising central examinations for rewards. The chief guru is not an unattached officer like an inspecting pundit, since he has a pathsala of his own, which engages the principal share of his time, and from which he derives nearly the whole of his income. The extra allowances payable to him for inspection work do not exceed Rs. 2, and in some cases one rupee a month. He is, however, indirectly remunerated, since his selection for the post of chief guru attracts pupils to his pathsala, while his improved position as a *quasi*-Government officer, and his frequent contact with Sub-Inspectors and others, give him an importance in the eyes of the people, and enable him to secure a decent livelihood from fees.

The functions of District Committees under existing orders, however limited, are by no means of an unimportant character. They have generally taken an active part in the management and discipline of the zillah school; in the maintenance of the school building, and, where necessary, its extension; in the welfare of the attached hostel where any such exists; and in the discussion of special questions referred to them by this office. As the constituted advisers of the Magistrate in regard to primary education, they have in most districts taken a part in the administration of the primary grant and the award of primary scholarships.

The number of Government colleges was 13, against 12 of the preceding year, college classes up to the standard of the First Arts Examination having been opened in the Calcutta Madrassa in January 1883-84 in order to meet the wishes of an influential section of the Mahomedan community. Eight of the colleges were of the first grade, teaching the full course for the B.A. degree, namely, the Presidency, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Rajshahye, Patna, and Cuttack Colleges, and the Bethune Female School. The remaining five were second grade colleges, teaching up to the First Examination in Arts. The aided colleges were five, as in the previous year; and all now teach the full college course, the Doveton College and the London Mission College having opened third and fourth year classes. The unaided colleges numbered six, as in the preceding year, the abolition of the Baptist Mission College at Serampore having been followed by the opening of the Presidency Institution under the management of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea. With the exception of La Martiniere, all were under the management of native gentlemen. The Metropolitan Institution has for years taught the full college course. The City College was affiliated to the B.A. standard in January 1884, and has opened a third-year class. The other four colleges teach up to the First Arts standard.

The number of under-graduates in Arts declined from 2,900 to 2,826; the loss in Government colleges being 87, that in aided colleges 238, while the gain of 251 in unaided colleges was not large enough to make good these losses. The Kishnaghur, Rajshahye, Midnapore, and Chittagong Colleges and the Bethune School showed some slight increase of pupils, and the Sanskrit College was nearly stationary; but all the other Government colleges showed a considerable reduction in numbers, amounting to 116 in the four largest colleges. With the exception of St. Xavier's College, which increased from 142 to 170, all the aided colleges suffered more or less; but the large reduction in their numbers was altogether accounted for by the calamities which befell the General Assembly's College, resulting in an almost entire change of the teaching staff and the loss of 237 pupils. These, together with a certain number of students from the Presidency College, and some also from Government colleges in the mofussil, have transferred themselves to the unaided colleges of Calcutta, which are steadily advancing in popularity and efficiency, and where the low fees offer a constant inducement to students. Among them the Metropolitan Institution deservedly occupies the first place: it is the most numerously attended college in Bengal, its numbers having increased during the past year from 406 to

500. La Martiniere, the City College, and the Maharaja's College at Burdwan showed a considerable increase of pupils, while the newly affiliated Presidency Institution has already attracted 65 students. The Albert College, which is the smallest of those under native management, is the only institution which is nearly stationary. The decrease in the total number of college students from 2,900 to 2,826 was due to the change in the College session from June to March, instead of from February to November. The effect of these changes on the roll-numbers of the colleges was twofold. In the first place, the unsuccessful candidates at the examinations of 1883-84 did not, as in former years, rejoin their colleges at the commencement of the new session, but reserved themselves for the supplementary examination in May; and in the second place, the commencement of the new session having been virtually postponed until June, some of those who had passed at the regular examination in December deferred taking their admission until that date.

The total expenditure upon Government and aided colleges for general education advanced from Rs. 4,98,696 to Rs. 5,13,877. Of this sum Government contributed Rs. 2,87,614 to meet Rs. 2,26,263 from fees and other private sources. In the previous year the expenditure from State funds was Rs. 2,71,093, and from private sources Rs. 2,27,603. In Government colleges the Government expenditure increased by Rs. 13,670, while owing to the reduction in the number of pupils the private expenditure fell off by Rs. 3,774. The increase in expenditure is almost entirely due to the additional teaching power rendered necessary in many colleges by the introduction of the new courses and standards prescribed by the University. There was a large reduction of charges at Kishnaghur, and some reduction at Patna, Midnapore, and Chittagong, but all the other Government colleges showed increased expenditure from provincial revenues. In aided colleges the Government expenditure increased by Rs. 2,850, chiefly arising from the new grant to the Doveton; the private contributions also increased by Rs. 2,435 owing to the inclusion of that college in the statement. The total annual cost of each student in Government colleges, as determined by the average monthly roll-number, increased from Rs. 311 to Rs. 337, the State contribution having risen from Rs. 210 to Rs. 234, and the contribution from private sources from Rs. 101 to Rs. 103. In aided colleges the total cost of each student rose from Rs. 153 to Rs. 157, the cost to the State being Rs. 27 instead of Rs. 24, and the cost to local funds Rs. 130, as in the previous year.

University Examination.

On comparing the results of the First Arts Examination with those of the previous year, it is found that in the earlier year of 1,076 candidates from colleges (excluding teachers) 366 passed, or 34 per cent., the ratio being nearly 37 per cent. for candidates who appeared for the first time, and 29 per cent. of the unsuccessful candidates of previous years; while at the examination of 1883, of 1,229 candidates from colleges, 581 passed, or 47 per cent., the percentage being 48 for candidates who appeared for the first time, and 46 for those who had previously failed. Comparing in the same way the figures for the B. A. Examination in 1883 and 1884, we find that in the earlier examination, of 381 candidates from colleges, 162 passed, or 42·5 per cent., 35 per cent. for those appearing for the first time, and 54 per cent. being those making a second attempt; while in 1884, of 400 candidates from colleges, 195 passed, or 49 per cent.; the percentages of success being 50 at the first and 45 at the second trial. The results of both examinations were much more favourable than those of the previous year, the F. A. showing an improvement of nearly 14 cent., and the B.A. of more than 7 per cent. At the time of issuing the list it had not been decided to hold a supplementary examination for unsuccessful candidates; and there appears to have been a natural desire felt by the boards of examiners to adopt a lenient standard at this, the last examination under the old rules. The wisdom of the action taken some years back by the University in requiring all unsuccessful candidates to go through a collegiate course for a further period of six months before again presenting themselves for examination has been fully borne out by the results; the percentage of success among such candidates having steadily risen since the introduction of the rule.

One thousand two hundred and eighty students appeared at the F. A. Examination. Out of 595 students who passed, 260 were from Government colleges, 194 from aided, 127 from unaided colleges, and 14 from private teachers. Of those who passed, 526 were Hindus, 21 Mahomedans, 16 Christians, and 32 other sects. The largest number of successful candidates was supplied by the General Assembly's College and the Free Church College, each of whom passed 75. The Presidency College passed 66, and the unaided Metropolitan College 62; but while the Metropolitan Institution and the Free Church College each passed nine and the General Assembly's College six students in the first division, from the Presidency College 24 passed in that division. Besides the Presidency College, which passed 53 per cent. of its candidates, the Government colleges at Dacca, Hooghly, and Patna took a high position as regards the number of candidates passed. From the Bethune College classes for girls two candidates passed out of three. Among aided colleges the Free Church takes the highest place with 48 per cent.; subject, however, to the exception that out of four young ladies appearing from the Free Church Normal School three passed, or 75 per cent., a highly gratifying result. Upon the results of the First Examination in Arts 51 senior scholarships were awarded. Two of these were special scholarships for girls, both of which were won by students of the Free Church Normal School.

For the B.A. Examination out of 441 students examined 205 passed, of whom 90 were from Government colleges, 72 from aided, 34 from unaided colleges, and 9 from private teachers.

The Government colleges passed 50 per cent. of their candidates, against 44 per cent. in 1883 and 40 per cent. in 1882; the aided colleges passed 48 per cent., against 40 per cent. in 1883 and 24 per cent. in 1882; while the only unaided college (the Metropolitan Institution) that sent candidates for the B.A. degree passed 46 per cent., against 44 per cent. in 1883 and 17 per cent. in 1882. Again, of the candidates from Government colleges, one in four was placed in the first division; from aided colleges, one in 24; and from the unaided Metropolitan College, one in seven. The greatest number of successful candidates fell to the share of the Free Church Institution, which passed 36 candidates out of 56, or 64 per cent.; the Presidency College and the Metropolitan Institution following close with 35 and 34 successful candidates, and the General Assembly with 31. The highest proportion of success belongs to the Hooghly College, with 19 passed candidates out of 24, or 79 per cent.

The Eshan University Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month for the Hindu native of Bengal who stands highest in the list was awarded to Asutosh Mookerjea of the Presidency College, who also won the Burdwan and Vizianagram scholarships.

Of those who passed, 170 were Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, 6 Christians, and 17 of other sects.

The increase in the number of Mahomedan graduates is very marked. The Mahomedan B.As. of 1884 exceeded those of the previous four years taken together—a gratifying result, which is very largely due to the measures taken in 1881 for allowing Mahomedans to read in any Calcutta College at one-third of the regular fees, the remaining two-thirds being paid from the Mohsin Endowment Fund.

In the M.A. Degree Examination the number of candidates from Bengal for honours in Arts was 46, of whom 35 were successful, eight being placed in the first class, 19 in the second, and eight in the third. For the ordinary degree there were 25 candidates, of whom 19 passed. From the Presidency College 26 candidates went up for honours, of whom 22 passed, namely, eight in English, one in history, two in mathematics, and 11 in science. From the Sanskrit College two went up, and both took honours in Sanskrit: one student of the Cuttack College took honours in botany. From the General Assembly's College one took honours in philosophy. From the Free Church College six took honours in English, and one in botany. From the Metropolitan Institution one took honours in English and one in science. For the ordinary degree the Presidency College passed two candidates in English and two in science, and the Dacca College two in English. The General Assembly's College passed four in English and one in Latin; the Free Church College passed two in English and one in science. St. Xavier's College passed

one in English and one in science, and the Metropolitan Institution three in English. Taking the two examinations together, 54 passed out of 71, against 36 out of 74 in the preceding year. The number of candidates presenting themselves for this, the highest standard of education which the University prescribes, has been steadily and rapidly increasing of late years. These are the men who hereafter come to fill the highest positions in public and professional life, and whose education is among the most useful results of our University system.

Secondary Education.

The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years. :—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Maintained by the Department ...	51	15,020	51	15,809
Ditto municipal boards ...	...	.....	2	558
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	115	15,956	118	16,855
Unaided	66	18,783	64	19,245
Total ...	232	49,759	235	51,967
Middle English—				
Maintained by the Department ...	9	1,346	7	1,077
Ditto municipal boards ...	...	.....	1	283
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	500	32,223	521	34,364
Unaided	145	8,069	124	7,013
Total ...	654	41,638	653	42,737
Middle Vernacular—				
Maintained by the Department ...	187	10,872	182	10,313
Ditto municipal boards ...	...	.....	5	737
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	808	43,482	845	45,661
Unaided	84	4,859	76	4,991
Total ...	1,079	59,213	1,108	61,702
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,965	150,610	1,996	156,406

Of the European schools included in 1883, nine were aided and two unaided high English schools; the rest being middle English schools, of which one was a Government school and eight were aided. The number of European schools excluded from the returns of 1884 is 21, with 2,971 pupils attending them. Of these, seven were aided high English schools with 1,409 pupils, two unaided with 122 pupils, one Government middle English school with 97 pupils, and 11 aided with 1,343 pupils. There was a nominal gain of 31 schools and 5,796 pupils, but a much larger real gain owing to the exclusion of European schools.

High English School Entrance Examination.

The results of the Entrance examination of all schools, except those for Europeans and Eurasians, are tabulated below:—

Entrance Examination, December 1883.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of success.
Government schools*	53	882	166	288	84	538	61* (nearly).
Public schools (aided)	104	529	64	146	67	277	52·36
Ditto (unaided)	56	875	104	235	87	426	48·68
Private students and teachers	.....	75	4	7	13	24	32*
Total ...	213	2,361	338	676	251	1,265	53·58

* Including two municipal schools.

In the preceding year 952 candidates (inclusive of Europeans) passed out of 2,161, or 44 per cent. The results therefore in the last examination are better by nearly 10 per cent. The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, having passed nearly 61 per cent. of their candidates; the aided

schools stand next in order of merit, having passed 52·36 per cent.; and the unaided schools, including the big schools of Calcutta and some of the other important towns, 48·68 per cent. In many previous years the unaided schools have occupied a position intermediate between Government and aided schools—a position which is explained by the large private resources at the command of their proprietors, or by the strong demand for education in the populous centres where they are established. It is very satisfactory to find that aided schools as a class have so greatly improved their position. The progress of aided schools, as tested by the Entrance examination, has been, notwithstanding some fluctuations, steady and on the whole highly satisfactory. In 1878, out of 84 schools, 73 competed and 49 were successful; in 1879, out of 85 schools, 80 competed and 60 were successful; in 1880, out of 88 schools, 83 competed and 74 were successful; in 1881, out of 98 schools, 88 competed and 61 were successful; in 1882, out of 115 schools, 100 competed and 73 were successful; while in 1883, out of 118 schools, 104 competed and 94 were successful. A comparison of the first year of this series with the last shows really remarkable progress.

Of the 64 unaided schools returned, 56 sent up candidates to the Entrance examination, and 48 were successful. Of these last, 16 are situated in Calcutta, eight in the Presidency Division, and nine in the Burdwan Division.

Government schools for boys are either schools, attached to colleges and under the control of the Principal, or zillah schools of the first, second, or third class. The class of a school is fixed by the number of its pupils; whether over 300, between 300 and 175, or under 175—conditions which also generally determine the scale of establishment. From 14 collegiate schools, containing 5,373 pupils, 444 candidates competed and 272 passed the Entrance examination with a total merit-mark of 595. In the previous year the same schools contained 5,296 pupils: 400 candidates competed and 204 passed, with a merit-mark of 392. The Hare and Hindu schools occupied, as in previous years, the highest place in the list of successful schools. The Hindu school passed a larger number of candidates, but the number in the first division was greater at the Hare school. The third and seventh places on the general list for Bengal were occupied by two pupils of the Hindu school, and the fifth and tenth places by two pupils of the Hare school. The Dacca Collegiate school maintained its position as third in order of merit—a position which it gained in 1880. The number of its pupils increased from 514 to 538, and its fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 11,222, against Rs. 11,199 of the year before.

The number of zillah schools, first class, which are defined by having 300 pupils and upwards, was 16, against 17 of the preceding year. The Howrah school, by the loss of a few pupils, came down for the time to the second class, though still maintaining by its efficiency a high place among successful zillah schools.

From 16 schools with 6,218 pupils, 288 candidates competed, and 167 passed, with a merit-mark of 359. In the previous year the numbers for the same schools were—6,289 pupils, 258 candidates, 147 passed, merit-mark 258.

The Beerbhoom zillah school occupied the first place on the list, the second place being taken by the Utterpara school. Making every allowance for the fact that the growth of the large schools of Behar is of comparatively recent date, their results at the Entrance examination are far below what might reasonably be expected. The four schools at Bhagulpore, Arrah, Mozufferpore, and Monghyr sent 61 candidates to the examination, and passed 18, with a merit-mark of 34. Four schools of about the same size towards the top of the list (Beerbhoom, Comillah, Mymensingh, and Jessore) sent 77 candidates and passed 59, with a merit-mark of 134. The Director has stated his belief that these striking differences are not entirely due to the backwardness of the Behari. One of the most important requirements of the time is an increase in the number of University students in this backward province; and while so few pass the Entrance examination, the number of Behari graduates cannot increase. On the general question of the improvement of these schools the Inspector wrote:—"Almost every zillah school has been re-modelled, the staff in each having been increased in numbers and improved in efficiency. In some of the schools, where the

finances allowed of it, better pay has been given. No teachers are appointed to zillah schools who have not passed at least the Entrance examination, and that on the condition that they pass the F.A., and subsequently the B.A., if they desire to get on. There are yet a large number of very useless masters who ought never to have been appointed. The course of studies has been thoroughly revised, rules laid down for discipline and for promotion, and the masters in every school made to feel that they are paid for work and not for idleness, and that if idleness or failure continue, their services will be dispensed with." The Inspector stated that nearly all the teachers of the Monghyr zillah school had private occupations, which they followed to the prejudice of their official duties. He added that the contrast between this expensive zillah school, with every advantage at its back, and the neighbouring aided school at Jamalpore, was very discreditable to the former.

The number of zillah schools, second class, was 10, against eight of the year before, the two additional schools being the Howrah school transferred from the first, and the Purulia school from the third class.

From 10 schools with 2,300 pupils, 88 candidates competed and 62 passed, with a merit-mark of 130. In the previous year the same schools contained 2,163 pupils, 102 candidates appeared, and 58 passed, with a merit-mark of 94. The Howrah school took its place with 287 pupils at the head of the second-grade schools, with a merit mark of 29, which would have entitled it to the fifth place among schools of the first class. It has lost nearly 100 pupils in the last two years; and the experiment, dating from 1877, of giving it no net grant, and declaring that it must support itself from fees alone, was now no longer successful. The Furreedpore and Bankoora schools were bracketed second, with 248 and 240 pupils respectively. On the other hand, the Moorshedabad Nawab's school fell from the third to the ninth place. The last-named school gained a large accession of pupils, the number rising from 186 to 232.

The zillah schools, third class, were 10, against 12 of the preceding year, owing to the loss of the Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa and the transfer of the Purulia zillah school from the third to the second class.

From 10 schools with 1,386 pupils, 33 candidates appeared and 24 passed, with a merit-mark of 47. In the previous year the figures were—1,224 pupils, 31 candidates, 9 passed, merit-mark 17. The Hazaribagh school occupied the highest place on the list, though it lost 14 pupils owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. Its merit-mark would entitle it to a high place among second class schools. The Maldah school occupied the second place.

Though there was a slight decrease in the total number of pupils in zillah schools of the first class, some of these schools are steadily, and even rapidly, growing. The policy of encouraging the establishment of schools under private management, and thus relieving the pressure on the overgrown zillah schools, was followed with success in several places, especially in Behar, where all the large stations have now one or more private schools working side by side with the zillah school, and charging lower fees. The great schools of the province are thus gradually being restricted to moderate limits of size—a result which is desirable in view not only of efficient management, but also of the wider spread of education which the opening up of new schools implies. Their establishment affords the best hope of finally replacing the Government school by one under local or private management. The Education Commission has recommended (Chapter VIII of the Report) that the Department should "aim at the gradual transfer to local native management of Government schools of secondary instruction, in every case in which the transfer can be effected without lowering the standard or diminishing the supply of education, and without endangering the permanence of the institution transferred." With that view it has declared, in the same chapter, that the proximity of a Government or of an aided school should not be regarded as furnishing, by itself, a sufficient ground for refusing aid to a non-Government school. The same general principles have characterised the policy of the Government of Bengal in recent years, though the policy of encouraging the establishment, in places where there is already a large and flourishing Government school, of a school under private management, has of course its natural and necessary limits.

The instruction in the lower classes of the zillah schools at Jessore, Baraset, and Taki, in the Presidency Division, and in the aided schools at Ranaghat and Jungipore in the same Division, and at Saidpore, Serajgunge, Shahazadpore, and Chatmohar in the Rajshahye Division, has been placed on a vernacular basis. In the two lowest classes English is not taught; in the next three English is taught as a language, all substantive instruction being imparted through the vernacular. In the four highest classes English is the medium of instruction. The measure is as yet in a purely experimental stage.

The increase of aided schools from 115 to 118 does not fully represent the facts. Allowing for the exclusion of schools for Europeans, 12 aided schools have been added to the list. In Calcutta, where four high schools are maintained by Government for native boys, there are strictly speaking no aided high schools of this class. St. Chrysostom's school has hitherto been reckoned as a school for Europeans; but as the number of European and Eurasian scholars was only 64 out of 103, the Inspector of European Schools declined, according to the rules, to enter it on his list. It is therefore returned among aided schools for native boys. It sent no candidates to the examination. In the Presidency Division the aided high schools increased from 33 to 38, the increase being confined to the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Burdwan Division aided schools rose from 39 to 42. In the Rajshahye Division there were seven schools against eight in the previous year.

Unaided schools.

These declined from 66 to 64, the apparent decrease being explained by the exclusion of European schools. They were distributed thus:—Calcutta 21, Presidency Division 9, Burdwan Division 13, Dacca Division 7, Rajshahye Division 2, Patna Division 8, Bhagulpore Division 3, Orissa Division 1. Some of the best unaided schools outside Calcutta are maintained by native gentlemen of rank or wealth, and charge no fees, such as the Maharaja's schools at Burdwan and Durbhunga; but the great unaided high schools of Calcutta derive from fees alone an income sufficient not only to maintain themselves, but to contribute to the support of the college classes in some cases attached to them. The Metropolitan Institution, with 1,000 pupils in the school department, is the largest school in Bengal, and it passed 35 candidates at the Entrance examination. The Free Church Institution, with an attendance of 705, passed 28; and the Presidency school, with 666 pupils, passed 23 candidates. The City school passed 41 candidates, with 645 pupils on its rolls, and the Shampukur branch of the Metropolitan Institution, with 482 pupils, passed 21 candidates. The Jagannath and Pogose schools in Dacca passed respectively 26 and 20 candidates. The extent to which private enterprise in this sphere is carried in Calcutta may be best gathered from the fact that there were 21 such schools with rolls aggregating 8,088 pupils, and 209 students went up from them and passed the entrance examination.

The figures for middle English schools are compared below:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	9	1,346	7	1,077
Ditto municipal boards	...	.....	1	283
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	500	32,223	521	34,364
Unaided	145	8,069	124	7,013
Total ...	654	41,638	653	42,737

N.B.—The figures for 1883 include European schools, while those for 1884 exclude them.

The Kurseong school for Europeans having been excluded from the returns, and the Bhootea boarding school transferred to the high class, the seven Government schools were the Colinga branch school for Mahomedans, attached to the Calcutta Madrassa; the model school, attached to the Calcutta Normal school; the Rangamati and Bandarban boarding schools for Mughs and Chukmas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; the Darjeeling zillah school; the Patna model school; and the Cuttack model school, the last named having

made good its claim to be entered in this class by passing a pupil at the middle English scholarship examination. The single municipal school is the model school at Bogra, the cost of which is now paid by the municipality, though it remains under departmental management. Aided schools advanced from 500 to 521, and their pupils from 32,223 to 34,364. The real increase was greater, as eight schools for Europeans were transferred to a separate heading. There has been an apparent loss of six schools in Calcutta and of six in the Patna Division; together with a gain of 33 schools in all the other divisions taken together, as shown below:—Presidency Division 15, Burdwán Division eight, Rajshahye one, Dacca three, Chittagong three, Bhagulpore one, Orissa one, Chota Nagpore one. The loss of schools in Calcutta is entirely, and in the Patna Division partly, due to the transfer of European schools to a special list. Unaided schools declined from 145 to 124. The Presidency Division lost 13, Calcutta one, Rajshahye two, Dacca one, Chittagong three, Bhagulpore three, Orissa three; while Chota Nagpore gained one, and Patna four, the result being a net decrease of 21 schools. Many of these have been transferred to the head of grant-in-aid schools; but a few are of a more or less ephemeral character that have been set up to injure old established institutions, their existence being coincident with the outbreak of hostilities among local factions. Aided and unaided middle English schools may, however, be regarded as forming parts of the same system, since many of the latter exist in the single hope of obtaining a Government grant. Their total number was 645 against the same number last year; but European schools, which were included in the previous year's returns, are now excluded. The result therefore, is one of gain and not of loss. Of 77 aided middle English schools that sent up candidates to the middle English scholarship examination, 61 passed pupils by the middle English and 14 by the middle vernacular standard, so that only two of the competing schools were unsuccessful. The number of schools that competed at the scholarship examination was 99, or 14 less than the number that sent up pupils in the preceding year. The decrease is owing partly to the elevation of some within the last two years to the status of high schools, but chiefly to the circumstance that weak schools with an inadequate staff are unable to teach the standard of the middle English scholarship examination regularly every year. It is seen that 337 middle English schools sent up 935 candidates to the middle English scholarship examination, of whom 453 were successful, in addition to 28 who passed the examination from schools ranked as vernacular. In the previous year 303 schools sent up 894 candidates, of whom 403 passed, together with 24 from vernacular schools. Hence the total number of successful candidates was 481 against 427 of the preceding year. For the last two years a minimum pass-mark has been required in the important subjects of English, Bengali, and arithmetic, and therefore success at the examination is a better guarantee of sound knowledge than it was under the old system. From each Government school an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ candidates passed the examination; from aided schools an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$; and from unaided schools an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The statistics of the middle vernacular schools for two years were as follows:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.				
Maintained by the Department ...	187	10,872	182	10,313
Ditto municipal boards ...	...	.....	5	737
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	808	43,482	845	45,661
Unaided	84	4,859	76	4,991
Total ...	1,079	59,213	1,108	61,702

There was a net gain of 29 schools and 2,489 pupils. Attention was drawn during the year to the present condition of the 101 vernacular schools, known as Hardinge schools, which were established in 1844 throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The Hardinge schools were in their own line far superior to the indigenous schools of the country, but they were not better in the direction which the people desired. In 1855 their

number had fallen to 26. In the two following years a fresh attempt was made, after the receipt in this country of the Education Despatch of 1854. The despatch provided (paragraph 61) for "the establishment, temporary support, and management of places of education of every class in districts where there is little or no prospect of adequate local efforts being made for this purpose, but where, nevertheless, they are urgently required." In pursuance of this policy, and with the special object of raising the standard of primary education, model vernacular schools (or 'Halliday' schools, as they were sometimes called) were established, "in the more backward districts in order to accustom people to the idea, and awaken them to the advantages, of mental enlightenment, and in the more advanced districts, in order to show the people how their own schools might be improved and their children taught what would be of real use to them in after-life" (Director's Report for 1856-57). Middle vernacular scholarships to the number of 320, of the value of Rs. 4 a month each, were created with the object of enabling the best pupils of vernacular schools either to proceed to the zillah school to learn English, or to join a normal school as pupil-teachers. The Government schools of both classes, Hardinge and Halliday, rose in 1862-63 to 175, a number at which, with trifling variations, they have ever since remained. The Government schools have thus been regarded partly as models and examples for the guidance of grant-in-aid schools in their neighbourhood, and partly as "pioneers" intended to prepare the way in backward places for the establishment of aided schools. Of the 182 Government vernacular schools now existing in Bengal, a few are advanced and flourishing institutions in populous places, while the great majority are situated in backward parts as pioneer schools. Out of a total of 1,079 middle vernacular schools existing at the beginning of the year, 871 sent 3,721 candidates to the examinations, of whom 1,521 were successful, in addition to 510 candidates passing from middle English schools or from the vernacular departments of high schools. Hence the total number of successful candidates was 2,030 against 1,888 of the preceding year.

Primary education.

There was a total increase of 1,165 primary schools for native boys, and of 69,798 pupils. The schools have increased from 62,551 to 63,716, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 1,094,911 to 1,164,709, or by 6·4 per cent. The increase of pupils was most marked in the Dacca Division, with an addition of 30,000 pupils; in Rajshahye, 19,000; and in Patna and the Presidency, with additions of 15,000 and 10,000 respectively. In each of the other divisions there was an increase of from 1,000 to 5,000 pupils, except in Chittagong which showed a decrease of 17,000. The changes in the number of schools were of a similar kind. Dacca headed the list with an increase of 1,157 schools, and Rajshahye with 923, Patna and the Presidency following with 625 and 367 additional schools. In the Chittagong Division there was a recorded loss of 1,225 schools, and in the Burdwan Division of 486, accompanied in the latter case by an increase in the number of pupils. Bhagulpore Division showed a decrease of 200 school. The losses and gains in the other divisions were trifling. In all recent years there has been an increase of 6,000, 8,000, or 10,000 schools a year. In 1883-84 the increase was less than 1,200. In only four divisions was there any considerable addition to the list of schools, and in two there was a marked diminution of the number. The explanation of this striking change is to be found in the discouragement which was given, in the Government Resolution on the last annual report of the Department, to the further search for indigenous schools beyond the range of effective supervision. An additional grant of a lakh of rupees for primary instruction, raising the total grant under this head to Rs. 7,00,000, was sanctioned by Government for the year under report; but the district officers succeeded in spending only Rs. 6,48,480. In addition to this, there were other primary schools for boys supported from the grant-in-aid allotment and the circle grant; and there were also 1,775 primary schools for girls, with 31,669 pupils. The total expenditure on aided primary education amounted to Rs. 6,67,330 against private expenditure to the amount of Rs. 19,54,000. The total number of aided primary schools is 60,932. These figures give an average income of Rs. 43 a year (including Rs. 11 from Government) for each pathsala guru.

As it is known that a village guru does not generally get less than Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month, it is clear that the amounts returned as private contributions do not include payments in kind or in food and lodging, and that the value of these indirect payments is little short of the fees shown in the returns. An analysis of the return of primary grant expenditure shows that 1,607 schools, with 47,893 pupils, were aided by stipends only, amounting to Rs. 52,428 for the year, the average Government expenditure upon each school being about Rs. 33; that 5,462 schools, with 166,160 pupils, were paid Rs. 1,59,195 in stipends and Rs. 49,786 in rewards and other payments, or a total of Rs. 2,08,981, being at the rate of Rs. 38 a school; and that 47,821 schools, with 810,729 pupils, received in rewards alone Rs. 3,12,891 in all, or at the rate of Rs. 6½ for each school. There were also 5,587 schools, with 83,804 pupils, which received Rs. 12,162 in sundry little payments, without sending pupils to any departmental or local examination. The average payment to each of these schools was a little above Rs. 2 a year, mainly for keeping attendance registers and submitting annual returns. These schools may be regarded as being in a stage intermediate between the purely indigenous schools and those that have regularly accepted the departmental standards of examination. A sum of Rs. 1,338 was spent in like manner on indigenous schools. Miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,680; distributed among payments to chief gurus for the inspection of subordinate pathsalas (Rs. 19,385), prizes (Rs. 18,281), printing and contingencies (Rs. 7,307), contributions to circle and model schools (Rs. 4,360), grants for houses and furniture (Rs. 5,264), special primary scholarships (Rs. 2,530), and other smaller charges.

Lower Primary Schools.

Advanced from 2,214 with 75,420 pupils to 2,464 with 90,805 pupils, giving an increase of 250 schools and more than 12,000 pupils. This increase was chiefly in the divisions of Burdwan, Dacca, and Bhagulpore; but all the divisions shared in it, except Chittagong and Rajshahye, which showed a very small decline. Out of 63,716 primary schools of all classes, 2,464 reached the upper primary standard: in other words, there was one upper primary school for every 25 lower primaries.

If to the 1,945 successful candidates from upper primary schools be added the 615 successful candidates from the lower departments of middle schools, the total number of successful pupils was 2,560, against 2,286 of the preceding year.

Upper Primary Schools.

Increased from 60,337 to 61,252, and their pupils from 1,016,482 to 1,073,904; the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Patna Divisions, and Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mehals showing a large increase, and the Burdwan, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions a marked decline. The decrease in Orissa and Chota Nagpore was small. The disappearance of a large number of pathsalas from the returns of the Burdwan Division was due to the loss of 523 schools in Bankoora and of 252 in Midnapore, which could not be made up by the gains in other districts. The Magistrate of Bankoora ascribed the decrease to a change of system in the administration of the primary grant during his absence on furlough. In Midnapore, under the new rules introduced by Mr. Wilson, pathsalas of less than six months' standing are not allowed to appear at reward examinations, and they have accordingly dropped out of sight for the year. In the Chittagong Division the heaviest reduction is in Tipperah, which lost 910 schools; but Chittagong lost 146 and Noakholly 169. The Magistrate of Tipperah accounted for the decrease partly by the unusual time at which the annual reward examination was held, and partly by the fact that it was held simultaneously at all centres, thus preventing the guru or miáhji of three or four pathsalas, which he teaches in rotation, from presenting pupils from more than one of them. The Deputy Inspector of Chittagong explains the loss by the exclusion of pathsalas with very small attendance and of low organization. Noakholly attributes the decrease to the ravages of small-pox last cold weather, in addition to other causes of a more general character. These general causes are applicable to the whole division.

In the previous year 39,798 pupils competed for the lower primary scholarship examination from 10,387 schools, and 16,792 were successful. There was in 1883-84 an increase of 592 competing schools, 908 candidates, and 3,219

successful scholars. The Patna Division showed a remarkable increase from 5,840 to 8,570. Of the other divisions, while Burdwan, Orissa, Rajshahye, and Dacca reported some increase, Presidency, Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Chittagong showed a slight falling off.

The standard now prescribed for upper primary schools includes—(1) the vernacular language; (2) the history and geography of Bengal; (3) arithmetic, including the native system of accounts; (4) part of the first book of Euclid; (5) elementary physics; and (6) the sanitary primer. These subjects are taught in the first two classes of an upper primary school. The lower classes are taught very nearly the same subjects as in a lower primary school, the highest standard of which is that of the lower primary scholarship, and includes—(1) *Bodhoday*, a vernacular adaptation of Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge; (2) handwriting and reading of manuscript; (3) arithmetic on the European method, up to compound division; (4) rules and formulæ for mental arithmetic on the native system; (5) native methods of accounts; and (6) the sanitary primer. Thus the upper primaries approximate to the fifth standard of elementary schools in England, while the lower primaries reach a standard above the third, but below the fourth. Under the existing classification primaries include those indigenous schools, and those only, which have adopted to any extent the departmental standards, or which send pupils to the central examinations. Those pathsalas, tols, and maktabs which conform to no departmental standards are now classed as private schools.

As the central examination of primary schools under the system of payment-by-results takes up a considerable portion of the time of Sub-Inspectors, an attempt has been made in some districts to transfer the work to unpaid local committees, with whom are associated the teachers of secondary schools in the neighbourhood. The object aimed at is two-fold, namely, to relieve the Sub-Inspectors of a portion of their heavy duties, and by holding the examinations on the same day at all the centres in a sub-division or a district to render the presentation of the same boys at different centres impossible. There is also much to be said in favour of the speed with which the work can be done under this system. On the other hand, each local committee is apt to set up an independent standard of efficiency of its own, and to regulate its recommendations for the payment of public money accordingly. The substitution of a non-professional for a professional agency is justified only so long as the inspecting staff is not strong enough for the duty.

Female education.

The following statement compares the statistics of female education for this and the previous year:—

	1882-83.*		1883-84.†	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Maintained by the Department	2	301	2	269
Ditto municipal boards	...	...	4	168
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	1,311	24,623	1,703	29,717
Unaided	85	2,561	76	2,013
Total ...	1,398	27,485	1,785	32,167
Girls in boys' schools	...	31,137	...	33,646
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,398	58,622	1,785	65,813

* The figures for 1883 include European schools, which cannot be separated from schools for native girls.
† The figures for 1884 exclude European schools, now separately returned.

The number of girls' schools increased from 1,398 to 1,785, and their pupils from 27,485 to 32,167. The number of girls in boys' schools also increased from 31,137 to 33,646; so that the total number of girls under instruction (exclusive of those reading in European schools) was 65,813 against 58,622, or, excluding 930 little boys attending girls' schools, 64,883 against 57,328. Besides the above, there were at the close of the year 12 private (indigenous) schools for girls, with an attendance of 339 pupils. It is noteworthy that from 1882 there have been more girls reading in ordinar boys' schools than in girls' schools,—a circumstance which affords ground

hope that female education is capable in this way of indefinite extension. The payment of a subsidy of one rupee a month to a teather for every four or five girls under instruction supplies him with a sufficient incentive to work a girls' class, and the plan has been tried with success in several districts. The large expansion of female education in recent years in Bengal has been mainly due to the encouragement of girls' classes established in connection with primary schools for boys. The Education Commission recommended that mixed schools for boys and girls should not be maintained except under special circumstances. The circumstances of Bengal doubtless differ in this respect from those of some other provinces; and the success that has attended the mixed system of education is a sufficient proof of this. But as to the fact of the success there can be no reasonable doubt. The necessary limitations to the system are found in the fact that girls seldom attend school after they are ten years old. Up to that age boys and girls play together, and there seems to be no reason why they should not also read together.

The total cost of 1,785 girls' schools with 32,167 pupils was Rs. 2,26,787 of which Government contributed Rs. 84,324. The expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 5,218, from fees Rs. 17,985, and from all other sources, mainly subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,19,260. The two Government high English schools cost altogether Rs. 21,350; the four lower primary schools maintained by municipal boards cost Rs. 820; 1,703 schools aided by Government or by municipalities (including one high school in Calcutta, 24 middle English, and 11 middle vernacular) cost Rs. 1,93,550; and 76 unaided schools (including 3 high and 4 middle) cost Rs. 11,067. Of the 1,703 aided schools, 325 were assisted from the grant-in-aid allotment and municipal funds, one from the circle grant, and 1,377 from the primary grant. The two Government schools are the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The numerical strength of the school department of the Bethune School was 112, and that of the college department 5. Three candidates appeared for the First Arts Examination, of whom two were successful, one being placed in the second division and one in the third. At the middle scholarship examination two out of five girls passed in the second division. The college department cost Rs. 3,508, of which Rs. 3,120 were paid by Government. The expenditure of the school department was Rs. 15,470, of which Government contributed Rs. 11,920: the fees in both departments amounted to Rs. 3,938. The Eden Girls' School at Dacca had 157 pupils, against 191 of the preceding year. The school cost Rs. 5,880, of which Government contributed Rs. 4,910, and Rs. 970 were raised from private sources, chiefly subscriptions. Three girls from the school passed at the upper and four at the lower primary scholarship examination. There were no candidates at the middle examinations.

The Church Mission Society's high school had 42 pupils, of whom two were Eurasians and 39 native Christians, and one was a Hindu. The expenditure was Rs. 5,796, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,760. The fee-receipts were Rs. 1,777. The Church of Scotland and Free Church orphanages were attended by 137 pupils in all. Although classed as middle schools, they have never attempted to teach the departmental standard. Under the zenana agencies were employed 107 teachers, who visited 1,643 women and children. The operations of the agencies are not confined to the town, but extend to villages easily accessible from Calcutta. Most of the remaining schools are classed as upper primaries, though they have never sent candidates to the upper primary scholarship examination. Six unaided schools in Calcutta with 503 pupils were reported; two of them have since received grants-in-aid.

In the Presidency Division the number of girls' schools rose from 243 to 303, and their pupils from 5,706 to 7,048. The Government expenditure in them rose from Rs. 13,173 to Rs. 14,640, and the expenditure from local sources from Rs. 28,891 to Rs. 29,858. There were also 3,168 girls in boys' schools against 3,088 of the previous year; so that the total number of girls under instruction was 10,216, or rather 10,123, excluding 93 boys attending schools for girls. Some additional provision, again, is made for female education in the 24-Pergunnahs by schools connected with zenana agencies, which have their head-quarters in Calcutta and are aided from the Calcutta grant. No girl passed by the middle vernacular standard; but one passed the upper primary

scholarship examination. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination were more favourable, and 30 girls were successful against 32 of the previous year. In the Burdwan Division the number of girls' schools increased from 127 to 151, and their pupils from 2,475 to 3,497 (including 34 boys). Girls in boys' schools declined from 8,534 to 7,503. In the Rajshahye Division the schools advanced from 51 to 150, and their pupils from 858 to 2,275. The number of girls in boys' schools also increased from 865 to 1,588; so that there was a total gain of 2,140 girls. In the Dacca Division girls' schools advanced from 552 with 8,162 pupils to 672 with 9,153 pupils. One was a high English school, four were middle vernacular, 14 upper primary, 648 lower primary, and five indigenous schools. Girls in boys' schools were 8,334 against 7,309 of the preceding year. There was thus a total increase of 2,016 pupils. One girl passed by the middle vernacular, nine by the upper primary, and 160 by the lower primary standard. In the Dacca district the girls' schools increased from 190 to 248, and their pupils from 2,864 to 3,481. The number of girls reading in boys' schools declined from 1,441 to 1,103. This is due to the fact that in several cases the girls reading in boys' schools were separated therefrom and formed into independent schools—a measure of questionable utility. In the Chittagong Division there were 200 girls' schools with 7,337 pupils against 188 with 7,356 pupils in the previous year. Of the 200 schools, four middle vernacular and one upper primary were aided from the grant-in-aid fund; 57 lower primary schools were aided by stipends and 137 by rewards from the primary fund; while one was unaided. Of the 7,337 girls under tuition, 2,600 were pupils of the schools mentioned above, and 4,737 girls were reading in boys' schools. In the Patna Division the girls' schools increased from 16 with 391 pupils to 39 with 645 pupils. Girls in boys' schools were 3,241 against 1,833 the year before. As in previous years, the number of girls at school in Durbhunga outnumbered those in the other districts of the division taken together, having risen from 1,690 to 2,163, almost all of them being found in boys' schools. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of schools rose from 28 with 413 pupils to 68 with 1,235 pupils. There were also 1,379 girls reading in boys' schools. The number of girls' schools and of girls under instruction is greatest in Monghyr and Bhagulpore, and least in Purneah. Two girls from the Bhagulpore girls' school appeared at the upper primary scholarship examination; both passed in the first division, and one obtained a scholarship. Two girls from a boys' school in Purneah passed the lower primary examination. Female education is said to be making satisfactory progress among the Sonthals and other aboriginal races in this division. In the Chota Nagpore Division the schools rose from 23 with 644 pupils to 49 with 1,482 pupils. Girls in boys' schools increased from 976 to 1,191. Two girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. Of the total number of girls at school in Chota Nagpore, 239 belonged to aboriginal races. In Orissa, girls' schools appear to have declined from 36 to 32, and their pupils from 953 to 887. But two of the missing schools were returned under another head as European schools, while a certain number of mixed schools have this year been returned as boys' schools, because the number of boys exceeded that of girls. Girls in boys' schools numbered 2,398 against 2,147 of the preceding year. Nine girls passed the upper and 16 the lower primary scholarship examination. The Zenana Association in Balasore is reported to have worked steadily and earnestly in promoting female education. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals there were 232 girls under instruction, chiefly in schools for boys.

The following figures show the stages reached by 64,841 girls in schools of organized instruction. In schools for girls exclusively, 22 are returned in the high stage of instruction approaching the University Entrance standard; 210 in the middle stage; 1,590 in the upper primary stage; 14,568 in the higher section, and 14,847 in the lower section of the lower primary stage. In schools for boys the numbers in the middle stage were 15; in the upper primary 290; in the lower primary, higher section, 12,488; and in the lower section 20,811.

Education of Europeans.

The Draft Code of Regulations for European schools in Bengal was accepted by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Department, dated the 8th

February 1883. In this Resolution it was ordered that the rules of the Code regarding (1) pupil-teachers, (2) building grants, and (3) scholarships, should be brought into operation at once, but that the other portions of the Code should not come into force for two years, except in the case of new schools. The object of this delay was to enable the Department to estimate the probable financial result of the introduction of the new system, and to determine whether any modifications of the rules or the scale of grants were necessary.

All the schools are now working fairly under the new system, and the next series of examinations will probably furnish satisfactory data for the determination of the new scale of grants. The new system has been very cordially accepted by the managers of schools, except in the case of two schools at Darjeeling. The annual examination of their children by an officer who is independent of the managers seems to be very much appreciated by the parents of scholars in Calcutta, where the system is much better understood than in other places.

The following table shows the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools on the 31st March 1884, and the number of scholars on the rolls, together with the corresponding number for the 31st March 1883. The table given in the last annual report included three schools that have since ceased to be recognized as European schools. These are the Church Mission Normal School, St. Chrysostom's, and the Christian school at Chinsurah. In order to make the comparison more fair, these schools are now excluded from the list in both years. The list of aided schools includes only those that were actually in receipt of Government aid on the 31st March:—

Class	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Number of scholars on the 31st March.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Government	1	1	81	97
Aided	45	49	4,746	4,945
Unaided	10	13	751	913
Total ...	56	63	5,578	5,955

The increase in the number of aided schools is thus accounted for. One new school was opened during the year, and six were transferred from the unaided list; all these schools receive grants under the Code, instead of fixed grants like other schools. Of the six schools transferred from the unaided list, two were new schools opened in the beginning of 1883, and one was a "private adventure" school. One aided school, St. Teresa's, was closed soon after the commencement of the year under report, and two other lost their grants because the managers refused to comply with the rules of the Code. One of these has since applied for the restoration of the grant. Twelve unaided schools submitted annual returns, but five or six others failed to do so. The number of scholars in these last is probably between 400 and 500, so that there are about 70 schools for Europeans in Bengal, containing about 6,300 or 6,400 scholars. Of these about 38 schools, with about 4,800 scholars are situated in Calcutta. Of the 12 schools returned as unaided, one has since received a grant; another has applied for a grant, but the average attendance is insufficient to qualify it.

In the following table the schools are classified according to Article 15 of the Code. The Old Church Parochial Home is omitted as not being strictly a school:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Number of Scholars on the 31st March.					
			1883.			1884.		
	1883.	1884.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High	19	11	1,430	695	2,125	1,366	347	1,713
Middle	20	34	1,098	933	2,031	1,551	1,898	3,449
Primary	23	16	485	850	1,335	326	467	793
Total ...	55	61	3,013	2,478	5,491	3,243	2,712	5,955

The Government expenditure on European education was as follows:—On the Government school Rs. 12,701, on aided schools for monthly grants Rs. 70,870, building and furniture grants Rs. 12,504, pupil-teachers' grants Rs. 900, on inspection Rs. 15,054; and on scholarships Rs. 52. There was a decrease of about Rs. 9,000 in the monthly grants-in-aid, against an increase of about Rs. 16,000 in the previous year. This decrease is due partly to the exclusion of some schools previously classed as European and partly to the reduction of the grants of the twelve schools in Calcutta that had previously been aided on the payment-by-results system. The expenditure on special grants varies very much from year to year; in 1882-83 there were only three grants of Rs. 12,000, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively, while in 1883-84 there were fourteen grants, the amounts ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100. The cost of inspection is a new item. In former years the schools were placed under the Circle Inspectors, and the cost of inspection was not separately calculated.

The Calcutta Girls' School was included among high schools in 1883; but it did not send up pupils to the Entrance examination last year, and no provision is made for teaching up to that standard. It was therefore returned as a middle school.

There was a decrease in the number of scholars in most of the boys' schools, the decrease being greatest in St. Joseph's Seminary, St. James' school, and the Doveton. In 1883 there was a similar decrease, except in the Doveton, which showed a very large increase. It is probable that this decrease was due to a tendency on the part of parents to keep their children for a longer period in primary and middle schools; and it appears that the instruction given in the lower classes of such schools is better than in the corresponding classes of high schools.

At the Entrance examination 44 students passed out of 78 who attended. All the aided schools sent up candidates to the examination, except St. Xavier's Branch School, and all succeeded in passing candidates, except the Free School. This was the first time that any candidate was passed from the Protestant European School, Cuttack. It was also the first time that girls had been sent up from any of the European schools in Lower Bengal. Four candidates appeared from the Doveton Institution, and one from the Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh; three out of the five passed, all in the first division, and all obtained scholarships. St. Xavier's College and the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies each gained a scholarship of the first grade.

Five middle schools receive aid under the rules of the Code. The grant to the Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally, was made in May 1883. The Wesleyan Preparatory School in Sudder Street was opened at the beginning of 1883 as a primary school, and was placed under the Code on the 1st February 1883. The Pratt Memorial School was returned last year as unaided; it received a grant on the 1st September. The Misses Stark's School in Circular Road is the first "private adventure" school that has been aided under the new rules. The East Indian Railway School at Khagoul was a mixed primary school in 1882-83; in September 1883 a boy's school was opened at the same place and under the same management. The number of boys in the new school rapidly increased. The grant to the mixed primary school was withdrawn on the 1st March, and the two schools placed under the Code as departments of the same school. The Jewish boys' and girls' school is classed among European schools, though very few of the scholars come under the definition of the term European as given in Article 3 of the Code. The managers of the school have adopted the new system completely, and the higher classes of both departments were examined in December by standards III and IV. The only difference between this and other middle schools is that Hebrew is taken up as a second language throughout the school. The number of scholars increased very rapidly during the past year; a new school-house was taken in June 1883, because the old one was too small; but in December some of the class-rooms in the new school were again crowded.

Among primary schools the Purneah Convent School was placed under the Code in November 1883. The school was opened in January 1883. St. Placid's School for boys at Chittagong was formerly aided, but lost its grant some years ago. The school was placed under the Code in May 1883.

St. Scholastica's School for girls in the same place was opened in May 1883, and was placed under the Code on the 1st April 1884: a grant of Rs. 19,373 has been sanctioned towards the erection of a school-house. The scholars in both of these schools belong to the poorest section of the Eurasian community; out of 70 children in the girls' school, only 20 were able to pay 2 annas a month as schooling fees. The European school at Dinapore was opened in August 1883, and received attendance grants from the 1st October.

Except in the case of schools newly aided, the examinations held during the past year did not affect the grants, and the conditions under which the examinations were conducted were not sufficiently normal to allow of their being used as the basis of an inquiry into the financial result of introducing the system of grants under the Code.

Special instruction.

There were 22 training schools for masters with 1,090 pupils, three training schools for mistresses with 117, one school of Art with 139, nine law schools with 664, six medical schools with 722, five engineering and survey schools with 354, four industrial schools with 144, seven madrassas with 1,323, and 41 with 765 pupils.

There was an increase of one Government and one aided training school for masters, and of one aided training school for mistresses. The School of Art, and the colleges and schools for teaching law, medicine, and engineering were the same in number as the previous year; but under each head there was a considerable, and under some a large, increase in the number of pupils. The unaided industrial school at Ranchi accounted for an increase of one under that head. Madrassas show a nominal loss of eight, due to the transfer of some of them to the head of unaided private institutions. "Other schools" of special instruction show a large increase, arising from the erroneous inclusion of 35 kyoungs in the Chittagong district under this head instead of under unaided private institutions. The other six were composed of three music schools, two Sanskrit schools, and a jail reformatory school.

Training schools.

There were six aided training schools for masters and three for mistresses, and 16 Government normal schools for masters, including two training classes at Ghatsilla in Singbhoom and at Ungool in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. These latter are not separate institutions, but are classes for the training of gurus, attached to an ordinary middle vernacular school and taught by its head pundit. The total number of pupils increased from 1,142 to 1,207. Normal schools (or as they are now more correctly to be called, training schools) are either first-grade schools, which prepare students through a three years' course for the post of head vernacular teacher in a middle school; or third-grade schools for the training of gurus, the course in which lasts for six months or a year. Second-grade schools formerly taught a two years' course: there were none of this class during the year under report. To each first-grade normal school is attached a model or practising school, in which the pupils under training as teachers acquire a practical knowledge of their art. The first-grade schools are those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Rungpore, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack; the third-grade schools are at Motihari, Balasore, Pooree, Palamow, Chaibassa, and Julpigori.

At the vernacular mastership examination for students of first-grade normal schools and private students 292 candidates passed out of 355 from the normal schools.

Law.

There were seven Government colleges of the first grade, to each of which a law class, preparing for the B.L. degree, was attached. The total number of law students increased during the year from 554 to 664. The Metropolitan Institution and the City College (both unaided) have now by far the largest number of law students on their rolls, the lower rates of fees charged having drawn almost all the students from the Presidency College. At the latter College the number of law students fell from 11 on the 31st March 1883, and from 121 in 1882, to six on the last day of the year under report. The large falling off was due to the affiliation in law of the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, in both of which the fees charged are at the rates of Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5 for the three classes respectively, while the fee-rate in the Presidency College is Rs. 10 a month in the two higher classes and Rs. 5

a month in the lowest. The total expenditure in the law classes of the Government colleges was Rs. 27,342, against Rs. 27,086 in the preceding year. The law department of the Presidency College, which was for years a source of income to the college, cost Government Rs. 10,680 in 1882-83, and Rs. 16,658, or all but a fraction of the total expenditure, in 1883-84. The lecturers in all the other Government colleges are paid from fees, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 11,876, the total expenditure upon the classes being Rs. 9,589. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the number passed was 51 against 94 of the preceding year; eight passed in the first and 43 in the second division.

Medicine.

The 'orthodox' system is taught in the Medical College of Calcutta, and in the four vernacular schools at Sealdah, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. In the Medical College the number of students slightly decreased, from 126 to 117; in the four vernacular schools it advanced from 391 to 461. In the Dacca Homœopathic School the number rose from 46 to 144. Thus the total number of students of medicine increased from 563 to 722. At the Medical College all the students undergo a course of medical training for five years, though the hospital apprentices read for only three years in the college; their first two years being spent with a regiment. The test for admission to the full University course of five years, up to the degree of M.B. or L.M.S., is that of the First Arts examination. The admission of women to the classes of the Medical College during the year under review marks a new stage in the history of medical education in Bengal. The question was first raised in the year 1876, and it then met with a favourable reception from Sir Richard Temple, who was Lieutenant-Governor. It was again discussed in 1879; but on neither occasion with any practical results. In 1881 the question was brought before the Council of the Medical College by the Educational Department, on a wish expressed by the parents of certain young women, who had passed the Entrance or the First Arts examination of the University, that their daughters might be permitted to attend the Medical College. The Council, however, refused sanction to the proposal on various grounds, the most solid being the undesirability of reducing the standard of qualification for admission to the college; one of the points in the proposal having been that women should be admitted after passing the Entrance examination only. The question was then submitted for the orders of Government, the proposal for reducing the standard for admission being abandoned. Government took a broad and liberal view of the matter; and not only sanctioned the admission of women to the Medical College on the same terms as men, but guaranteed to them every facility in the prosecution of their medical studies. Special women's scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for five years in the Medical College, were created, and will be awarded for the next ten years, without restriction of numbers, to all women candidates who join the Medical College after passing the First Arts examination. In some subjects the women attend separate, in others common lectures. All the classes worked most successfully, and not a single hitch or difficulty occurred. The session began with 126 students; 39 students of previous years rejoined the classes, and there were 32 new admissions; thus there was a total of 197 students, against 228 of last year. At the end of the session 4 senior scholars and 4 paying students passed their final M.B. or L.M.S. examination; 15 hospital apprentices passed and left for regimental duties; while 5 senior and 3 junior scholars, one free student, and 48 paying students ceased to attend. Thus at the close of the session the strength of the college was 117, against 126 of the previous year. Of these 29 were hospital apprentices, and the remainder University students. For the First M.B. and L.M.S. examinations 42 candidates went up and 21 passed, of whom eight were placed in the first division. The number passing last year was 12. Of 28 candidates at the final examination for the license in medicine and surgery, 10 passed, against 11 of the preceding year. Nine candidates obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, against 7 of last year. Three native *dais* passed in midwifery, against 5 of last year. Six pupil-nurses also qualified as midwives, against the same number of the preceding year.

Thirty seven out of 47 candidates of the Campbell Medical school, 33 out of 40 of the Dacca Medical school, 23 out of 34 of the Temple Medical

school, and all nine candidates of the Cuttack Medical school passed the final examination.

Engineering.

The institutions for teaching engineering and its allied subject, surveying, are the Engineering College at Seebpore, the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and the municipal survey school for the training of ameens at Ranchi. The total number of students in these institutions was 354, against 328 of the year before, the increase being confined to the Government vernacular schools, and chiefly to those of Patna and Cuttack.

The number of students in the engineer department on the 1st April 1884 was 55; 26 in the first-year class, 17 in the second, 11 in the third, and 1 in the fourth; against 61 on the same date of the previous year, and 66 in April 1882. The number of students in the apprentice department on the 1st April 1884 was 111; 37 in the first-year class, 44 in the second, 16 in the third, 11 in the fourth; and 3 in the fifth; against 105 and 104 in the two preceding years. The second and third-year engineer classes went to Muddapore for the annual survey work. The first-year engineer class, and the first, second, and third-year apprentice classes, were instructed in surveying at the college during the cold weather. Irregularity in attendance and inattention to duty in the workshops prevailed among the students, especially the native students, during the earlier part of the year; but a great improvement is reported to have taken place in these respects under the enforcement of stricter rules.

Large additions were made to the college buildings, chiefly in providing superior accommodation for lodging the native students. The library was considerably enlarged. Mineral specimens and crystal models were procured during the year from the Indian Museum, and telegraphic apparatus from the Government Telegraph Department. A large collection of specimens, illustrating the manufacture of iron and other substances, was also procured from the International Exhibition through the exertions of Professor Mondy; they have been deposited in the College Museum, with the names of the donors attached. The receipts of the college from fees were Rs. 5,221, and the expenditure was Rs. 57,999, against Rs. 5,790 and Rs. 57,316 respectively in the previous year. On the result of the examinations, one certificate was issued for the grade of Assistant Engineer, one for that of Sub-Engineer, three for Overseer, and 81 for Accountant.

At the Dacca Survey School, there were on the 31st March 53 students, against 52 of last year. For the final examination 21 candidates appeared and 13 passed, against 9 of the previous year. The demand for the passed students of the Dacca Survey School continues to be as active as before. At the Patna Survey School, the number of students on the 31st March was 54, against 43 of the previous year; 39 Hindus and 15 Mahommadans. All the 12 students of the second-year class passed the final examination, against 9 of last year. At the Cuttack Survey School there were on the 31st March 66 students, against 51 of last year, and 43 of the year before—a fact that shows the popularity of the school and its appreciation by those for whom it is chiefly intended. Of 15 candidates at the final examination 13 passed. The Ranchi Survey Class opened in 1882-83 for training *amins* for employment in the Chota Nagpore estate, and in the road-cess, and other local works. It is supported entirely from municipal funds, and was attended by 15 students, against 16 of last year. All the students were native Christians of aboriginal birth, belonging to the poorer classes of society. The work of instruction is carried on during his leisure hours by the third master of the Ranchi zillah school, for which he receives an extra allowance of Rs. 10 a month. Instruction is given in practical geometry, mensuration, surveying with chain and compass, and plotting from the field-book.

Art and Industry.

There are no very important institutions under this head, except the Government School of Art in Calcutta, which has been steadily advancing of late years in prosperity and usefulness. The other schools show little change. The number of students at the School of Art on the 31st March was 139, against 96 of the previous year and 77 of the year before. The steady increase in numbers shows the popularity of the institution and the estimate in which it is held by the public. Of the total number of students,

48 were in the elementary class. The remainder were distributed over the following classes: architectural, cast-drawing, modelling, oil-painting, water-colour, lithography, wood-engraving, wood-carving, and metal repoussé work. The last two classes are new, having been opened in February 1884. All the students were doing well, especially those in the higher classes, who are taught figure-drawing from the cast, oil-painting from life, &c. The students of these and of the industrial art classes were employed during the greater part of the year in working for the Calcutta Exhibition. They gained for the school one gold, two silver, and three bronze medals, besides three first and three second-class certificates. The specimens of pottery and metal repoussé work were much appreciated, and sold to advantage. Several orders for duplicates of the exhibits have been received. The wood-carving was hardly so successful. In addition to the work for the Exhibition, the modelling class executed for the South Kensington Museum nine casts from remains of the city of Gour. The receipts from fees were Rs. 2,803 against Rs. 2,466 of last year, and the expenditure Rs. 18,109 against Rs. 16,847. Some applications were received for the admission of ladies to the School of Art, but they could not be entertained owing to the want of room consequent on the increased number of students. The Art Gallery received numerous and valuable additions during the year. Sixteen oil-paintings were selected from the collection of Mr. Joseph Schnell in the Calcutta Exhibition at a cost of Rs. 7,200. Four were also purchased from Mr. Van Ruitt, the well-known artist of Bombay. Lord Northbrook sent out a large consignment of pictures, books, and other works of art, purchased from the balance of the sum of £1,000 remitted to him some years since. The consignment also included a valuable portfolio containing 38 engravings of the frescoes of Giotto, 58 chromo-lithographs, and 28 engravings of the Arundel Society; a portfolio containing 29 drawings in water-colour of the Taj at Agra; and a number of etchings, engravings, and pamphlets of various kinds. The Ranchi Industrial School is under the Berlin Mission, and receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month from Government. It consists of a carpenters' and a blacksmiths' department, and is attended by poor native Christians, mostly of aboriginal birth. The number of students on the 31st March was 28 against 30 of last year. The pupils receive monthly stipends of one or two rupees, and are trained in blacksmith's and carpenter's work, particularly the latter. A European Superintendent was appointed towards the close of the year under review. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,200, the amount paid by Government. The Dehree Industrial School is a middle vernacular school, maintained by the Public Works Department for the education of the children of the workmen at Dehree, though other children of the neighbourhood are also allowed to attend. Though returned as an industrial school, the industrial element in it is litle more than an appendage to the ordinary middle course of instruction. The Patna Industrial School receives no grant from Government, and has furnished no returns. The Artizan Schools at Nawadi, Mokamah, Jamalpore, Shahebgunge, and Dinapore are maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the education of the workmen employed under it, and were attended by 165, 42, 61, 48, and 133 students respectively. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The only other schools of special or technical training are the Music School at Calcutta, managed and maintained since the year 1871 by Raja Surendra Mohan Tagore, C.I.E., and two music schools in the Bankoora district. The number of pupils in the former has declined from 43 to 32. Both vocal and instrumental music is studied and practised, there being one class for vocal music and three for instrumental. The latter includes the *sitar*, *behalina* (violin), and *mridanga*. The expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which a grant of Rs. 300 was made by Government. The fee-rate is one rupee in all classes. The two music schools at Bankoora and Bishenpore together returned 30 pupils. They received grants of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 from the primary fund of the Bankoora district. The grants were withdrawn and the schools closed from the 1st April 1884.

Agricultural Scholarships.

In accordance with a resolution of the Government of Bengal in 1880, two scholarships were created of the value of £200 a year each, tenable in an English agri-

cultural college for two years, and a half by natives of Bengal Behar, and Orissa who have passed the B.A. examination on the physical side. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was also made to each selected candidate for the voyage to England, with a similar allowance for the return journey. At the fourth election the two scholarships were awarded to Babu Dwijendra Lal Ray, M.A., and Babu Nrityа Gopal Mookerjee, M.A., tenable in the Cirencester Agricultural College. Hitherto the agricultural scholars from Bengal used to enter for the January term; but it has now been decided that future scholars shall join the college at the beginning of the May term, which will bring them to England at a time when they are much less likely to suffer from changes of climate. The Government of Bengal, under orders dated the 27th July 1883, sanctioned the establishment of two scholarships at the Cirencester College, one of £50 and the other of £20, to be competed for by holders of agricultural scholarships from Bengal in order to encourage the study of veterinary science. The highest of these two scholarships was won at the close of the session in 1883 by Babu Grish Chander Bose, M.A., who has now returned to England after completing a distinguished course at the college. The other scholar of the year, Babu Byomkesh Chakrabatti, M.A, was compelled by continued illness to put off his examinat on, and his scholarship has been renewed by the Government of Bengal for another session.

Literature and the Press.

Vernacular press.

THE number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was sixty-five, showing an increase of ten as compared with the number in the preceding year. Of these, six were daily, two bi-weekly, forty-nine weekly, three fortnightly, and five monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—Bi-weekly papers, two in Urdu; weekly papers, one in English and Urdu, five in Hindi, one in Persian, two in Urdu, four in Uriya; monthly papers, two in Assamese, two in Uriya, and one in Hindi. Twenty-eight papers appeared in Calcutta, six in the remainder of the Presidency Division, six in the Dacca Division, five in the Burdwan Division, three in the Patna Division, three in the Chittagong Division, four in the Rajshahye Division, five in the Orissa Division, and one in the Bhagulpore Division. One weekly paper was also published at Sylhet, one at Chundernagore, and two Assamese monthly papers at Sibsagar. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. Twelve newspapers in Bengali, two weekly journals in Hindi, two weekly and one bi-weekly journal in Urdu, one monthly in Assamese, and two monthly in Uriya were started during the year. Eight newspapers in Bengali, one bi-weekly in Urdu, and one fortnightly in Uriya ceased during the year. Two newspapers in Bengali were also started and ceased during the year. The leading papers were the *Navavibakar*, the *Sahachar*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Sulava Samachar*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Samaya*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Surabhi* (Calcutta), the *Sadharani* (Chinsurah), the *Som-Prakash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Dhaka Prakash* (Dacca), the *Bharat Mehir* (Mymensingh), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), and the *Charuvarta* (Sherpore in Mymensingh).

Of the daily newspapers, one had a circulation of 1,000, two between 625 and 520, and two between 450 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one had a circulation of 12,000, one of 4,000, one of 3,000, one of 1,500, fourteen between 500 and 1,000, and the rest of less than 500. One of the fortnightly papers had a circulation of 653.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of books received was 2,218, being greater than that received in 1882 by 650. The average number of books received in a year has not up to this time exceeded 1,600; so the number of books which came in to the library last year was more than 37 per cent. in excess of the average.

Of these publications, 360 were in English and 1,858 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follow:—

Place of publication.	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,636
Presidency Division	111
Dacca ditto	207
Patna ditto	109
Burdwan ditto	61
Orissa ditto	75
Chittagong ditto	17
Rajshahye ditto	2
Total ...	2,218

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore or Chota Nagpore Division.

The total number of unilingual books, exclusive of periodicals, received was 1,589, against 981 in 1882, and they may be classified as follows according to the languages and subjects:—

Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
1. Arabic	.....	1	1	Brought forward ...	1,030	276	1,306
2. Assamese	11	1	12	8. Musulmani-Bengali .	48	43	91
3. Bengali	715	204	919	9. Persian	4	4	8
4. English	222	41	263	10. Sanskrit	19	55	74
5. Hindi	79	28	107	11. Santali	4	.....	4
6. Khasi	1	.....	1	12. Urdu	35	4	39
7. Moudari...	2	1	3	13. Uriya	61	6	67
Carried over ...	1,030	276	1,306	Total ...	1,201	388	1,589

Subject-matter of Work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of Work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
Arts	31	8	39	Brought forward ...	815	148	963
Biography	9	2	11	Philosophy	7	5	12
Drama	83	2	85	Poetry	122	25	147
Fiction	82	49	131	Politics	2	1	3
History	69	40	109	Religion	162	201	363
Language	254	26	280	Science (mathematical)...	63	3	66
Law	46	4	50	Do. (natural & other)	28	5	33
Medicine	33	7	40	Travels and voyages ...	2	.....	2
Miscellaneous	208	10	218				
Carried over ...	815	148	963	Total ...	1,201	388	1,589

Arts.

The books received on this subject were neither many in number nor very varied in description. The higher arts were almost unrepresented, with the exception of music and painting. The most interesting work on music was one by Rajah Surendro Mohun Tagore, entitled "Hindu Music from various authors," consisting of a collection of papers on Hindu music by European connoisseurs in the art, like Sir William Jones, Captain Willard, Sir W. Ouseley, &c. An elementary work on the same subject, explaining *Ragas, Raginis, Talas, &c.*, was also published in Hindi. Works relating to the art of painting have only begun to come in within the last year or two, and are therefore very few in number. They all come out of the Calcutta Art Studio, an association of artists who are mainly, if not exclusively, students or ex-students of the Government School of Art. The pictures issued by the studio generally relate to subjects in Hindu religion and mythology. A few works on some of the useful arts, such as agriculture, cookery, and caligraphy were received during the year. Of these, *Krishi-siksha*, an elementary work on agriculture, written in Uriya, by Babus Bhubaneswar Dutta and Nimai Charan Mitra for use in the schools of Orissa, and *Nathipatha*, a work intended for use in the Orissa path-salas and containing a collection of specimens of handwriting as met with in Court papers in that province, deserve notice.

Biography.

Of the several biographical works received during the year, the following may be noticed:—*Isacharitamrita*, or *The Nectar of the Life of Jesus Christ*, by Babu Trailokya Nath Sanyal, and *Mahapurushcharit*, or *Lives of Great Personages*, by Babu Grish Chundra Sen. The former contains a narrative of all the interesting incidents in the life of Jesus Christ, and of all his actions as a religious teacher, and an exposition of the moral and religious principles which were preached by Him; and the latter, a memoir of Abraham, compiled from some Persian

works. A memoir of Martin Luther, entitled *Martin Lutharer Jibancharit or Karyakalap*, or the Life and Actions of Martin Luther, was published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. A memoir of the late Justice Dwaraka Nath Mittra was written in English by Babu Dinabandhu Sanyal.

Drama. Of the 72 dramas received during the year, the following deserve notice:—*Kalmrigayá*, or the Fatal Hunt, written by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Some new dramas were published in Hindi, in one of which, entitled *Bhárátdurdasá*, India is described as being in a very miserable condition on account of the increase of sickness, the growth and prevalence of malaria, the rise in the price of food-stuffs, the multiplication of taxes, &c.

Fiction. Of the works of fiction written during the year, the following may be mentioned as deserving of special notice:—*Ananda Matha*, by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. The incidents of the book seem to have been suggested by the account of the Sannyasi disturbance given in Dr. Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*, and in Warren Hastings' own correspondence, published by Mr. Gleig.

History and Geography. Of the historical and geographical works received during the year, the three works on Indian history, by Babu Hira Lal Chakrabarti, Babu Nani Lal Mukharji, and Babu Rajani Kunta Gupta, respectively, deserve notice. A brief history of Orissa in Uriya, by Kumar Baikuntha Nath De, and a geography of the district of Balasore, by Babu Durga Churn Sahu, B.A., were also published during the year. *Aryadiger Sankshipta Pauránik Itihás*, or a brief Pauranik history of the Aryas, was another work written during the year for educational purposes.

Language. Several primers, readers, keys, grammars, and dictionaries were published during the year 1883. Among the primers, Pandit Iswara Chandra Bidyáságara's primers are in most general use in this country. Among the readers, Babu Jogendra Nath Bidyabhusan's *Atmotsarga*, or Self-Dedication, deserves notice. The lessons given in it consist of brief notices of men who have devoted their lives to the service of their fellowmen. Learned treatises on Sanskrit grammar and rhetoric were written and reproduced by Mr. A. Burooah. Babu Hrisikesh Sástri wrote a Prákrita grammar, entitled *Prákrita Byákaranam*, for the use of the students of Sanskrit dramas, in which Prákrit is copiously used.

Law. Among the legal publications of the year, the following deserve prominent notice. A treatise by Mr. Justice Field, entitled *Landholding and the Relation of Landlord and Tenant;* a minute by the Chief Justice of Bengal on the new Rent Bill; and a work on the Taluqdari Settlement in Oudh explaining the fundamental principles of that system, by Babu Rájkumar Sarbádikári.

Medicine. The predominance of homœopathic works on medicine was as marked during the year 1883 as it was in many preceding years. Allopathic publications, which are always few in number, are generally written for use in the medical schools. Chakrapanidatta's medical works, entitled *Drabyagunagrantha*, or Book describing the Properties of Objects, with a Bengali translation, was published during the year by Kabiraj Kailas Chandra Sen. Kabiraj Rasik Lal Gupta commenced reprinting with a Bengali translation a very large and authoritative work on Hindu medicine by Bhába Misra, entitled *Bhába Prakásh*, and a similar reprint of one of Bagbhat's most celebrated works, entitled *Astangahridaya*, was begun by Kabiraj Bijayaratna Sen Gupta. An interesting pamphlet on the history and uses of tobacco was written by Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh.

Miscellaneous. Of the miscellaneous works, the following may be specially mentioned:—An anonymous work, entitled *Jála Pratápchánd*, describing the entire story of the so-called *Jála (spurious) Rajah of Burdwan*, and throwing a flood of light on the social and administrative history of Bengal fifty years back. *Minatattwa* and *Gotattwa*, by Babu Jnanendra Kumar Raya Chaudhuri. The former is a work on fishes, containing a general description of that class of animals, as well as detailed accounts of the fish of this country, &c., and the latter describes the degeneration of cows in this country, and points out how their breed may be improved, &c. *Bibidh Prasanga*, a collection of papers in prose, by Babu Rabindra Nath

Tagore. A collection of papers relating to subjects of social, literary, and educational interest, by Babu Rájnáráyaṇa Basu, was published by Messrs. B. Banerjea and Co., an interprising firm of book-sellers in Calcutta. *Astádasbidyá*, describing the eighteen main branches of Sanskrit learning, as well as all the sub-divisions of each branch, by Babu Gobinda Mohan Ráya Bidyábinod. A pamphlet, in English, on *High Education and the Present Position of the Graduates in Arts and Law of the Calcutta University*, published by Babu Krishna Chandra Ráya. In it figures are adduced to show that native graduates do not, as is commonly stated, prefer Government service to independent business, and that there is yet ample room for their employment in the service of the State.

Philosophy.

Of the philosophical works of the year, the following may be noticed:—Babu Bireswara Pánde's *Mánabatattwa* in Bengali, in which abstruse metaphysical questions concerning God, creation, transmigration, the eternity of the universe, conscience, duty, liberty, and equality are discussed: and Kumar Rádháprasád Ráya's *Bijnánkalpa-latiká*, in which the mind of man in both its intellectual and moral aspects comes under review, and an explanation is given of the use and misuse of the moral feelings and the passions, and of the practical purposes which they are calculated to serve. Some philosophical works were also written in English.

Poetry.

Of the poems of the year, the following deserves special notice:—*Dasamahábidyá*, by Babu Hem Chandra Banerji. In it *Sakti*, or *Force*, in its non-phenomenal form, is represented as being too mysterious to be understood, and the ten forms of *Sakti*, called *Dasamahabidyá* in the Tantras, are described as implying in different ways cruelty, sternness, and destruction on the one hand, and knowledge, benevolence, conservation, and progress on the other.

Politics.

Two works on politics, written in English, were received during the year. One of them, bearing the *nom de plume* "Britannicus," was the outcome of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The other, entitled *Eclecticism, Part I*, by the Reverend H. Fisher Corbyn, dealt with the question of religious neutrality, the local self-government scheme, &c.

Religion.

Of the original works on religion, the second volume of *Bháratbarsiya Upásak Sampradáya*, or Indian Religious Sects, by Babu Akshaya Kumar Dutta, may be specially mentioned.

Amongst Brahmo publications, *That Marvellous Mystery—the Trinity* and *Lectures in India*, in English, by Keshaba Chandra Sen, and a Bengali work by Babu Nabakánta Chatterji, entitled *Bhrahmo Dharmer Lakshana O Upásanapaddhati*, and containing a brief exposition of the characteristics of the Brahmo religion, deserve notice.

Science.

Of the scientific works published during the year, the following are worthy of notice:—A work on human physiology, entitled *Nara Sarir Bidhána*, by Babu Ashutosh Mitra as the first of a science primer series in Bengali. A text-book of Indian botany by Dr. W. H. Gregg, written specially for Indian students. Four new works on hygiene and three on physical geography were written for educational purposes. Of the former, two were written by Babu Annada Charan Khastgir and Babu Bhuban Mohan Sarkar respectively, and of the latter, one was written in Uriya by Babu Durgá Charan Shahu, B.A.

Travels and Voyage.

One book written in Bengali and one in English were received under this head. The Bengali book was written by Babu Grish Chandra Basu, M.A., giving an account of his voyage to England to read at the Cirencester Agricultural College, and of what he has seen there. The English book, descriptive of a tour from Simla to Lahoul, was written by Mrs. J. C. Murray Aynsley.

Periodical Literature.

Among the Bengali periodicals started in the course of the year, the following may be specially mentioned:—The *Nabyabharata* and the *Andolana*. The former was started with the view of making it a first class periodical, and in the latter political topics are more largely admitted than in any other Bengali periodical. Of the

old periodicals, the *Banga Darsan*, the *Bándhaba*, and the *Bhárati* were conducted with great ability. Two useful magazines, conducted in English, by Bengali gentlemen—the *Bengal Magazine* and the *Oriental Miscellany*—ceased to appear last year, probably from lack of public support. But the year 1883 saw the first Uriya periodical—the *Shebaka*. It is a monthly paper, edited by Babu Bhábagráhi Dáss, and containing articles of a miscellaneous nature.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications, of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867, was 2,222, against 1,752 in 1882-83, or an increase of 470. Of this number, 1,593 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and 629 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 3,606-8-3, against Rs. 3,258-7-9 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 120, against Rs. 148.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

A FULL account of the monuments of archæological value in Bengal was given in the Administration Report for 1881-82. No monuments of any archæological interest were discovered in 1882-83, and no measures of conservation of any importance were carried out during that year. During the past year the works connected with the repairs and partial restoration of Sher Shah's Tomb at Sasseram in Shahabad, the old temple at Budha Gya, and the fortress at Rhotasgarh were completed. The expenditure incurred on each of these monuments is shown below :—

	Rs.
Sher Shah's Tomb	8,299
Budh Gya Temple	4,078
Rhotasgarh Fortress	11,702

A small sum was expended in removing rubbish from the interior of the Adina Musjid at Punduah and in repairing the Kuddum Rusool gateway which forms the eastern entrance into the citadel of Gour. No other works were undertaken during the year for want of funds. Arrangements were made for the safe custody of the buildings that were repaired.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical administration.

THE ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or partly by Government, in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1884 consisted of :—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop.
The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Registrar of the diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
16 Chaplains of the Church of England.
1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
11 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society.
7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Burial Board under Act V of 1881.

The drainage and gravelling of the new Roman Catholic portion of the Lower Circular Road cemetery, with the filling up of a tank therein, was completed during the year, and the whole of the new ground has now been put into order, with the exception of a tank in the Church of England ground, which will be filled up next year.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Seventeen marriages, against ten in the previous year, were performed during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872). Of these, twelve were solemnized at Calcutta, two at Dacca, one at Patna, one at Mymensingh, and one at Burrisal. Two Europeans were married under the Act.

Stationery.

THERE has been a change in the mode of calculating the value of stores received from England. The valuation was made in previous years on the actual cost of stores paid in India under the local contract system, while in the year 1883-84 it was made on the figures obtained from the invoices sent by the Secretary of State and calculated at Rs. 12 per pound sterling plus 10 per cent. on account of charges for freight, packing, &c. This resulted in a considerable reduction in the value of stores.

The total value of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 16,11,852 against Rs. 16,73,418 in the preceding year. There was therefore a satisfactory decrease of Rs. 61,566. Country paper was more extensively resorted to by all the presses, except the Bengal Secretariat and the Presidency Jail Presses, where the number of stock forms printed was small. The consumption of English printing paper was much reduced by the introduction of the country-made badami or buff papers and the white papers produced at the Bally Mills. The substitution of country-made papers and envelopes for those of English manufacture resulted in a saving of Rs. 41,566. The quality of the "arsenicated paper" prepared at the Cuttack Jail was not satisfactory, and considerable difficulty was felt in the matter of shipment and delivery.

In spite of the encouragement given to articles of native manufacture, it was found impossible to obtain stores, such as penknives, scissors, glass ink-pots, &c., of suitable quality and in sufficient quantity. The resources of the local manufacturers were not equal to meeting demands on a large scale. Every effort will continue to be made to utilize such local products as are available, even in small quantities, and to encourage the manufacturers to increase their outturn.

The total expenditure on account of establishment and contingent charges of the Stationery Department was Rs. 64,343, or 3·9 per cent. of the total value of stores issued. The charges on account of local purchases showed an increase of Rs. 51,125. This is attributed to the issue of country paper in larger quantity and the local purchase of country millboards and several other articles. The total receipts from stationery sold to officers not authorized to receive supplies free of charge amounted to Rs. 32,260 against Rs. 30,089 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the value of stationery issued for provincial and imperial services :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial services	8,00,696 1 0	6,73,941 10 0	.....	1,26,754 7 0
Imperial services	7,19,404 1 0	7,23,349 1 0	3,945 0 0	.....
Total ...	15,20,100 2 0	13,97,290 11 0	3,945 0 0	1,26,754 7 0

It will thus be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 3,945 in the value of stationery issued for imperial services, and a decrease of Rs. 1,26,754 in that issued for provincial services.

The number of forms and books printed during the year was 59,376,563 against 86,823,349 in the preceding year, and the number issued was 55,754,508. This marked decrease in the number of forms printed was due to the unexpended stocks of the preceding year having been brought into circulation.

Printing.

THE statement below exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
OUTTURN.				
Jail Press	1,60,409 3 7		1,14,973 12 9	
Secretariat Press	2,21,531 7 2		2,28,057 8 2	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	22,058 11 7		23,098 8 11	
Darjeeling Press	2,383 15 0		4,094 10 2	
		4,06,383 5 4		3,70,224 8 0
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	29,399 7 8		50,355 11 3	
Book debit charges	1,047 7 9		391 9 8	
Secretariat Press	1,93,120 0 10		1,91,550 8 8	
Book debit charges	635 2 2		2,000 4 6	
Publishing Department	11,361 2 8		12,760 4 4	
Darjeeling Press	2,876 15 5		6,105 8 4	
		2,38,440 4 6		2,63,163 14 9
Difference ...	.....	1,67,943 0 10	.....	1,07,060 9 3

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,973-12-9, which was Rs. 45,435 below the earnings of the previous year. The decline is chiefly due to a falling off in the demands of the Stationery Office for forms.

The expenditure, however, shows an apparent increase of Rs. 20,956-3-7 arising from the purchase during the year, and the year preceding, of improved plant and material which was debited to the Press in the year of report. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 72,764 against Rs. 1,28,353 in the preceding year.

Secretariat Press.

The Secretariat Press shows an increase of Rs. 6,526-1 in the outturn, while there was an apparent falling off in the expenditure of Rs. 1,569-8-2 owing to the non-presentation within the year of bills which had fallen due.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for* 1883-84. CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Establishment	1,64,496 13 9	By value of work done	2,28,057 8 2
„ Contingencies	11,957 4 3		
„ Postage	120 3 0		
„ House-rent	6,480 0 0		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	8,796 11 5		
„ Book debit charges	2,000 4 6		
Difference ...	34,206 3 3		
Total ...	2,28,057 8 2	Total ...	2,28,057 8 2

Publishing Department.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the despatcher, sirkars, and gazette duftries	2,542	4	1	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette, Civil List*, and other miscellaneous publications	23,098	8	11
,, Contingencies	296	4	9				
,, Postage	9,921	11	6				
,, Portion of house-rent ...	720	0	0				
Difference ...	9,618	4	7				
Total ...	23,098	8	11	Total ...	23,098	8	11

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	23,098	8	11
For printing done for semi-Government offices ...	16,151	13	0
Total ...	39,250	5	11

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,72,748	0	8
Contingencies	12,903	9	0
Postage	10,041	14	6
Materials	14,722	13	2
Total ...	2,10,416	5	4

Economic Museum.

THROUGHOUT the year the Economic Museum was in considerable confusion owing to the transfer of its collections to the International Exhibition, where they suffered considerably at its close. The efforts which were made in former years to render the economic collections more complete were consequently relaxed to a certain extent, and little or no progress was made during the year. It is, however, hoped that the light thrown upon the resources of Bengal by the late Calcutta International Exhibition may not be without effect upon the Economic Museum, and that the collection of economic products will soon attain a higher standard of completeness than before. It is intended to make good all the losses caused by the transfer of the collection to the Exhibition and by the confusion which ensued on its breaking up. The final arrangements are delayed by the correspondence which is still passing between the Government of India and this Government regarding the establishment of a permanent museum on the site of the Exhibition buildings.

Zoological Gardens.

THE total income of the gardens during the year amounted to Rs. 52,398 against Rs. 41,149 in 1882-83, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 38,264 in 1882-83 to Rs. 52,277 in 1883-84. The figures for 1882-83 are exclusive of the special grant of Rs. 8,000 made by Government for iron railings round the gardens and the expenditure incurred on account of the same.

The receipts from donations and subscriptions show a further falling off as compared with the maximum income of Rs. 17,970 from those sources in 1879-80 and the minimum income of Rs. 1,500 in 1882-83. Only Rs. 550 were received under that head during the year of report. This amount consisted wholly of subscriptions from life members, and no donations, properly so called, were received at all.

The total number of visitors to the gardens during the year under report was 188,532 against 126,080 in 1882-83 and 130,826 in 1879-80, which was the largest number since the establishment of the institution. This increase is believed to have been due, in part at any rate, to two causes. In August 1880 some aborigines from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were brought to Calcutta and lodged in the gardens, and during the first month of their stay the average weekly number of visitors went up from 1,980 in July to 8,685 the next month. The Calcutta Exhibition, which attracted a large number of people from the mofussil, also increased the weekly attendance considerably. Although, therefore, a falling off in the total attendance as compared with that of 1883-84 may be looked for during 1884-85, the reduction of the entrance fee, which took effect in October 1882, would perhaps lead to a steady increase in the number of visitors as compared with the number in 1882-83.

The most interesting additions to the menagerie were two Himalayan bears from Mergui in Tenasserim. The donation is of special scientific interest owing to the fact that it affords the first authentic evidence of the occurrence of this species in the Mergui fauna. Two Sumatran double-horned rhinoceri and a full grown female Malayan tapir were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,500. Such animals are seldom brought to the Calcutta market for sale, and the Committee did well to take the opportunity of purchasing them.

Measures have been taken to carry out one of the main objects of the foundation of the gardens by forming a dairy farm and the nucleus of a breeding establishment on the Begunbari grounds. This area has been reclaimed and fenced in; sheds have been built; nine heifers and one bull have been imported from Australia, and some fine hybrid stock has been produced by crossing country cows with Gyal and Mithur bulls.

Among the members of the Committee of the Zoological Gardens are several gentlemen whose scientific and practical attainments qualify them to undertake the task of creating for Bengal the improved breed of cattle which is so greatly needed. If the Committee would undertake systematic cattle-breeding with a view to the requirements of the cultivators in the widest sense, they would do much to solve the question of improving the agricultural system of the country. The duties of the Director of Agriculture, who will shortly be appointed, would in that case be confined to distributing and utilizing to the best advantage the animals supplied to him by the Committee,

and a portion of the funds which would otherwise be expended on the doubtful experiment of local cattle farms might be placed at the disposal of the Committee. This would set free for the purchase of animals, and for general zoological purposes, the amount which the Committee now spend upon the Begunbari Dairy Farm. The Committee has been asked to consider these proposals, and draw up a scheme for giving effect to them. The Director of Agriculture will be added to the Committee in order that he may place before them his views as to the actual wants of the cultivators in the matter, and the conditions as to size, endurance, food, &c., with which milch and plough-cattle must conform if they are to be of practical use to the ordinary cultivator.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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I.—*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1883-84.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered—	
Bengal	70,419*
Behar	44,164
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,589
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,823

* Excluding the Sooderbuns, 5,309 square miles

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.
Burdwan	16·00	49·59	1·88	67·47	97·9	78·6	103·7	70·1
Bankoora	6·65	44·26	1·61	52·52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soory	7·59	58·77	0·96	67·32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	9·93	37·68	1·50	49·11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	10·12	41·60	4·71	56·43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howrah	7·76	36·16	2·92	46·84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugor Island	9·02	54·11	2·89	66·02	92·2	81·6	95·9	74·0
Alipore	7·75	38·52	4·12	50·39	94·1	78·9	100·2	69·6
Kishnaghur	6·01	19·31	2·48	27·80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	12·32	34·60	3·62	50·54	95·4	77·1	100·1	69·5
Berhampore	8·63	30·08	1·30	40·01	97·5	77·6	105·2	69·2
Dinagepore	13·01	41·70	0·60	55·31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	4·89	29·81	2·03	36·73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauleah	7·10	23·46	2·50	33·06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rungpore	19·20	38·40	0·32	57·92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	10·81	35·23	1·10	47·14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	14·43	25·86	2·77	43·06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	12·28	100·69	0·78	113·75	64·2	.....	71·6	.....
Julpigoree	15·04	127·07	0·86	142·97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	21·78	111·71	0·20	133·69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	14·31	38·90	3·29	56·50	90·4	75·8	93·0	68·7
Furreedpore	20·10	34·44	1·76	56·30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrisal	21·68	42·75	6·74	71·17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing	15·90	39·91	1·62	57·43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	26·81	94·16	12·15	133·12	86·7	75·2	90·7	67·0
Noakholly	25·75	105·80	11·13	142·68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commilla	20·55	65·45	7·23	93·23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangamati Hill ...	31·88	61·36	10·02	103·26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agartola	20·35	48·03	7·34	75·72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	2·78	36·57	0·40	39·75	103·1	78·0	110·0	72·4
Gya	2·91	42·93	0·64	46·48	107·9	81·2	115·8	71·3
Arrah	2·30	29·34	0·55	32·19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozufferpore	3·53	45·88	0·08	49·49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhanga	3·16	38·84	0·13	42·13	94·5	76·4	102·9	66·9
Chupra	1·97	36·55	0·36	38·88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motiharee	4·90	32·55	0·03	37·48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	3·08	25·23	0·65	28·96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	2·48	38·14	0·54	41·16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	4·89	33·30	0·19	38·38	94·1	74·0	103·7	64·9
Nya Doomka	2·78	43·95	1·11	47·84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	6·48	58·95	1·81	67·24	103·0	79·7	109·4	72·2
False Point	5·75	61·92	5·52	73·19	89·4	78·2	92·8	80·7
Pooree	2·21	50·58	8·39	61·18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	12·54	47·57	3·10	63·21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	5·43	45·76	1·03	51·22	102·5	77·5	108·3	70·5
Ranchee	6·44	53·39	2·84	62·67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chybassa	7·95	49·12	1·83	58·90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulia	6·86	54·68	3·15	64·69	.....	.....	.....	.....

1883.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
89·8	79·1	94·5	75·4	74·8	53·3	82·0	45·4	2·88	8·45	2·30
87·4	79·5	90·6	73·0	73·6	57·5	78·0	49·9	3·06	7·58	2·94
88·0	78·5	92·5	74·9	73·2	53·9	78·8	46·7	3·02	8·41	2·31
89·7	78·9	94·6	76·0	76·3	52·6	85·1	46·2	3·69	9·06	3·11
89·3	78·8	93·7	74·8	74·6	51·4	81·6	45·1	3·01	8·75	2·30
67·8	57·1	71·4	54·4	48·3	35·0	55·0	26·7	5·30	8·85	3·73
88·4	78·9	93·8	75·0	75·5	55·7	83·5	50·4	3·15	7·07	2·28
85·0	76·0	90·1	73·9	74·5	58·4	83·1	50·2	3·61	7·30	3·32
91·9	80·2	99·9	74·2	73·4	48·2	77·9	43·5	2·37	7·62	1·59
91·1	78·9	99·2	70·5	75·0	47·6	78·6	42·1	2·56	8·66	1·48
90·1	80·6	96·4	78·3	72·8	51·0	78·9	45·8	1·67	5·95	0·99
91·2	79·2	98·2	76·4	75·6	44·7	81·8	37·7	2·04	7·78	1·61
88·1	78·1	93·4	75·3	80·5	54·3	82·5	49·1	2·94	7·67	2·64
87·0	77·7	92·4	73·9	74·5	53·3	78·2	46·0	3·04	6·76	4·98
83·5	73·6	89·3	71·2	69·4	48·0	72·9	42·9	2·74	9·01	2·09

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
PROVINCES.	COMMISSIONERSHIP.	NAMES OF EXECUTIVE DISTRICTS.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,693	1,391,823	Burdwan	32,627	3,667	1
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora	18,747	5,460	1
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory	7,848	3,273	7
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,515,565	Midnapore	33,560	13,875	14
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	31,177	2,292	10
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah	105,206	1,487	5
		Total	17	13,849	7,393,954		229,165	30,054	53
	Presidency	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	...
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	21
		Nuddea	5	2,755	1,655,721	Kishnaghur	27,477	2,964	10
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore	8,495	4,732	17
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna	506	2,890	6
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore	23,605	3,585	8
		Total	23	12,030	8,204,912		744,741	19,251	62
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore	12,560	6,921	7
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	5
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore	13,320	6,737	9
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra	6,179	4,202	2
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,311,728	Pubna	15,267	3,921	3
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling	7,018	943	...
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree	7,936	971	3
		Total	14	17,379	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	29
	Dacca	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca	79,676	6,422	14
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore	10,263	4,655	11
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal	13,136	4,336	17
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh	10,561	12,609	15
		Total	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	57
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong	20,969	1,376	12
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Shudharam	5,124	2,471	9
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Commillah	13,372	6,451	18
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamattee	792	815	3
		Total	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	42
		Total for Bengal	79	70,419	35,607,628		1,208,707	117,294	243

British Territory.

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					Revenue.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	20	12	557	2,65,908	30,45,683	2,58,738	2,91,372	28,986	1,29,018	65,473	38,20,270
5	29	15	377	1,52,840	4,60,226	88,892	1,74,219	16,538	42,480	17,621	7,99,976
6	28	.....	267	1,59,636	8,12,034	1,03,968	1,42,028	15,656	58,242	4,608	11,36,536
15	45	15	964	4,09,808	25,99,453	2,14,306	4,06,127	34,712	1,47,838	38,526	34,40,962
8	30	12	815	4,81,273	13,04,210	3,95,424 (exclusive of Howrah Town).	3,30,722	22,814	1,79 288	1,13,333	26,78,261
6	19	9	610	2,62,172			86,274	17,073		2,29,123	
50	.....	.....	3,590	17,31,637	82,21,606	10,62,328	14,30,742	1,35,779	5,56,866	4,68,684	1,18,76,005
...	.....	.....	2,321	25,63,927	26,718	18,75,518 (inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah Town).	18,67,110	71,371	.....	25,27,015	63,66,732
21	29	10½	2,029	8,24,282	14,63,582	4,00,933 (exclusive of Suburbs).	5,43,327	56,838	1,02,487	5,52,099	31,19,266
12	28½	24	695	3,23,799	9,11,052	1,10,774	2,68,291	21,363	65,992	65,003	14,42,475
12	32	16	519	2,79,529	8,33,631	1,03,348	4,15,793	64,847	72,524	16,031	15,06,174
6	34	12	395	1,51,087	5,75,802	58,190	2,30,874	24,098	70,508	8,365	9,67,837
10	33	13	785	3,22,349	12,42,346	1,58,641	2,29,784	14,706	62,786	59,958	17,68,221
61	.....	.....	6,744	44,64,973	50,62,131	27,07,404	35,55,179	2,53,223	3,74,297	32,28,471	1,51,70,705
7	Criminal. 60 / Civil 30	15	409	1,88,734	16,52,558	90,582	2,01,306	6,778	78,530	12,713	20,42,467
10	34	24	426	2,97,788	8,85,836	84,996	1,51,270	8,817	75,250	24,803	12,30,980
11	25	10	499	2,39,925	10,22,478	1,75,223	2,93,609	21,476	1,29,399	9,467	16,51,652
6	42	22	256	1,19,552	4,79,830	49,045	79,356	5,784	44,579	8,226	6,66,820
7	32	8	366	1,95,776	3,97,415	83,813	2,08,321	13,910	52,415	17,935	7,73,809
5	36	.....	257	1,88,968	1,12,454	1,07,256	33,161	1,596	25,377	33,522	3,13,366
6	.....	.....	276	1,61,204	3,75,620	55,410	82,731	5,693	36,004	3,522	5,58,980
52	.....	.....	2,489	13,91,947	49,26,191	6,46,325	10,49,763	64,054	4,41,554	1,10,187	72,38,074
11	48	12·5	676	4,78,670	4,99,588	2,47,261	5,99,109	36,955	65,489	1,29,855	15,78,257
9	35	31·6	419	2,21,782	5,47,920	72,360	2,96,787	27,693	56,634	13,086	10,14,430
11	90	29	570	2,83,820	14,69,635	98,852	5,35,732	58,823	93,751	18,464	22,75,257
11	71	16	540	2,84,223	8,45,079	2,90,470	6,17,406	30,871	1,45,463	27,722	19,57,011
42	.....	.....	2,205	12,68,495	33,62,222	7,08,943	20,48 984	1,54,342	3,61,337	1,89,127	68,24,955
7	44	11·2	467	3,16,886	8,35,664	1,98,036	3,76,258	32,417	90,163	26,161	15,58,699
7	67	25	303	1,67,775	6,25,540	15,806	2,68,381	31,371	73,889	3,539	10,18,526
7	30	10	320	2,38,371	10,23,062	82,525	4,48,725	29,798	89,965	18,410	16,92,485
3	80	.....	650	2,19,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	1,740	9,42,685	24,84,266	2,96,367	10,93,364	93,586	2,54,017	48,110	42,69,710
229	.....	.....	16,768	97,99,737	2,40,46,416	54,21,367	91,78,032	7,00,984	19,88,071	40,44,579	4,53,79,449

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
PROVINCES.	COMMISSIONER-SHIP.	NAME OF EXECUTIVE DISTRICTS.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters towns.	Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,078	1,756,856	Patna ...	170,654	5,635	15
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya ...	76,415	9,659	7
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah ...	42,998	5,641	8
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,417	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	4
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	7
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,280,382	Chuprah ...	51,670	4,379	7
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari ...	10,307	7,766	1
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr ...	55,372	6,448	4
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	6
		Purneah	3	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah ...	15,016	5,687	7
		Maldah	1	1,901	710,448	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,250	3
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,465	1,568,093	Doomka ...	2,075	11,254	15
		Total for Behar ...	40	44,164	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	84
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,516	1,738,165	Cuttack ...	42,656	12,841	5
		Ungool	...	881	101,903	.....	.....	379	...
		Bankee	..	116	56,900	.....	.....	177	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree ...	22,095	5,166	1
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore ...	20,265	6,331	1
		Total for Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	7
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	16,806	7,833	2
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchee ...	18,443	12,130	7
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6,006	3,001	...
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia ...	6,115	6,147	7
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	16
		GRAND TOTAL ...	133	150,589	66,691,456		1,953,183	248,706	350

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					REVENUE.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	26	11·5	1,300	6,48,256	14,60,540	7,80,543	3,32,972	32,036	1,54,705	1,38,795	29,07,591
9	48	24	811	2,76,468	14,30,817	6,10,835	2,33,537	22,438	1,95,670	44,551	25,37,848
12	56	35	611	3,79,377	17,12,632	3,42,838	2,86,488	16,980	1,37,803	38,881	25,35,542
8	50	24	439	1,82,891	8,01,993	1,89,419	1,59,584	24,389	1,85,716	32,329	13,93,430
10	32	15	483	2,55,087	9,71,655	2,22,254	3,34,209	29,226	1,30,546	40,798	17,28,688
9	53	41	539	2,45,318	12,26,118	3,43,625	2,60,862	24,923	1,46,252	35,557	20,37,337
5	60	.....	335	1,43,013	5,12,213	2,09,970	84,002	13,705	68,309	12,178	9,00,477
7	40	25	488	1,74,132	8,86,163	3,71,564	1,85,176	20,746	1,42,252	43,649	16,49,550
11	45	25	468	3,32,352	5,77,986	2,91,487	2,64,653	22,033	1,29,711	46,996	13,32,866
6	45	20	542	2,14,381	11,62,588	2,63,034	2,39,669	14,631	81,235	18,143	17,79,300
5	50	26	262	99,377	4,27,575	1,34,992	87,000	5,743	23,473	9,568	6,94,356
15	35	.....	392	1,64,385	2,25,557	1,17,585	96,621	7,396	.....	7,210	4,54,369
115	.....	.....	6,670	31,15,037	1,13,95,937	38,86,146	25,64,773	2,34,171	14,01,672	4,68,655	1,99,51,354
8	30	25	607	4,32,763	8,85,957	2,32,388	1,66,746	10,102	53,932	37,269	13,86,394
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	70	20	426	1,41,352	4,73,689	92,070	68,962	5,538	25,549	11,923	6,77,731
6	40	12 to 15	498	1,90,026	4,09,781	1,73,385	52,859	4,356	25,030	8,928	6,74,339
21	.....	.....	1,531	7,64,141	17,69,427	4,97,843	2,88,567	19,996	1,04,511	58,120	27,38,464
7	70	30	522	1,86,125	1,16,886	2,03,182	90,364	5,017	45,597	10,558	4,71,604
10	40	.....	501	2,56,740	1,15,125	2,96,937	95,224	7,725	73,747	11,597	6,00,355
2	70	44	161	60,968	68,539	22,889	7,032	428	.....	1,954	1,00,842
9	60	30	313	1,29,699	82,216	94,807	95,920	6,891	22,241	9,596	3,11,171
28	.....	.....	1,497	6,33,532	3,82,766	6,17,815	2,88,540	19,561	1,21,585	33,705	14,84,972
393	.....	.....	26,466	1,43,12,447	3,75,94,546	1,04,23,171	1,23,19,912	9,74,712	36,35,839	46,05,059	6,95,53,239

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494·99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total ...	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9,658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9,184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	663·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,122	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682·04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567·46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097.964	601·48	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397 607	392.294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224.134	515,416	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719·78	72	78	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensing	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481·99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,397	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholly	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474,823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,259	19.638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts for

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	.....	290	37	16	182,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921,395	.....	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	.....	.....	.....	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,204	.....	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali		
653,992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	.....	4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....		148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
531,025	1,007,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73,970	1	.....	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	*7,421,816	*10,379,293			

which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	279,455	575,964	615,622	282,819	282,451	1,756,856	845·45	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	326,699	694,334	809,845	389,231	386,972	2,280,382	868·71	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	36	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·23	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	70
Maldah	126,202	224,416	241,626	122,582	121,824	710,448	373·72	14	4	8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,746	471,204	468,391	314,126	314,372	1,568,093	286·93	181	158	2,718
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	817	943	3,319
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,030	1,833	6,091
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	316,436	538,629	587,565	310,625	301,346	1,738,165	494·35	278	234	1,819
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Banker	9,181	19,378	19,210	9,070	9,242	56,900	490·52	.....	.....	11
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,658	16,932	85,821

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION—*continued.*						OCCUPATION.				
Hindu.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricul. turists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,541,061	213,141	1	22	6		254,540	604,243	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,010,958	269,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,246	573,319	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
379,153	329,525	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,457	210,541	Bengali.		
847,590	108,899	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,083	448,247	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,687,608	47,259	.....	3	29	935	295,479	553,775	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
56,619	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,717	15,731	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	*13,401,984	*19,716,121			

which no details are available.

E.—

2. *Statement of work done by non-professional parties*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	14	2,180
	Bankoora	128	16	.....	451	179
Orissa	Khoorda in Pooree ...	.....	.....	The thakbust system is not followed.	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	Manbhoom	591	Tenures	.....	1,236	.....
	Singbhoom	309	Ditto	.....	.....	.....

5. *Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Demand.			Collec	
Division.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	81,64,203	4,96,211	86,60,414	77,54,459	42,054
Presidency	51,33,303	1,85,086	53,18,389	48,90,003	24,950
Rajshahye	49,62,235	1,38,659	51,00,894	47,72,710	36,809
Dacca	33,46,412	4,31,344	37,77,756	29,87,501	43,535
Chittagong	24,90,479	2,51,101	27,41,580	22,40,016	35,512
Patna	81,80,804	1,40,640	83,21,444	79,68,882	24,488
Bhagulpore	33,58,900	72,548	34,31,448	31,90,770	23,548
Orissa	19,25,737	2,99,671	22,25,408	15,69,777	13,240
Chota Nagpore	3,77,814	25,040	4,02,854	3,41,966	16,479
Total ...	3,79,39,887	20,40,300	3,99,80,187	3,57,16,084	2,60,615

6. *Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1882-83.		Revenue for 1883-84.	
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year...	3,54,02,032	3,52,46,751	3,53,04,609	3,48,20,565
Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during present year.	66,153	86,311	2,18,393	2,17,683
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	4,48,153	.....	4,56,988	.....
Collections from Government estates	28,41,893	28,34,898	28,73,873	25,56,298
Income fram sale of Government estates	.....	1,811	.....	49,561*
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	.....	1,55,601	.....	2,14,461
Total ...	3,78,61,925	3,83,25,372	3,79,39,887	3,78,85,568

(*a*) These amounts will not correctly result from substracting the figures in column 5 from column 4 owing to arrear collec- while both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There

FISCAL.

from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers Completed.				Expenditure from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remarks.
	English.		Vernacular.				
	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.	Rs.	
.....	29	29	4	3	30,592	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,429	589	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,564	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,674	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,706	.....	

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1883-84.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
tions.				Net Balance.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,91,826	33,267	82,21,606	8,352	3,66,015	64,441	4,30,456	24,446
1,33,508	3,670	50,52,131	20,246	2,18,350	27,662	2,46,012	85,733
1,12,715	3,957	49,26,191	20,399	1,45,117	9,187	1,54,304	61,365
3,07,590	23,596	33,62,222	12,996	3,15,376	87,162	4,02,538	1,98,031
1,90,071	18,667	24,84,266	24,442	2,14,951	17,921	2,32,872	25,708
1,17,471	5,227	81,16,068	3,488	1,85,974	15,914	2,01,888	3,70,431
60,781	4,770	32,79,869	1,641	1,44,481	5,457	1,49,938	86,903
1,68,380	18,030	17,69,427	11,810	3,40,898	1,03,273	4,44,171	1,33,795
22,726	1,595	8,82,766	206	19,369	513	19,882	3,806
15,05,068	1,12,779	3,75,94,546	1,03,580	19,50,531	3,31,530	22,82,061	9,90,218

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
.....	3,48,20,565	11,35,483(*a*)	.....	.....	The increase is attributed to the re-settlement of temporarily settled and Government estates.
.....	2,17,683	21,285(*a*)	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,44,951	24,11,347	11,25,293(*a*)	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	* This amount includes the price of railway lands.
.....	.....	4,384	.....	.....	
1,44,951	3,74,49,595	22,86,450	2,225	1,75,570	

tions (Rs. 16,17,847) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4; is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,03,580 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1883-84.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to amend the Estates' Partition Act, 1876.	Hon. Mr. Dampier...	To provide that no separate estate liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than Rs. 10 shall be created under the provisions of Bengal Act VIII of 1876.	Withdrawn on the 23rd February 1884.
2. Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To confer on the people of Bengal the privilege of managing their own local affairs, by the establishment of District and Local Boards and Union Committees throughout the Province.	Preliminary report by the Select Committee upon a part only of the Bill presented on the 29th March 1884. Further consideration of the Bill postponed till next Session.
3. Bill to provide for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for a supply of filtered water to the Suburbs by the Corporation of Calcutta.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 1st March 1884.

Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1883-84 *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1884.			
An Act further to amend Bengal Act IV of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging House Act).	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To extend the operation of section 7 of the original Act to the owners of unlicensed houses who are in the habit of receiving lodgers by day.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 29th January 1884; Governor-General's assent, 1st March 1884.
Act No. II of 1884.			
An Act to amend the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.	To extend, with retrospective effect, the Calcutta Tramways Act (B.C.) 1880 to such portions of the town of Calcutta as are not within the limits of municipal jurisdiction.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 17th March 1884; Governor-General's assent, 22nd April 1884.
Act No. III of 1884.			
An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To modify and extend the law relating to Municipalities with the object of giving the people a larger share in the management of their own affairs.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 4th April 1884; Governor-General's assent, 15th April 1884.
Act No. IV of 1884.			
An Act to enable the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta to contribute towards the cost of the police employed in those Municipalities.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To make a portion of the Police Fund chargeable on the Municipal Funds of the Howrah and Suburban Municipalities respectively, and to provide that the entire cost so debited shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the police estimate.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 4th April 1884; Governor-General's assent, 22nd April 1884.
Act No. V of 1884.			
An Act further to amend the "Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (B.C.), 1876."	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To empower the Supreme Government to authorise the Commissioners at any time to contract loans out of India and in other than Indian currency.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 4th April 1884; Governor-General's assent, 2nd May 1884.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1. (*Civil and Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1883, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL

1. (*Civil and Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers with the cost*

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under chief court, but superior to chief courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
								Judges of chief court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to chief district courts.	Judges of chief courts of districts.	Judges of district courts other than chief courts.	Judges of other subordinate courts.
1			2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sq. miles.	Souls.								
Province of Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,842	64,611,524	(a)29	30	(b)157	(1) 12	...	(2) 30	(3)74	(4)243
		Criminal...				44	(c)130		...		(d)45	(e)1,733
		Revenue...				44	(c)130		...	9	.....	38
	Ditto not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,030	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	8	19
		Criminal...										
		Revenue...										
	Total ...		150,872	66,383,117	30	42·3	147	13	...	42	127	2,033

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head Total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire province, the average number of districts financial results.

Columns 16 and 17. The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that

(*a*) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(*b*) Munsifs.
(*c*) Executive Divisions.
(*d*) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.
(*e*) Three hundred and twenty-eight Stipendiary and 1,405 Honorary and special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1883, *of Tribunals.*

Total Number of Cases decided				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous and cases before appellate courts.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
435,036	36,372	20,735	2,376	95,82,196 0 0	77,37,446 0 0	
151,726	(*f*)8,573	7,369	(*g*)2,447			
10,109	570	462	251			
16,804	939	915	54	79,292 5 6	1,30,771 2 7	
613,675	46,454	29,481	5,128	96,61,488 5 6	78,68,217 2 7	

Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	(1) High Court Judges ...	11	1
	(2) District Judges ...	28	1
	(2) Additional Judges ...	1	...
	(3) Subordinate Judges ...	(*h*)13	36
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	(3) Small Cause Court Judges	(*i*)9	16
	(4) Munsifs	(*k*)12	231

and sub-districts for civil, criminal, and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the the harges on account of buildings are included in colum 17.

(*g*) Applications for revision of proceeding of Lower Courts.

(*h*) Of these five are Deputy Commissioners; four Assistant Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge; and four are Covenanted Civil Servants vested with similar powers in respect of original suits only.

(*i*) Two of these are Deputy Commissioners.

(*k*) Of these two are Assistant Commissioners and the remaining 10 Covenanted Civil Servants vested with the powers of a Munsif.

B.—JUDICIAL.

2. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		4	3	1
Do. relating to the army and navy ... Chapter VII		2	2	1
Do. against the public tranquillity... ... do. VIII		2,869	2,402	2,097
Do. by or relating to public servants ... do. IX		281	240	215
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X		4,911	4,834	4,561
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI		3,312	3,174	2,989
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do. XII		157	151	125
Do. relating to weights and measures ... do. XIII		335	326	318
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ... do. XIV		8,552	8,495	8,311
Do. relating to religion ... ... do. XV		43	31	31
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	Offences affecting life	1,134	1,029	920
	Attempt at murder and culpable homicide	73	62	55
	Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	156	135	106
	Hurt	11,289	9,431	5,956
	Attempt at hurt	3	3	3
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,536	3,187	2,164
	Criminal force and assault	52,180	38,877	18,013
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	525	358	272
	Rape	248	186	155
	Attempt at rape	2	2	2
	Unnatural offence	77	69	63
	Attempt at unnatural offence	1	1	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ...	Theft	32,476	24,986	15,984
	Attempt at theft	16	16	13
	Extortion	1,397	932	619
	Attempt at extortion	1	1	1
	Robbery and dacoity	413	320	223
	Attempted robbery and dacoity	11	7	7
	Criminal misappropriation of property	912	670	512
	Criminal breach of trust	3,167	2,155	1,539
	Receiving of stolen property	2,086	2,017	1,952
	Cheating	1,936	1,156	820
	Attempt at cheating	5	5	5
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	26	15	14
	Mischief	8,136	5,871	3,370
	Attempt at mischief	13	13	12
	Criminal trespass	28,486	24,346	8,521
	Attempt at criminal trespass	95	91	17
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... ... Chapter XVIII		316	268	247
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... do. XIX		120	96	76
Offences relating to marriage ... ... do. XX		4,732	2,756	1,476
Defamation ... ... do. XXI		896	542	323
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ... do. XXII		2,451	1,986	1,250
Offences under special and local laws		78,864	76,596	66,868
	Total ...	2,57,248	2,17,843	1,50,208
For the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		6,113	5,151	3,246
	GRAND TOTAL ...	263,361	222,994	153,454

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1883.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
10,017	3,106	6,078	19	814	
307	184	114	.....	9	
7,920	2,443	5,327	6	144	
3,954	1,737	2,010	15	192	
173	74	84	.....	15	
468	119	333	.....	16	
12,332	686	11,617	1	29	
62	37	22	.....	3	
1,716	749	631	15	321	
82	38	31	2	11	
139	78	51	1	9	
9,554	4,221	4,971	21	341	
4	1	3	.....	.....	
3,930	2,411	1,303	9	207	
25,517	13,529	11,592	20	376	
496	346	113	1	36	
228	160	45	.....	23	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	
74	44	23	.....	7	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
23,487	10,294	11,994	30	1,169	
15	3	12	.....	.....	
915	644	224	2	45	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
826	474	303	1	48	
26	22	4	.....	.....	
733	331	380	.....	22	
1,820	1,124	587	1	108	
3,362	1,052	2,139	9	162	
1,080	717	316	.....	47	
6	.....	6	.....	.....	
18	7	10	.....	1	
5,214	2,897	2,141	2	174	
17	3	12	.....	2	
13,705	6,720	6,361	30	594	
20	10	10	.....	.....	
404	282	76	13	36	
121	52	69	.....	.....	
2,019	1,617	296	8	98	
425	322	89	.....	14	
1,718	688	1,010	1	19	
93,445	13,224	79,367	73	781	
2,26,355	70,450	1,29,752	280	5,873	
4,640	1,286	3,199	16	139	
230,995	71,736	152,951	296	6,012	

B.—JUDICIAL

3. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485 ...	28	49
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,489	14,921
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	1,095	1,159
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	462	1,210
5. Possession, Chapter XII	(*a*) 396	.....
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,010	1,022
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	38	38
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	211	217
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	927	927
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,113	1,480
Total ...	8,769	21,023
Total for the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	120	163
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,889	21,186

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under Sections 107, 109, 110. 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases under

N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this Statement, there were two cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter

4. *(Criminal.)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under section 14	207	1	40	161	.....
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2,19	7	782	1,349	25
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	173,78	225	56,005	80,732	28,997
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	47,36	31	11,717	9,270	25,939
District and divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	18	.....	13	164	.....
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,397	9	716	828	693
Courts of Sessions	3,113	7	1,142	1,472	3
Superior Courts	(*a*)168	.....	27	129	.....
Total ...	229,405	280	(*b*)70,442	94,095	55,657
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4,802	16	1,335	1,961	1,340
GRAND TOTAL ...	234,207	296	71,777	96,056	56,997

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, Code of Criminal Procedure.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 367 and 374, Code of Criminal Procedure.
Column 2.—That of the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only
Column 3.—A note against the figure for each court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, the orders passed by it, or as pending, if orders have not been passed.
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either
Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting-point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till
General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of Statement No. 3, but should agree with those of Statement No. 2.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Province of Bengal during 1883.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
9	40	
3,454	11,129	
339	744	
277	907	
.....	.....	(*a*) Of these, 391 cases were decided during the year.
43	979	
28	10	
5	212	
451	475	
125	1,350	
4,731	15,846	
49	114	
4,780	15,960	

the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints

will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2, and in Statement 4. Persons convicted under Statement 5.
Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.
XLVI, Section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of Various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1883.

OF— Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*a*.)—Of these, one was remanded for re-trial.
.....	5	85	·9	152	(*b*.)—Besides these, there were eight persons whose commitment to the Sessions was quashed.
6	22	1,568	6·1	4,214	
2,889	4,942	107,576	(*c*)11·6	337,093	(*c*.)—Average duration of cases decided by stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
2	410	39,329	(*c*)3·9	18,144	
1	2	130	5·1	12	
68	83	1,436	7·8	4,675	
88	398	1,481	45·8	10,865	
.....	11	121	25·5	486	
3,054	5,873	151,726	8·1	405,641	
11	139	3,324	.....	8,964	
3,065	6,012	155,050	8·1	414,605	

against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
to other provinces.
and not in columns 5 and 6, against the court making the reference. Against the court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to

convicted or acquitted.

apprehension or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the persons implicated appear again.

B.—JUDICIAL

5. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO									
				IMPRISONMENT.						
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to give security or recognizance to keep the peace or shroties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	144	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	109	3	...	1,292	...	3	3
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	21,084	844	...	78,467	1,052	11,398	542
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	1,149	67	...	31,965	82	103	.....
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	145	1	...	117	38	2	.....
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	198	62	...	809	21	351	52
Courts of Sessions	...	158	...	1,261	22	...	92	19	16	14
Superior Courts	31	23	1	72	1	...	1	...	.....	.....
Total ...	31	181	1	24,035	1,000	...	112,887	1,212	(*a*)11,873	611
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Senthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	1	...	827	28	...	2,386	88	71	33
GRAND TOTAL ...	31	182	1	24,862	1,028	...	1,15,273	1,300	11,944	644

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines*
(*b.*) General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should corres
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalities are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred court making the reference.

(*a.*) Of these, 720 persons were ordered under section 106, C. P. C., to furnish securities in addition to other punishments, and one was ordered to give recognizance
(*b.*) The persons entered in column 11 have not been entered in columns 21 to 25, as the instructions on the subject were issued only during the current year.

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, there were 3,065 persons who were warned and discharged; 437 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contract with by them; 1 person was ordered to get his child vaccinated; and 115 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1883.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
119	25	...	...	...	...	755	775	.....	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,221	69	1	1	...	...	6,213	5,771	1,242	48	55	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....
67,865	9,796	580	218	8	...	5,95,587	5,20,406	38,616	4,420	13,865	3,628	15	...	463	452	137	33
30,606	1,327	29	3	...	...	89,006	86,164	4,105	529	647	40	...	...	38	37	7	3
92	18	7	...	...	...	1,301	980	3	8	43	95	...	...	16	19	3	4
685	100	21	3	...	...	7,475	8,885	742	49	134	61	13	3	9	8	4	4
18	35	12	26	...	1	11,491	8,462	849	25	149	305	733	71	2	10	7	.....
.....	.....	...	1	...	...	500	600	.....	1	2	5	61	4	...	...	...	.....
100,606	11,370	650	252	8	1	7,12,328	6,32,043	45,557	5,092	14,900	4,143	822	78	528	526	158	44
5,871	4,128	248	252	...	...	12,364	12,406	307	249	450	132	22	2	28	48	12	.....
1,06,477	15,498	898	504	8	1	7,24,692	6,44,449	45,864	5,341	15,350	4,275	844	80	556	574	170	44

imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
"imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
pond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further, to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such or higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher court should be entered against such higher court and not against the

as well as security.

under Act XIII of 1859; 83 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 35 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 11 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5a. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1883.

Part I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
In lieu of other punishments.													
Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	49	...	236	2	102	5	65	2	14	...	21	1	497
1. Theft as defined in „ 380 „ ...	21	6	98	2	72	2	46	...	12	...	14	1	274
1. Theft as defined in „ 381 „ ...	2	...	30	...	27	2	7	...	2	1	4	...	75
1. Theft as defined in „ 382 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion as defined in ... „ 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion as defined in ... „ 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411 „ ...	3	...	16	...	18	...	42	1	8	...	7	...	95
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in ... „ 443 „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	7
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445 „ ...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	13
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446 „ ...	...	...	5	...	9	...	17	1	2	...	2	1	37
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76	6	395	4	237	9	186	4	41	1	53	3	1,015

Part II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4).							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	4	13	23	3	11	55
1. Theft, as defined in „ 380, „ ...	...	4	13	11	2	23	56
1. Theft, as defined in „ 381, „ ...	...	1	3	...	...	2	6
1. Theft, as defined in „ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in „ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 411, „ ...	...	...	...	3	1	7	11
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	...	2	4	...	2	8
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART II—*concluded.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in... Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 394, „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property as defined in ... ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446, „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5
Total ...	1	13	31	42	7	53	147

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	STRIPES.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 147, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 285, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 286, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 304, „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 309, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 321, „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 323, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 324, „ ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 352, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 354, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 379 and section 380, I. P. C.	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Section 381, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 392, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 403, „ ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 417, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429 and section 511, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 436, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 447, „ ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 448, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 451, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 498, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railway Act IV of 1879 ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	6	...	27	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number	REMARKS.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,212	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not whipped, 25,432.
Total number of other punishments	1,48,540	
Percentage of whipping ...	·81	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

Tribunals.	Number of Person											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts	4,042	3	183	2,213	1	410	947	16	35	1	233		
„ Courts of Sessions	7,182	5	1,544	2,923	...	708	1,458	2	75	.....	467		
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,161	2	684	224	...	78	60	.....	4	.....	109		
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	2	.....	2	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...	12,387	10	2,413	5,360	1	1,196	2,465	18	114	1	809		
Total of the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chitagong Hill Tracts	271	.....	40	136	...	34	47	.....	1	.....	13		
Total of appeals ...	12,658	10	2,453	5,496	1	1,230	2,512	18	115	1	822		
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts	1,459	1	842	139	...	12	45	29	213	94	84		
„ Courts of Sessions	1,516	.....	941	126	...	8	40	2	106	219	74		
„ Superior Courts	1,144	.....	420	191	5	42	357	19	72	.....	38		
Total ...	4,119	1	2,203	456	5	62	442	50	391	313	196		
Total of the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	15	.....	6	3	...	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....		
Total of revision ...	4,134	1	2,209	459	5	62	443	50	396	313	196		
Grand Total ...	16,792	11	4,662	5,955	6	1,292	2,955	68	511	314	1,018		

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "To Chief Megistrates of districts."—Includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 407, C. P. C.

Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13, according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior court under section 436 of C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed, or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus :—
(1) Appeals from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;
(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;
(3) Cases dealt with by the court otherwise than on application—from date of the order calling for the records; and
(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In columns 5 to 10 should be shown, opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of district and Courts of Sessions, persons whose cases were disposed of by those courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. (*Civil.*) – *Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottah or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not mentioned above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	107,153	14,018	10,255	3,524	5,960	1,675	3,569	5,610	4,660	2,620	157,933	1,136	364	237	194	566	874	279
Small Cause Courts	25,904	4,732	3,330	1,145	6,881	1,290	2,888	2,196	1,096	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	2,012	156	226	65	81	33	36	31	45	53	719	11	.....	.....	2	8	87	34
Chief courts of districts	46	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Total ...	135,115	18,939	13,815	4,734	12,922	2,998	6,493	7,837	5,804	3,390	158,702	1,147	364	237	196	574	966	315
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2,660	939	1,644	499	909	186	54	189	382	370	3,696	.....	2	13	6	157	5	24
Total of Civil Courts ...	137,775	19,878	15,459	5,233	13,831	3,184	6,547	8,026	6,186	3,760	162,398	1,147	366	250	202	731	971	339
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid local tribunals, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	4	139	61	44	132	26	36
District courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,312	78	65	3	10	26	.....	34
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,362	82	204	64	54	158	26	70
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,479	82	204	64	58	168	26	70
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency small cause courts ...	4,815	2,477	964	518	9,002	3,855	2,739	296	449	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	149	.....	38	38	44	14	4	9	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,964	2,477	1,002	556	9,046	3,869	2,743	305	475	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	142,739	22,355	16,461	5,789	22,877	7,053	9,290	8,331	6,661	4,673	171,877	1,229	570	314	260	899	997	409

7. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 231, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	18,675	563	4,067	5,037	737	195	30	494	42	546	440	1	6	...	3	2	...	405	351,870	
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,202	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	766	123	31	290	78	48	6	45	...	2	66	1	...	1	2	1	...	28	5,087	
Chief courts of districts	25	7	.....	14	6	10	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	95	184	24	498	
Total ...	19,466	693	4,098	5,341	821	253	39	539	45	549	507	2	6	6	5	98	184	457	407,657	
Civil courts in the scheduled district of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,210	7	160	22	11	1	.....	12	82	18	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	27	13,292	
Total of Civil Courts ...	20,676	700	4,258	5,363	832	254	39	551	127	567	509	2	8	7	6	98	185	484	420,949	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other subordinate courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,492	
District courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,528	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,020	
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	418	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	10,438	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency small cause courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,027	
Superior courts	8	19	3	27	19	47	.....	...	7	1	11	...	...	7	...	13	20	30	535	
Total ...	8	19	3	27	19	47	.....	...	7	1	11	...	...	7	...	13	20	30	26,562	
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,684	719	4,261	5,390	851	301	39	551	134	568	521	2	8	14	6	111	205	800	4,57,949	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8. *(Civil.)—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.										Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	72,605	174,634	57,458	41,921	4,738	...	...	...	514	2,08,20,891	
Small Cause Courts	8,465	24,558	10,192	6,987	...	...	...	...	...	27,99,086	
District courts other than chief courts of districts ...	100	702	264	16	3	3,322	392	271	17	2,09,31,086	
Chief courts of districts ...	...	9	25	96	69	200	33	28	38	31,18,172	
Total ...	81,170	199,903	67,939	49,020	4,810	3,522	425	299	569	4,76,69,235	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5,556	5,377	1,445	765	56	39	5	1	44	5,38,604	
Total of Civil Courts ...	86,726	205,280	69,384	49,785	4,866	3,561	430	300	613	4,82,07,839	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid local tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other subordinate courts ...	2,433	2,940	615	408	35	8	...	...	53	2,32,303	
Collector's courts	791	1,647	527	431	74	37	1	1	19	3,56,672	
Total ...	3,224	4,587	1,142	839	109	45	1	1	72	5,88,975	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	50	45	16	17	2	1	...	...	287	11,266	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,274	4,632	1,158	856	111	46	1	1	359	6,00,241	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	8,387	11,020	2,776	3,024	505	315	...	...	...	19,89,465	
Superior courts	...	...	...	1	8	188	70	55	213	22,19,664	
Total ...	8,387	11,020	2,776	3,025	513	503	70	55	213	42,09,129	
GRAND TOTAL ...	98,387	220,932	73,318	53,666	5,490	4,110	501	356	1,185	5,30,17,209	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	Days.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	351,741	...	48,851	51,401	28,743	129,676	8,983	918	313	63,984	18,872	57,488	23,460	110	50	
Small Cause Courts	51,109	...	7,924	6,980	9,562	16,077	344	150	48	7,191	2,838	3,452	63	32	22	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	5,403	...	452	680	352	1,600	34	20	5	1,718	542	2,052	1,342	203	76	
Chief courts of districts	536	...	78	93	20	79	3	7	1	154	101	282	198	169	127	
Total ...	408,789	...	57,305	59,154	38,677	147,432	9,364	1,095	367	73,047	22,348	63,274	25,063	104	47	
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	14,649	...	2,847	1,362	2,435	2,160	377	261	72	2,235	1,289	1,611	242	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	423,438	...	60,152	60,516	41,112	149,592	9,741	1,356	439	75,282	23,637	64,885	25,305	...	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate courts	10,044	...	2,618	542	1,044	3,140	50	4	...	2,006	640	1,254	204	70	47	
District courts	65	...	20	2	...	8	...	...	...	28	7	4	1	99	32	
Total ...	10,109	...	2,638	544	1,044	3,148	50	4	...	2,034	647	1,258	205	70	47	
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	557	...	120	9	70	121	108	3	...	25	2	99	64	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	10,666	...	2,758	553	1,114	3,269	158	7	...	2,059	649	1,357	269	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	25,783	...	3,434	9,599	1,931	5,547	61	326	125	3,533	1,227	1,801	359	71	12	
Superior courts	464	...	116	20	68	106	...	2	1	104	47	793	716	324	194	
Total ...	26,247	...	3,550	9,619	1,999	5,653	61	328	126	3,637	1,274	2,594	1,075	78	15	
GRAND TOTAL ...	460,351	...	66,460	70,688	44,225	158,514	9,960	1,691	565	80,978	25,560	68,836	26,649	...	...	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted, during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the superior court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	24,458	.....	4,182	915	524	1,989	704	10	12	9,046	7,076	3,936	755	49	
Small Cause Courts	3,146	.....	602	80	86	205	49	.....	.....	1,101	1,023	302	25	27	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	2,448	.....	303	46	70	146	37	2	.....	973	871	389	151	61	
Chief courts of districts	5,859	.....	618	88	51	3,940	180	17	19	580	366	1,109	412	72	
Total ...	35,911	.....	5,705	1,129	731	6,280	970	29	31	11,709	9,336	5,736	1,343	51	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	876	.....	414	25	52	75	22	35	10	81	27	135	11	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	36,787	.....	6,119	1,154	783	6,355	992	64	41	11,781	9,363	5,871	1,354	.....	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other subordinate courts	383	.....	91	9	5	35	1	1	.....	147	94	136	14	45	
District courts	187	.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	90	36	39	
Total ...	570	.....	108	9	5	36	1	1	.....	316	94	226	50	43	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	306	1	69	.....	35	69	4	.....	.....	4	1	123	68	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	876	1	177	9	40	105	5	1	.....	320	95	349	118	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	9	28	7	.....	.....	
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	9	28	7	.....	.....	
Grand Total ...	38,124	1	6,296	1,163	823	6,884	997	65	41	12,110	9,486	6,227	1,472	.....	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided
General.—(1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as miscellaneous judicial cases.
(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only, and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the court.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															Days.		
Appeals from original decrees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District appellate courts other than chief courts of districts	11,515	.....	2	763	186	36	123	43	6,665	1,099	2,219	379	3,278	2,750	235	471	
Chief appellate courts of districts ...	7,075	.....	109	670	82	19	42	17	3,570	784	1,544	238	8,851	5,792	234	439	
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	18,590	.....	111	1,433	268	55	165	60	10,235	1,883	3,763	617	12,129	8,542	235	910	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	676	.....	85	25	74	2	7	60	170	10	64	117	62	11	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	19,266	.....	196	1,458	342	57	172	120	10,405	1,893	3,827	734	12,191	8,553	.....	910	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' appellate courts... ...	462	.....	4	26	33	...	7	6	230	47	61	48	142	31	76	.....	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	33	.....	3	5	7	4	...	3	3	1	...	4	3	1	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	495	.....	7	31	40	4	7	9	233	48	61	52	145	32	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from original decrees	301	.....	.....	48	...	...	...	...	159	39	41	14	518	456	459	20	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	1,844	.....	.....	101	...	...	...	...	1,331	42	115	255	3,714	3,277	348	.....	
Total ...	2,145	.....	.....	149	...	...	...	...	1,490	81	156	269	4,232	3,733	364	20	
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,906	.....	203	1,638	382	61	179	129	12,128	2,022	4,044	1,055	16,568	12,318	.....	930	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District appellate courts other than chief courts of districts	452	.....	35	29	25	...	17	...	161	.....	182	3	99	25	58	.....	
Chief appellate courts of districts ...	1,540	.....	44	138	155	3	219	7	599	29	301	45	569	173	89	3	
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,992	.....	79	167	180	3	236	7	760	29	483	48	668	198	82	3	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	54	.....	21	5	6	1	4	3	3	1	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,046	.....	100	172	186	4	240	10	763	30	489	51	669	198	.....	3	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's appellate courts	63	.....	4	5	1	...	...	...	37	2	12	2	13	5	50	.....	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	64	.....	5	5	1	...	...	...	37	2	12	2	13	5	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from original decrees	251	.....	.....	20	...	...	...	...	179	9	30	13	132	89	148	.....	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	133	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	93	.....	19	15	61	50	139	.....	
Total ...	384	.....	.....	26	...	...	...	...	272	9	49	28	193	139	145	.....	
Grand Total ...	2,494	.....	105	203	187	4	240	10	1,072	41	550	81	875	342	.....	3	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by appellate courts only, viz.—

(1) Application to an appellate court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 558, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 623.

B.—JUDICIAL

11. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	248,978	6,559	69,257	45,267	1,27,895	50,816	18,181	55,07,201	99,06,504
Small Cause Courts	37,954	179	5,379	6,239	26,157	3,396	102	3,03,211	68,532
District courts other than chief courts of district.	9,536	830	2,259	1,979	4,468	3,003	1,831	56,85,611	6,38,615
Chief courts of districts	1,240	222	393	200	425	521	304	13,24,697	48,817
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	297,708	7,790	77,288	53,685	158,945	57,736	20,418	1,28,20,720	17,52,468
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	9,223	5	3,033	1,015	3,779	1,391	519	1,08,342	12,147
Total of Civil Courts ...	306,931	7,795	80,321	54,700	162,724	59,127	20,937	1,29,29,062	17,64,615
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts ...	4,566	387	1,656	533	1,990	723	78	1,30,797	5,403
District courts	903	4	475	200	224	113	3	61,639	57
Total ...	5,469	391	2,131	733	2,214	836	81	1,92,436	5,460
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	326	.....	225	1	23	77	67	8,396	5
Total of Revenue Courts ...	5,795	391	2,356	734	2,237	913	148	2,00,832	5,465
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	14,592	412	5,389	5,221	3,570	409	.....	2,11,407	2,17,355
Superior courts	183	68	75	.....	40	371	353	.....	.....
Total ...	14,775	480	5,464	5,221	3,610	780	353	2,11,407	2,17,355
GRAND TOTAL ...	327,501	8,666	88,141	60,655	168,571	60,820	21,438	1,33,41,301	19,87,435

NOTE.—Column 2 Total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1883.

Number of Applications.											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,660	5,269	9,597	4,249	24,730	292	14,094	105	7,366	82	76	5,904
473	1,283	2,584	1,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	1,456
64	72	98	57	1,006	25	688	10	249	6	8	151
10	14	21	17	116	1	77	.....	23	2	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,207	6,638	12,300	5,474	25,852	318	14,859	115	7,638	272	84	7,539
2	124	822	635	687	313	763	98	280	.....	1	932
2,209	6,762	13,122	6,109	26,539	631	15,622	213	7,918	272	85	8,471
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	99	395	576	155	108	495	2	115	409	.....	9
8	28	67	81	163	.....	177	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
27	127	462	657	318	108	672	2	152	409	.....	9
.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
27	127	465	662	318	108	672	2	153	409	.....	12
370	329	563	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
9	9	1	7	13	.....	22	.....	3	.....	.....	3
379	338	564	1,362	13	.....	22	.....	32	.....	.....	3
2,615	7,227	14,151	8,133	26,870	739	16,316	215	8,103	681	85	8,486

entries in columns 3 to 6.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS – *continued.*

12. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than chief courts of districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief courts of districts ...	552	128	21	153	136	17	1	96	173	6	35,226	1,101	3,586	1,311
Superior courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	552	128	21	153	136	17	1	96	173	6	35,226	1,101	3,586	1,311

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Courts other than chief courts of districts."—Specially empowered under Section 360, Act X of 1877.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 3.—Application struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

13. *(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPOLYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	JURY TRIALS.							ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
			Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief courts of districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	119	11	14	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors ...	(a) 5	344	...	292	33	19	28	44	...	...	...	
	Assessors	2	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	724	108	164	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	(b) 9	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		.....	443	1,140	332	33	19	28	44	843	119	178	

Notes.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11, and 12. Cases in which owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes the opinions of the assessors are not taken should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11, or 12.
Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.
(*a*). Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*). Qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year* 1883-84.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.						
		Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause (d).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause (c), and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
	Bengal.									Rs. A.							
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
1	Burdwan	11	263	1,858	1,685	343	863	1,948	6,900	7,809 4	7,871	2,607	68	34	6	66	...	10,652
2	Bancoorah	8	71	865	1,384	28	1,699	755	4,802	5,066 8	4,057	2,617	26	32	...	96	1	6,829
3	Beerbhoom	5	187	673	647	66	388	1,234	3,195	3,486 0	3,956	1,289	22	11	...	101	1	5,380
4	Midnapore	13	194	1,795	1,737	167	1,393	4,358	9,644	9,672 0	9,447	5,426	110	66	...	75	3	15,127
5	Hooghly	8	158	1,642	1,151	189	689	3,851	7,680	7,671 12	4,457	1,160	84	18	...	96	1	5,816
	Howrah	5	80	1,067	806	171	1,281	3,028	6,433	6,579 12	1,859	613	37	86	...	.....	...	2,575
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	247	3,411	2,811	350	4,481	8,917	20,217	20,259 12	7,310	4,252	113	403	1	169	4	12,252
	Calcutta	1	72	1,190	819	536	31	664	3,312	31,863 4	27	10	1	31	2	3	1	75
7	Nuddea	10	118	678	1,049	184	1,601	2,558	6,188	6,319 12	1,696	1,203	25	30	..	51	5	3,010
8	Jessore	17	96	789	1,265	197	11,199	13,932	27,478	21,616 4	3,496	3,195	90	122	...	72	14	6,989
9	Khulna	8	47	579	649	183	4,575	5,623	11,656	9,687 4	1,652	1,195	110	150	5	5	1	3,118
10	Moorshedabad	6	113	625	695	117	233	1,454	3,237	4,212 8	2,238	530	28	58	...	8	1	2,863
11	Dinagepore	3	43	540	387	80	18	344	1,412	1,928 4	1,650	290	3	31	1	14	...	1,989
12	Rajshahye	5	57	164	243	117	183	1,950	2,714	2,996 4	220	85	15	18	...	37	...	375
13	Rungpore	6	135	1,514	1,088	90	73	3,306	6,206	7,365 12	4,597	1,161	30	603	...	19	1	6,321
14	Bogra	1	63	130	334	37	50	1,599	2,213	2,154 4	331	477	9	29	...	.....	...	846
15	Pubna	4	78	316	474	47	493	4,574	5,962	5,665 4	875	613	23	48	...	23	...	1,582
16	Darjeeling	3	2	116	97	6	3	108	332	757 0	39	20	...	5	...	.....	2	66
17	Julpigoree	3	14	818	402	46	12	529	1,821	2,076 8	760	240	8	115	...	.....	1	1,124
18	Dacca	8	312	1,997	1,893	153	796	5,825	10,981	12,875 4	2,536	923	117	303	5	164	11	4,059
19	Furreedpore	8	84	727	803	78	6,076	9,682	17,450	13,868 8	2,313	702	32	52	...	54	...	3,153
20	Backergunge	14	146	1,982	2,205	83	10,813	8,518	23,747	20,554 4	5,293	4,111	97	228	...	157	...	9,886
21	Mymensingh	8	395	1,774	1,461	105	456	7,347	11,538	11,903 12	2,416	1,083	132	205	1	57	...	3,895
22	Tipperah	10	131	1,514	1,673	108	2,681	9,633	15,740	12,380 12	5,875	1,536	30	316	...	161	...	7,918
23	Chittagong	10	63	1,689	1,107	216	17,248	837	21,160	17,357 4	4,137	1,560	238	351	...	178	10	6,274
24	Noakholly	9	78	1,258	1,723	162	5,536	7,104	15,861	13,348 8	3,285	1,811	74	594	...	91	...	5,855
	Behar.																	
25	Patna	7	47	1,924	2,342	402	225	2,485	7,425	13,332 12	1,000	869	45	103	...	2	...	2,019
26	Gya	5	63	1,174	1,288	163	217	1,657	4,561	9,297 8	457	369	1	5	...	14	1	847
27	Shahabad	6	55	1,087	3,966	199	156	2,249	6,712	9,680 12	643	620	19	...	...	1	...	1,283
28	Mozufferpore	6	30	1,442	1,880	250	126	5,763	9,502	13,889 0	1,536	1,294	7	81	81	910	2	3,911
29	Durbhanga	6	19	1,122	1,867	271	53	2,460	5,292	7,894 8	767	771	35	16	...	508	1	2,098
30	Sarun	5	92	1,029	2,791	137	45	1,450	5,544	9,351 12	683	2,952	154	10	1	474	...	4,271
31	Chumparun	4	32	266	447	15	57	2,753	3,570	5,065 4	467	285	77	3	...	2	7	841
32	Monghyr	8	17	919	1,615	99	49	5,345	8,044	9,716 4	758	529	17	506	...	17	10	1,837
33	Bhagulpore	5	19	524	880	658	59	8,757	10,897	12,031 12	675	365	1	37	...	3	...	1,081
34	Purneah	4	18	702	620	30	144	4,384	5,898	6,618 12	1,767	587	...	86	...	67	37	2,544
35	Maldah	2	38	248	453	35	36	1,952	2,056	2,088 0	1,317	325	44	56	...	102	...	1,844
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	22	297	526	19	273	736	1,873	2,169 0	2,523	1,511	7	23	...	.....	...	4,064
	Orissa.																	
37	Cuttack	4	63	772	574	70	33	522	2,034	3,296 8	2,270	326	6	7	...	3	10	2,622
38	Pooree	2	12	781	350	88	22	479	1,732	1,751 0	1,434	494	13	31	...	16	46	1,944
39	Balasore	3	46	318	266	46	54	547	1,277	1,343 4	998	216	3	19	...	42	4	1,282
	Chota Nagpore.																	
40	Hazaribagh	3	22	158	608	18	234	732	1,772	2,591 4	161	536	4	150	1	4	...	846
41	Lohardugga	3	13	270	359	108	310	1,624	2,684	3,426 4	168	366	43	52	...	36	...	665
42	Singbhoom	1	1	20	23	5	27	114	190	217 8	32	7	7	...	...	.....	...	46
43	Manbhoom	4	30	187	372	24	567	1,584	2,764	2,483 8	678	1,176	5	28	...	.....	...	1,887
	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	285	3,826	42,951	48,295	6,511	75,552	1,54,571	3,31,706	3,75,690 0	1,00,618	52,207	2,010	4,952	104	3,898	175	1,63,964

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1883-84.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10 to 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
Rs. A.	Rs.					Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	[illegible] 3 7
8,127 8	21,08,299	73	1,058	342	1,473	1,696 4	...	128	...	4	17	60	153	2,454	18,145 0	10,841 2 6	15,278 1 3
5,179 0	14,07,814	85	336	104	525	588 8	...	47	...	3	...	23	43	1,832	11,022 0	5,515 11 9	10,904 9 3
4,127 4	9,48,332	83	276	74	433	497 0	...	45	...	15	41	71	52	1,494	8,290 4	7,365 7 3	7,412 8 3
11,418 8	22,84,033	122	2,164	361	2,647	2,534 8	2	64	2	2	4	157	109	1,651	23,889 0	10,823 2 0	18,921 10 3
4,507 4	17,31,644	103	1,704	419	2,226	2,191 0	...	61	...	4	5	43	185	1,702	14,614 0	8,199 11 0	11,912 0 0
1,951 12	12,96,607	77	849	239	1,165	1,238 4	1	51	...	5	8	53	65	992	9,973 12	7,099 2 0	9,015 8 3
9,572 12	48,65,039	184	6,752	1,594	8,530	8,053 0	1	114	1	13	28	141	419	3,178	38,345 8	18,492 1 6	29,331 13 5
124 4	2,96,04,661	27	224	289	540	2,036 12	15	65	2	5	43	42	753	948	34,292 4	27,947 4 0	15,494 14 11
2,325 12	13,19,986	186	4,478	909	5,573	5,290 4	1	126	...	12	13	87	143	1,443	14,439 12	6,923 3 0	13,144 10 0
5,376 4	14,58,785	229	25,547	1,126	26,902	21,658 4	1	73	...	11	4	123	171	2,135	48,942 12	15,904 8 6	34,828 9 8
2,428 4	8,59,147	107	5,419	522	6,048	5,017 12	...	23	1	4	2	65	111	1,025	17,229 4	6,869 0 0	12,905 7 5
2,228 4	14,41,311	36	309	198	543	815 0	1	121	1	6	15	30	220	1,117	7,743 12	8,962 7 0	7,527 6 11
1,523 4	6,78,181	17	309	200	526	639 4	1	15	...	3	7	27	21	267	4,150 12	2,627 1 0	3,874 5 9
356 8	7,04,879	12	323	312	647	1,096 8	1	70	2	4	3	24	116	320	4,737 4	4,079 7 6	4,743 14 1
4,755 12	23,39,278	24	544	350	918	1,214 4	...	33	5	2	15	123	122	458	13,487 12	7,988 8 0	10,533 3 8
656 8	3,85,870	12	254	57	323	354 12	...	22	...	8	15	39	23	310	3,253 8	2,530 10 0	2,886 12 3
1,260 12	8,86,211	41	1,438	250	1,729	1,635 4	...	52	2	5	13	49	94	677	8,777 4	5,132 12 3	6,813 1 11
57 0	4,18,335	3	24	24	51	83 0	...	...	...	3	2	7	78	46	897 0	699 6 0	1,222 10 3
837 8	5,58,472	18	124	71	213	360 12	...	4	...	1	10	65	88	252	3,290 12	2,402 9 0	2,648 13 0
3,322 12	36,43,460	134	415	3,189	3,738	4,882 4	1	131	2	16	88	207	408	2,764	21,612 4	15,343 3 6	14,370 2 5
2,447 0	10,09,458	75	1,358	986	2,419	2,253 8	...	58	...	6	13	86	155	1,824	18,871 0	8,821 12 3	15,951 4 8
7,622 12	25,60,724	184	4,980	2,340	7,504	6,781 8	...	78	1	7	2	96	232	4,369	35,274 8	23,548 6 0	25,792 1 4
3,063 8	26,29,409	75	310	1,407	1,792	2,527 4	...	68	12	89	130	266	237	2,171	17,814 8	13,056 0 1	14,295 8 10
6,053 0	21,30,880	106	814	1,727	2,647	2,818 12	...	29	1	65	68	164	247	1,887	21,372 8	8,425 6 0	17,599 2 9
4,811 8	15,00,540	77	689	1,869	2,635	2,931 12	...	13	...	12	60	132	198	1,322	25,152 8	7,264 14 7	19,080 15 2
4,493 8	13,87,709	132	1,530	2,967	4,649	4,083 12	...	11	...	7	13	90	118	1,206	22,569 12	8,801 6 0	16,152 6 2
1,513 12	51,73,734	156	510	259	925	1,433 4	...	21	...	...	14	58	235	1,060	16,363 12	15,672 8 0	8,290 7 1
672 4	38,65,831	29	392	198	619	896 4	...	9	1	3	1	6	103	1,252	10,906 0	11,532 0 0	6,894 3 2
966 0	34,30,761	67	284	193	544	753 12	...	14	1	...	1	24	153	717	11,460 8	5,439 14 0	7,243 8 6
3,400 8	47,48,610	690	1,110	647	2,447	2,855 4	1	9	2	...	...	90	272	1,145	20,188 12	9,037 7 0	8,292 8 9
4,661 12	27,17,581	265	772	247	1,284	1,892 8	1	3	2	8	19	56	153	1,982	14,468 12	9,919 14 6	7,767 9 6
3,488 4	39,29,400	73	650	195	918	1,182 4	...	19	...	7	1	32	160	2,314	14,098 4	10,824 10 6	8,292 7 6
726 8	17,78,036	73	3,369	474	3,916	4,734 8	...	1	...	2	3	77	80	368	10,530 4	3,175 0 5	6,155 10 0
1,428 4	35,39,491	245	517	201	963	1,163 4	1	1	3	1	4	61	96	1,236	12,323 12	8,422 6 3	9,099 12 2
819 12	30,99,697	293	715	515	1,523	1,604 0	2	7	...	5	1	43	106	1,215	14,483 8	7,549 6 3	8,613 6 2
2,047 4	19,98,432	36	276	314	626	923 12	...	1	...	5	37	197	95	547	9,593 12	5,036 12 9	6,199 5 11
1,504 0	4,64,448	8	147	118	273	423 12	...	27	2	12	4	45	34	250	4,131 12	1,616 5 9	3,234 13 3
3,044 12	6,88,361	44	654	241	939	884 8	...	8	...	...	6	40	130	103	6,130 4	1,265 7 0	4,304 15 1
1,977 12	14,64,843	13	280	168	461	687 12	...	23	2	6	...	8	101	508	6,062 0	4,039 15 0	4,708 4 5
1,474 0	5,26,369	15	168	112	295	414 4	...	72	...	4	1	11	80	233	3,927 12	1,610 3 6	2,179 2 9
989 4	3,74,540	21	281	91	393	457 0	...	12	...	...	...	10	49	300	2,837 8	1,518 1 0	2,512 7 6
623 12	8,36,280	24	163	48	235	283 12	...	...	...	1	4	23	28	214	3,498 12	1,518 13 9	2,613 8 2
572 12	8,62,118	34	282	61	377	537 8	...	4	...	1	1	15	62	505	4,552 8	3,172 3 3	3,548 7 8
29 4	44,800	...	7	25	32	44 0	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	9	302 12	125 2 0	464 11 3
1,410 0	4,03,037	17	180	180	377	540 12	...	8	...	...	...	17	37	466	4,466 4	1,925 1 0	3,182 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	9,120 10 0	564 0 0
1,29,977 12	11,01,55,323	4,325	72,985	26,233	1,03,543	1,05,691 8	30	1,741	45	367	716	2,086	6,602	52,218	6,18,615 4	3,56,196 8 1	5,04,755 9 9

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,983	...	1,983	2,220	...	2,220	4,203	...	4,203
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	460	...	460	480	...	480
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	136	3	139	151	3	154
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	157	4	161	159	4	163
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	145	3	148	150	3	153
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	102	6	108	109	6	115
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,094	...	1,094	1,836	...	1,836	2,930	...	2,930
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	610	...	610	619	...	619
		Civil ...	18	...	18	437	...	437	455	...	455
	European Jail ...	Convicts ...	58	...	58	511	...	511	569	...	569
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	72	...	72	75	...	75
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	...	45	48	...	48
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	776	27	803	789	66	855	1,565	93	1,658
		Under-trial ...	36	4	40	464	20	484	500	24	524
		Civil ...	7	...	7	64	...	64	71	...	71
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	154	11	165	157	11	168
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	130	8	138	146	8	154
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	80	6	86	87	7	94
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	85	10	95	86	10	96
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	180	12	192	181	13	194
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	176	11	187	176	11	187
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	994	46	1,040	643	43	686	1,637	89	1,726
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	911	...	911	718	...	718	1,629	...	1,629
Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	393	15	408	624	31	655	1,017	46	1,063
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	310	27	337	318	28	346
		Civil ...	3	...	3	15	...	15	18	...	18
Pachumba ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	189	5	194	194	5	199
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	128	5	133	133	5	138
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	605	33	638	875	57	932	1,480	90	1,570
		Under-trial ...	1	2	3	263	21	284	264	23	287
		Civil ...	2	...	2	46	...	46	48	...	48
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	304	14	318	306	14	320
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	149	16	165	155	16	171
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	134	2	136	139	2	141
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	102	1	103	110	1	111
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	563	9	572	1,393	22	1,415	1,956	31	1,987
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	169	14	183	186	14	200
		Civil ...	12	...	12	124	1	125	136	1	137
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	226	7	233	234	7	241
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	176	5	181	178	5	183
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Moonsheegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	183	1	184	194	1	195
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	56	...	56	56	...	56
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	109	5	114	391	23	414	500	28	528
		Under-trial ...	39	2	41	223	15	238	262	17	279
		Civil ...	...	...	...	29	1	30	29	1	30

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Tota	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
2,334	.....	2,334	1,869	.....	1,869	1824·59	.....	1824·59	1843·53	.....	1843·53
466	.....	466	14	.....	14	18·94	.....	18·94			
146	3	149	5	.....	5	2·86	0·02	2·88	9·21	0·09	9·30
150	4	154	9	.....	9	6·35	0·07	6·42			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03	0·12	.....	0·12
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0·09	.....	0·09			
147	3	150	3	.....	3	2·06	0·04	2·10	5·08	0·24	5·32
107	6	113	2	.....	2	3·02	0·20	3·22			
1,786	.....	1,786	1,144	.....	1,144	1070·97	.....	1070·97			
593	.....	593	26	.....	26	21·56	.....	21·56	1115·49	.....	1115·49
436	.....	436	19	.....	19	22·96	.....	22·96			
499	.....	499	70	.....	70	67·32	.....	67·32			
73	.....	73	2	.....	2	2·04	.....	2·04	71·22	.....	71·22
47	.....	47	1	.....	1	1·86	.....	1·86			
905	60	965	660	33	693	739·10	25·91	765·01			
458	23	481	42	1	43	25·01	1·30	26·31	769·70	27·21	796·91
66	.....	66	5	.....	5	5·59	.....	5·59			
154	11	165	3	.....	3	3·08	0·25	3·33	8·50	0·53	9·03
143	8	151	3	.....	3	5·42	0·28	5·70			
87	7	94	.....	.....	.....	1·77	0·17	1·94			
77	10	87	9	.....	9	4·92	0·26	5·18	6·71	0·43	7·14
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
177	12	189	4	1	5	3·59	1·31	4·90	8·31	1·66	9·97
162	11	173	14	.....	14	4·72	0·35	5·07			
771	33	804	866	56	922	964·73	51·46	1016·19	964·73	51·46	1016·19
711	.....	711	918	.....	918	924·57	.....	924·57	924·57	.....	924·57
654	34	688	363	12	375	429·07	12·22	441·29			
308	28	336	10	.....	10	12·70	1·90	14·60	443·30	14·12	457·42
16	.....	16	2	.....	2	1·53	.....	1·53			
189	5	194	5	.....	5	6·12	0·15	6·27	9·81	0·21	10·02
127	5	132	6	.....	6	3·69	0·06	3·75			
838	53	891	642	37	679	613·87	34·03	647·90			
260	22	282	4	1	5	9·59	1·25	10·84	626·80	35·28	662·08
43	.....	43	5	.....	5	3·34	.....	3·34			
306	14	320	.....	.....	.....	3·24	0·16	3·40	8·80	0·56	9·36
144	16	160	11	.....	11	5·56	0·40	5·96			
138	2	140	1	.....	1	2·60	0·01	2·61	5·88	0·03	5·91
100	1	101	10	.....	10	3·28	0·02	3·30			
1,263	26	1,289	693	5	698	767·69	6·21	773·90			
164	14	178	22	.....	22	14·23	1·04	15·27	795·38	7·28	802·66
122	1	123	14	.....	14	13·46	0·03	13·49			
232	6	238	2	1	3	3·39	0·07	3·46			
178	5	183	.....	.....	.....	4·46	0·10	4·56	7·87	0·17	8·04
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
191	1	192	3	.....	3	2·77	.....	2·77	5·99	.....	5·99
56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	3·22	.....	3·22			
425	15	440	75	13	88	115·40	10·58	125·98			
249	17	266	13	.....	13	17·62	1·14	18·76	134·66	11·75	146·41
29	1	30	.....	.....	.....	1·64	0·03	1·67			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	72	7	79	74	7	81
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	79	8	87	81	9	90
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	149	6	155	159	6	165
		Under-trial ...	24	1	25	133	5	138	157	6	163
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	80	9	89	80	9	89
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	42	4	46	44	4	48
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	413	5	418	715	23	738	1,128	28	1,156
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	152	11	163	161	12	173
		Civil ...	5	1	6	99	2	101	104	3	107
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	111	2	113	118	2	120
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	45	5	50	46	5	51
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	224	17	241	226	17	243
		Under-trial ...	3	2	5	234	23	257	237	25	262
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	446	29	475	446	29	475
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	306	33	339	315	33	348
Dolloobariah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	76	13	89	76	13	89
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	88	11	99	88	11	99
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	150	9	159	560	62	622	710	71	781
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	227	29	256	237	32	269
		Civil ...	10	...	10	57	...	57	67	...	67
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	85	13	98	86	13	99
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	55	13	68	55	13	68
Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	193	13	206	194	13	207
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	134	13	147	136	13	149
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	116	2	118	505	39	544	621	41	662
		Under-trial ...	26	2	28	649	39	688	675	41	716
		Civil ...	4	...	4	100	1	101	104	1	105
Gya	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	10	234	901	57	958	1,125	67	1,192
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	304	16	320	315	17	332
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	136	8	144	138	8	146
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	154	13	167	159	14	173
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	144	4	148	144	4	148
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	154	5	159	157	5	162
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	119	4	123	124	4	128
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	124	10	134	125	11	136
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	5	169	235	6	241	399	11	410
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	179	14	193	194	14	208
		Civil ...	3	...	3	43	...	43	46	...	46
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	100	3	103	100	3	103
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	74	8	82	79	8	87
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	151	9	160	420	38	458	571	47	618
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	165	26	191	165	26	191
		Civil ...	3	...	3	25	...	25	28	...	28
Rampore Haut ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	109	7	116	110	7	117
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	108	10	118	111	10	121

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
73	7	80	1	.....	1	1·51	0·16	1·67	3·55	0·32	3·87
76	9	85	5	.....	5	2·04	0·16	2·20			
156	6	162	3	.....	3	3·50	0·12	3·62	11·94	0·14	12·08
156	6	162	1	.....	1	8·44	0·02	8·46			
80	9	89	.....	.....	.....	1·89	0·18	2·07	3·34	0·22	3·56
42	4	46	2	.....	2	1·39	0·01	1·40			
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	0·06	0·03	0·09			
699	25	724	429	3	432	425·42	4·54	429·96	443·05	5·42	448·47
159	10	169	2	2	4	11·50	0·78	12·28			
100	2	102	4	1	5	6·13	0·23	6·36			
113	2	115	5	.....	5	3·57	0·04	3·61	5·30	0·26	5·56
45	5	50	1	.....	1	1·73	0·22	1·95			
225	17	242	1	.....	1	3·91	0·21	4·12	9·71	0·68	10·39
235	25	260	2	.....	2	5·80	0·47	6·27			
443	29	472	3	.....	3	3·59	0·19	3·78	8·95	0·64	9·59
311	31	342	4	2	6	5·36	0·45	5·81			
73	13	86	3	.....	3	1·00	0·30	1·30	3·38	0·87	4·25
84	11	95	4	.....	4	2·36	0·57	2·93			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 02	.....	0·02			
587	62	649	123	9	132	123·96	10·51	134·47	136·87	11·35	148·22
232	32	264	5	.....	5	8·49	0·84	9·33			
65	.....	65	2	.....	2	4·42	.....	4·42			
86	13	99	.....	.....	.....	1·83	0·20	2·03	3·25	0·44	3·69
55	13	68	.....	.....	.....	1·42	0·24	1·66			
189	13	202	5	.....	5	4·68	0·33	5·01	9·28	0·77	10·05
134	13	147	2	.....	2	4·60	0·44	5·04			
462	33	495	159	8	167	133·63	5·66	139·29	176·90	7·02	183·92
626	41	667	49	.....	49	35·07	1·30	36·37			
97	1	98	7	.....	7	8·20	0·06	8·26			
819	55	874	306	12	318	231·04	12·92	143·96	251·95	14·32	266·27
296	17	313	19	.....	19	19·18	1·40	20·58			
27	.....	27	1	.....	1	1·73	.....	1·73			
138	8	146	.....	.....	.....	1·54	0·09	1·63	7·28	0·19	7·47
149	14	163	10	.....	10	5·74	0·10	5·84			
144	4	148	.....	.....	.....	1·37	0·03	1·40	5·47	0·16	5·63
152	5	157	5	.....	5	4·10	0·13	4·23			
119	3	122	5	1	6	1·67	0·06	1·73	5·56	0·29	5·85
112	11	123	13	.....	13	3·89	0·23	4·12			
271	8	279	128	3	131	137·30	2·95	140·25	151·01	3·48	154·49
191	14	205	3	.....	3	10·55	0·53	11·08			
43	.....	43	3	.....	3	3·16	.....	3·16			
99	3	102	1	.....	1	1·75	0·12	1·87	4·95	0·15	5·10
75	7	82	4	1	5	3·20	0·03	3·23			
455	39	494	116	8	124	107·90	6·22	114·12	116·51	7·19	123·70
149	25	174	16	1	17	7·08	0·97	8·05			
25	.....	25	3	.....	3	1·53	.....	1·53			
108	6	114	2	1	3	1·14	0·09	1 23	5·04	0·40	5·44
103	10	113	8	.....	8	3·90	0·31	4·21			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	181	15	196	792	53	845	973	68	1,041
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	192	21	213	202	21	223
		Civil ...	2	...	2	41	...	41	43	...	43
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	91	9	100	91	9	100
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	117	19	136	117	19	136
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	287	19	306	288	19	307
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	168	10	178	183	11	194
Chooadangah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	154	15	169	154	16	170
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	127	8	135	133	8	141
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	177	15	192	180	15	195
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	123	15	138	124	15	139
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	222	1	223	926	36	962	1,148	37	1,185
		Under-trial ...	36	1	37	339	12	351	375	13	388
		Civil ...	3	...	3	75	...	75	78	...	78
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	157	2	159	162	2	164
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	58	2	60	60	2	62
Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	97	2	99	97	2	99
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	81	4	85	81	4	85
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	163	7	170	178	7	185
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	169	6	175	173	6	179
Pongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	192	11	203	198	12	210
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	118	6	124	120	6	126
Khoolna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	483	13	496	483	13	496
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	145	6	151	145	6	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	49	...	49	49	...	49
Khoolna ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	160	9	169	181	9	190
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	111	9	120	116	9	125
Satkhirah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	189	2	191	192	2	194
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	128	3	131	128	3	131
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	185	4	189	733	19	752	918	23	941
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	363	11	374	388	11	399
		Civil ...	2	...	2	100	...	100	102	...	102
Gyebanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	180	6	186	186	6	192
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	130	7	137	136	8	144
Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	136	...	136	136	...	136
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	239	4	243	245	4	249
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	96	5	101	97	5	102
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	108	3	111	108	3	111
Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	63	4	67	404	22	426	467	26	493
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	567	28	595	582	28	610
		Civil ...	1	...	1	100	3	103	101	3	104
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	286	3	289	553	6	559	839	9	848
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	304	15	319	313	15	328
		Civil ...	6	...	6	43	...	43	49	...	49
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	110	4	114	111	4	115
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	121	11	132	123	11	134

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
837	51	888	136	17	153	149·31	11·24	160·55	163·91	11·96	175·87
191	17	208	11	4	15	10·36	0·72	11·08			
39	.....	39	4	.....	4	4·24	.....	4·24			
91	9	100	.....	.....	.....	0·88	0·15	1·03	3·25	0·38	3·63
111	18	129	6	1	7	2·37	0·23	2·60			
283	19	302	5	.....	5	4·51	0·33	4·84	10·73	0·89	11·62
183	11	194	.....	.....	.....	6·22	0·56	6·78			
152	16	168	2	.....	2	1·54	0·17	1·71	5·07	0·36	5·43
130	8	138	3	.....	3	3·53	0·19	3·72			
177	13	190	3	2	5	2·54	0·14	2·68	6·78	0·23	7·01
119	15	134	5	.....	5	4·24	0·09	4·33			
924	20	944	224	17	241	240·41	6·82	147·23	264·51	7·22	271·73
360	12	372	15	1	16	17·73	0·40	18·13			
74	.....	74	4	.....	4	6·37	.....	6·37			
162	2	164	.....	.....	.....	4·49	0·01	4·50	6·86	0·16	7·02
56	2	58	4	.....	4	2·37	0·15	2·52			
96	2	98	1	.....	1	0·27	.....	0·27	1·64	0·04	1·68
80	4	84	1	.....	1	1·37	0·04	1·41			
175	7	182	3	.....	3	3·83	0·14	3·97	13·36	0·54	13·90
167	6	173	6	.....	6	9·53	0·40	9·93			
194	12	206	4	.....	4	2·64	0·15	2·79	8·19	0·23	8·42
118	6	124	2	.....	2	5·55	0·08	5·63			
430	11	441	53	2	55	46·61	0·60	47·21	56·47	1·06	57·53
138	6	144	7	.....	7	5·87	0·46	6·33			
45	.....	45	4	.....	4	3·99	.....	3·99			
21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
173	8	181	8	1	9	5·84	0·49	6·33	10·53	0·58	11·11
113	9	122	3	.....	3	4·69	0·09	4·78			
189	2	191	3	.....	3	4·42	0·03	4·45	9·19	0·08	9·27
123	3	126	5	.....	5	4·77	0·05	4·82			
722	16	738	196	7	203	208·05	5·16	213·21	234·59	5·90	240·49
367	11	378	21	.....	21	19·93	0·74	20·67			
94	.....	94	8	.....	8	6·61	.....	6·61			
176	6	182	10	.....	10	3·20	0·21	3·41	9·98	0·46	10·44
132	8	140	4	.....	4	6·78	0·25	7·03			
134	.....	134	2	.....	2	1·69	.....	1·69	11·06	0·06	11·12
234	4	238	11	.....	11	9·37	0·06	9·43			
96	5	101	1	.....	1	1·43	0·03	1·46	3·80	0·03	3·83
107	3	110	1	.....	1	2·37	.....	2·37			
379	23	402	88	3	91	82·54	5·27	87·81	107·05	6·39	113·44
564	26	590	18	2	20	18·65	0·99	19·64			
99	3	102	2	.....	2	5·86	0·13	5·99			
615	7	622	224	2	226	191·42	0·78	192·20	209·31	1·00	210·31
299	14	313	14	1	15	14·74	0·22	14·96			
47	.....	47	2	.....	2	3·15	.....	3·15			
108	4	112	3	.....	3	1·21	0·03	1·24	4·28	0·26	4·54
119	11	130	4	.....	4	3·07	0·23	3·30			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madareepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	259	1	260	274	1	275
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	137	...	137	153	...	153
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	295	...	295	961	7	968	1,256	7	1,263
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	455	12	467	473	13	486
		Civil ...	10	...	10	225	5	230	235	5	240
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	25	...	25	360	3	363	385	3	388
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	123	3	126	125	3	128
Patoocakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	166	1	167	183	1	184
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	203	...	203	215	...	215
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	184	9	193	188	9	197
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	96	2	98	101	2	103
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	359	4	363	1,278	23	1,301	1,637	27	1,664
		Under-trial ...	20	2	22	531	13	544	551	15	566
		Civil ...	11	...	11	129	...	129	140	...	140
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	187	4	191	195	4	199
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	147	5	152	152	6	158
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	187	3	190	190	3	193
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	184	6	190	187	6	193
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	223	4	227	228	4	232
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	131	7	138	141	7	148
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	32	1	33	446	1	447	478	2	480
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	152	...	152	167	...	167
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	152	2	154	461	17	478	613	19	632
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	332	14	346	344	15	359
		Civil ...	2	...	2	34	...	34	36	...	36
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	106	2	108	108	2	110
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	74	1	75	75	1	76
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Noakholly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	89	1	90	301	5	306	390	6	396
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	242	6	248	248	6	254
		Civil ...	12	...	12	159	...	159	171	...	171
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	88	4	92	109	4	113
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	81	5	86	86	5	91
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	249	10	259	905	50	955	1,154	60	1,214
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	309	23	332	319	23	342
		Civil ...	5	...	5	56	...	56	61	...	61
Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	146	6	152	147	6	153
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	139	7	146	141	7	148
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	217	13	230	223	14	237
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	242	8	250	247	8	255
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	16	157	657	36	693	798	52	850
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	361	20	381	376	21	397
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	...	37	40	...	40
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	122	18	140	129	18	147
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	155	14	169	159	14	173
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	163	15	178	164	15	179
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	182	13	195	186	13	199

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
267	1	268	7	.....	7	11·55	.....	11·55	18·50	.....	18·50
151	.....	151	2	.....	2	6·95	.....	6·95			
1,023	7	1,030	233	.....	233	260·38	0·69	261·07			
465	12	477	8	1	9	20·58	0·64	21·22	297·65	1·87	299·52
219	4	223	16	1	17	16·69	0·54	17·23			
380	1	381	5	2	7	8·36	0·07	8·43	14·20	0·25	14·45
124	3	127	1	.....	1	5·84	0·18	6·02			
175	1	176	8	.....	8	4·14	.....	4·14	14·52	.....	14·52
210	.....	210	5	.....	5	10·38	.....	10·38			
174	9	183	14	.....	14	5·23	0·10	5·33	9·54	0·44	9·98
97	2	99	4	.....	4	4·31	0·34	4·65			
1,347	17	1,364	290	10	300	347·02	6·72	353·74			
519	15	534	32	.....	32	30·30	0·97	31·27	386·11	7·69	393·80
132	.....	132	8	.....	8	8·79	.....	8·79			
192	4	196	3	.....	3	5·81	0·23	6·04	13·87	0·46	14·33
143	5	148	9	1	10	8·06	0·23	8·29			
174	3	177	16	.....	16	5·36	0·05	5·41	11·49	0·18	11·67
183	6	189	4	.....	4	6·13	0·13	6·26			
219	4	223	9	.....	9	5·35	0·07	5·42	11·20	0·16	11·36
136	7	143	5	.....	5	5·85	0·09	5·94			
461	2	463	17	.....	17	9·86	0·03	9·89	17·80	0·03	17·83
166	.....	166	1	.....	1	7·94	.....	7·94			
479	15	494	134	4	138	133·19	2·01	135·20			
338	15	353	6	.....	6	10·15	0·47	10·62	146·82	2·48	149·30
33	.....	33	3	.....	3	3·48	.....	3·48			
103	2	105	5	.....	5	2·28	0·01	2·29			
67	1	68	8	.....	8	2·95	0·04	2·99	5·30	0·05	5·35
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·07	.....	0·07			
327	4	331	63	2	65	76·67	0·60	77·27			
239	6	245	9	.....	9	13·71	0·15	13·86	104·75	0·75	105·50
156	.....	156	15	.....	15	14·37	.....	14·37			
107	4	111	2	.....	2	2·67	0·13	2·80	6·94	0·30	7·24
85	5	90	1	.....	1	4·27	0·17	4·44			
975	46	1,021	179	14	193	212·50	12·67	225·17			
307	22	329	12	1	13	8·41	0·82	9·23	225·51	13·49	239·00
55	.....	55	6	.....	6	4·60	.....	4·60			
144	6	150	3	.....	3	1·88	0·06	1·94			
139	7	146	2	.....	2	3·22	0·06	3·28	5·20	0·12	5·32
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·10	.....	0·10			
219	14	233	4	.....	4	2·90	0·21	3·11			
235	7	242	12	1	13	8·29	0·17	8·46	11·19	0·38	11·57
635	37	672	163	15	178	160·76	12·96	173·69			
364	21	385	12	.....	12	12·66	0·86	13·52	177·93	13·79	191·72
37	.....	37	3	.....	3	4·51	.....	4·51			
129	18	147	.....	.....	.....	2·43	0·34	2·77			
154	14	168	5	.....	5	5·95	0·28	6·23	8·38	0·62	9·00
163	15	178	1	.....	1	1·95	0·27	2·22			
183	13	196	3	.....	3	5·62	0·30	5·92	7·57	0·57	8·14

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhubooah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	119	4	123	123	4	127
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	120	3	123	121	3	124
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	168	14	182	486	37	523	654	51	705
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	232	21	253	237	21	258
		Civil ...	6	...	6	74	2	76	80	2	82
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	97	10	107	98	10	108
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	92	14	106	92	14	106
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	155	7	162	162	7	169
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	275	11	286	278	11	289
Sarun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	161	13	174	820	38	858	981	51	1,032
		Under-trial ...	39	1	40	457	17	474	496	18	514
		Civil ...	9	...	9	65	...	65	74	...	74
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	372	22	394	375	23	398
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	328	15	343	338	16	354
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	204	11	215	630	46	676	834	57	891
		Under-trial ...	36	3	39	437	24	461	473	27	500
		Civil ...	3	...	3	66	...	66	69	...	69
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	299	24	323	300	24	324
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	305	22	327	308	23	331
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	10	151	573	29	602	714	39	753
		Under-trial ...	19	1	20	375	22	397	394	23	417
		Civil ...	11	...	11	143	2	145	154	2	156
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	271	14	285	279	14	293
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	235	8	243	240	8	248
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	120	5	125	123	5	128
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	117	7	124	117	7	124
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	127	...	127	730	1	731	857	1	858
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	207	10	217	212	11	223
		Civil ...	16	...	16	126	1	127	142	1	143
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	116	2	118	116	2	118
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	125	4	129	128	4	132
		Civil ...	2	1	3	13	...	13	15	1	16
Mudhepoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	111	1	112	114	1	115
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	68	1	69	68	1	69
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	123	1	124	359	22	381	482	23	505
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	255	15	270	267	15	282
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	...	27	30	...	30
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	136	3	139	137	3	140
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	207	6	213	209	6	215
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	197	1	198	198	1	199
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	154	3	157	155	3	158
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	249	13	262	538	21	559	787	34	821
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	262	19	281	268	20	288
		Civil ...	6	1	7	79	...	79	85	1	86
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	118	6	124	121	6	127
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	113	8	121	113	8	121
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	88	1	89	89	1	90
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	55	4	59	59	4	63
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
123	4	127	.....	.....	.....	2·02	0·03	2·05	4·92	0·09	5·01
120	3	123	1	.....	1	2·90	0·06	2·96			
504	32	536	150	19	169	130·61	12·61	143·22	145·69	13·64	159·33
231	21	252	6	.....	6	8·83	1·00	9·83			
72	2	74	8	.....	8	6·25	0·03	6·28			
98	10	108	.....	.....	.....	1·09	0·10	1·19	3·32	0·27	3·59
89	14	103	3	.....	3	2·23	0·17	2·40			
161	7	168	1	.....	1	2·41	0·14	2·55	10·24	0·48	10·72
267	10	277	11	1	12	7·83	0·34	8·17			
787	33	820	194	18	212	189·48	15·59	205·07	225·75	16·53	242·28
451	18	469	45	.....	45	30·69	0·94	31·63			
68	.....	68	6	.....	6	5·58	.....	5·58			
375	23	398	.....	.....	.....	6·40	0·53	6·93	18·90	0·90	19·80
331	16	347	7	.....	7	12·50	0·37	12·87			
674	45	719	160	12	172	169·75	12·57	182·32	203·76	14·56	218·32
456	26	482	17	1	18	27·38	1·99	29·37			
65	.....	65	4	.....	4	6·63	.....	6·63			
299	24	323	1	.....	1	2·62	0·14	2·76	9·57	1·04	10·61
300	21	321	8	2	10	6·95	0·90	7·85			
594	31	625	120	8	128	126·96	8·06	135·02	152·93	9·00	161·93
378	22	400	16	1	17	14·51	0·84	15·35			
147	2	149	7	.....	7	11·46	0·10	11·56			
279	14	293	.....	.....	.....	3·89	0·26	4·15	11·71	0·44	12·15
232	8	240	8	.....	8	7·82	0·18	8·00			
123	5	128	.....	.....	.....	1·52	0·09	1·61	5·50	0·67	6·17
115	7	122	2	.....	2	3·79	0·58	4·37			
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	0·19	.....	0·19			
718	1	719	139	.....	139	133·26	.....	133·26	155·90	0·45	156·35
189	10	199	23	1	24	8·04	0·37	8·41			
134	1	135	8	.....	8	14·60	0·08	14·68			
116	2	118	.....	.....	.....	1·20	.....	1·20	5·64	0·04	5·68
126	4	130	2	.....	2	4·31	0·04	4·35			
15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	0·13	.....	0·13			
114	1	115	.....	.....	.....	1·60	0·01	1·61	3·09	0·01	3·10
59	.....	59	9	1	10	1·49	.....	1·49			
400	20	420	82	3	85	100·70	5·01	105·71	112·87	5·30	118·17
253	14	267	14	1	15	9·34	0·29	9·63			
27	.....	27	3	.....	3	2·83	.....	2·83			
137	3	140	.....	.....	.....	1·57	0·03	1·60	5·99	0·12	6·11
197	6	203	12	.....	12	4·42	0·09	4·51			
198	1	199	.....	.....	.....	3·34	0·02	3·36	7·70	0·05	7·75
154	3	157	1	.....	1	4·36	0·03	4·39			
581	26	607	206	8	214	222·46	11·04	233·50	241·07	12·27	253·34
256	18	274	12	2	14	11·86	0·74	12·60			
78	1	79	7	.....	7	6·75	0·49	7·24			
113	5	118	8	1	9	2·92	0·15	3·07	6·23	0·33	6·56
107	8	115	6	.....	6	3·31	0·18	3·49			
89	1	90	.....	.....	.....	0·80	.....	0·80	2·46	0·07	2·53
59	4	63	.....	.....	.....	1·66	0·07	1·73			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	65	4	69	73	4	77
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	97	1	98	100	2	102
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Khond Mehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	51	5	56	54	5	59
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	54	3	57	61	3	64
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Female Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	153	153	...	235	235	...	388	388
		Under-trial ...	...	4	4	...	40	40	...	44	44
		Civil ...	...	3	3	...	47	47	...	50	50
Baraset ...	Sub-divisional Jail ...	Convicts ...	104	1	105	125	2	127	229	3	232
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	76	4	80	79	4	83
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	1	12	13	1	14
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	53	5	58	257	12	269	310	17	327
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	250	13	263	252	13	265
		Civil ...	2	...	2	55	1	56	57	1	58
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	178	2	180	621	19	640	799	21	820
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	208	11	219	215	11	226
		Civil ...	2	...	2	30	1	31	32	1	33
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	349	15	364	357	15	372
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	337	17	354	350	17	367
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	81	3	84	205	19	224	286	22	308
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	152	21	173	156	21	177
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	1	22	22	1	23
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	105	8	113	106	8	114
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	148	8	156	153	8	161
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	67	5	72	67	5	72
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	70	9	79	72	9	81
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	90	4	94	358	21	379	448	25	473
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	331	10	341	338	10	348
		Civil ...	3	1	4	43	1	44	46	2	48
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	31	...		31	...	31
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	50	1	51	50	1	51
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	4	136	632	10	642	764	14	778
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	250	9	259	259	9	268
		Civil ...	8	...	8	109	...	109	117	...	117
Brahmunberia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	213	2	215	230	2	232
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	114	8	122	120	8	128
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	129	2	131	131	2	133
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	118	4	122	127	4	131
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	14	178	437	34	471	601	48	649
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	24	2	26	26	2	28
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	...	32	36	...	36
Mudhoobunnee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	146	13	159	147	13	160
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	160	10	170	163	10	173
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	122	7	129	122	7	129
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	9	139	133	9	142

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
69	4	73	4	.....	4	2·50	0·10	2·60			
92	2	94	8	.....	8	3·90	0·02	3·92	6·42	0·12	6·54
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	0·02	.....	0·02			
54	5	59	.....	.....	.....	1·90	0·17	2·07			
61	3	64	.....	.....	.....	2·90	0·02	2·92	4·80	0·19	4·99
.....	307	307	.....	81	81	.....	133·03	133·03			
.....	41	41	.....	3	3	.....	2·04	2·04	.....	136·15	136·15
.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·08	1·08			
229	3	232	.....	.....	.....	75·59	0·24	75·83			
79	4	83	.....	.....	.....	2·33	0·12	2·45	78·27	0·36	78·63
13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	0·35	.....	0·35			
240	14	254	70	3	73	52·48	2·82	55·30			
250	13	263	2	.....	2	12·11	0·75	12·86	67·84	3·58	71·42
57	1	58	.....	.....	.....	3·25	0·01	3·26			
660	17	677	139	4	143	121·58	2·99	124·57			
209	11	220	6	.....	6	10·32	0·24	10·56	134·78	3·24	138·02
31	1	32	1	.....	1	2·88	0·01	2·89			
353	15	368	4	.....	4	6·96	0·32	7·28			
346	17	363	4	.....	4	12·82	0·60	13·42	19·78	0·92	20·70
205	17	222	81	5	86	82·00	2·95	84·95			
148	20	168	8	1	9	3·88	0·30	4·18	88·03	0·25	91·28
17	1	18	5	.....	5	2·15	.....	2·15			
106	8	114	.....	.....	.....	0·94	0·07	1·01			
145	6	151	8	2	10	3·20	0·22	3·42	4·16	0·29	4·45
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
67	5	72	.....	.....	.....	0·78	0·01	0·79			
72	9	81	.....	.....	.....	1·52	0·17	1·69	2·44	0·18	2·62
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·14	.....	0·14			
336	22	358	112	3	115	92·69	6·58	99·27			
329	9	338	9	1	10	13·88	0·57	14·45	110·22	7·15	117·37
43	2	45	3	.....	3	3·65	.....	3·65			
31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	0·47	.....	0·47			
49	1	50	1	.....	1	0·99	.....	0·99	1·73	.....	1·73
5	.....	5	1	.....	1	0·27	.....	0·27			
676	14	690	88	.....	88	116·92	3·12	120·04			
242	9	251	17	.....	17	8·76	0·56	9·32	132·56	3·68	136·24
111	.....	111	6	.....	6	6·88	.....	6·88			
222	2	224	8	.....	8	5·96	0·06	6·02			
114	8	122	6	.....	6	6·50	0·26	6·76	13·33	0·32	13·65
27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	0·87	.....	0·87			
127	2	129	4	.....	4	3·26	0·04	3·30			
119	4	123	8	.....	8	8·00	0·45	8·45	11·26	0·49	11·75
450	34	484	151	14	165	143·95	9·53	153·48			
25	2	27	1	.....	1	2·00	0·11	2·11	149·37	9·64	159·01
30	.....	30	6	.....	6	3·42	.....	3·42			
147	13	160	.....	.....	.....	2·27	0·16	2·43			
147	9	156	16	1	17	4·59	0·13	4·72	6·86	0·29	7·15
120	7	127	2	.....	2	1·43	0·06	1·49			
131	9	140	2	.....	2	3·40	0·18	3·58	4·83	0·24	5·07

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pooree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	109	6	115	345	21	366	454	27	481
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	387	28	415	393	30	423
		Civil ...	3	...	3	30	...	30	33	...	33
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	184	7	191	185	7	192
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	110	4	114	111	5	116
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	3	71	294	11	305	362	14	376
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	289	14	303	295	14	309
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	115	6	121	121	6	127
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	126	7	133	127	7	134
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	195	8	203	487	17	504	682	25	707
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	440	24	464	456	25	481
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	152	3	155	168	3	171
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	215	5	220	222	5	227
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	64	...	64	134	7	141	198	7	205
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	79	3	82	82	3	85
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	100	2	102	368	10	378	468	12	480
		Under-trial ...	13	2	15	439	18	457	452	20	472
		Civil ...	1	...	1	45	...	45	46	...	46
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	63	1	64	67	1	68
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	...	59
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	216	18	234	218	18	236
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	263	12	275	276	12	288
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	91	3	94	94	3	97
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	122	3	125	130	4	134
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	13,437	502	13,939	30,189	1,366	31,555	43,626	1,868	45,494
		Under-trial ...	580	38	618	13,537	738	14,275	14,117	776	14,893
		Civil ...	209	6	215	3,137	70	3,207	3,346	76	3,422
		Total ...	14,226	546	14,772	46,863	2,174	49,037	61,089	2,720	63,809
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	431	7	438	13,119	588	13,707	13,550	595	14,145
		Under-trial ...	365	14	379	11,204	612	11,816	11,569	626	12,195
		Civil ...	5	1	6	82	1	83	87	2	89
		Total ...	801	22	823	24,405	1,201	25,606	25,206	1,223	26,429
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	13,868	509	14,377	43,308	1,954	45,262	57,176	2,463	59,639
		Under-trial ...	945	52	997	24,741	1,350	26,091	25,686	1,402	27,088
		Civil ...	214	7	221	3,219	71	3,290	3,433	78	3,511
		Total ...	15,027	568	15,595	71,268	3,375	74,643	86,295	3,943	90,238

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1883.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
353	26	379	101	1	102	76·31	3·24	79·55			
384	29	413	9	1	10	9·28	1·00	10·28	89·25	4·24	93·49
29	.....	29	4	.....	4	3·66	.....	3·66			
180	7	187	5	.....	5	2·33	0·06	2·39			
102	5	107	9	.....	9	2·20	0·20	2·40	4·54	0·26	4·80
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
299	12	311	63	2	65	55·97	3·71	59·68			
274	12	286	21	2	23	16·69	0·64	17·33	73·40	4·35	77·75
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·74	.....	0·74			
109	6	115	12	.....	12	1·82	0·07	1·89			
125	7	132	2	.....	2	2·91	0·10	3·01	4·73	0·17	4·90
553	24	577	129	1	130	137·71	3·64	141·35			
435	25	460	21	.....	21	16·14	0·89	17·03	154·93	4·53	159·46
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1·08	.....	1·08			
149	3	152	19	.....	19	10·52	0·15	10·67			
219	5	224	3	.....	3	11·26	0·03	11·29	22·30	0·18	22·48
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·52	.....	0·52			
142	7	149	56	.....	56	59·52	0·44	59·96	62·98	0·46	63·44
80	3	83	2	.....	2	3·46	0·02	3·48			
388	12	400	80	.....	80	86·60	0·77	87·37			
423	20	443	29	.....	29	17·39	1·29	18·68	107·31	2·06	109·37
42	.....	42	4	.....	4	3·32	.....	3·32			
65	1	66	2	.....	2	1·71	0·07	1·78	2·97	0·07	3·04
58	.....	58	1	.....	1	1·26	.....	1·26			
215	18	233	3	.....	3	4·76	0·44	5·20	11·39	0·70	12·09
265	11	276	11	1	12	6·63	0·26	6·89			
93	3	96	1	.....	1	1·96	0·02	1·98	7·53	0·25	7·78
130	4	134	.....	.....	.....	5·57	0·23	5·80			
30,961	1,394	32,355	12,665	474	13,139	12,959·96	486·64	13,446·60			
13,467	747	14,214	650	29	679	623·54	34·46	658·00	13,827·19	523·92	14,351·11
3,133	74	3,207	213	2	215	243·69	2·82	246·51			
47,561	2,215	49,776	13,528	505	14,033	13,827·19	523·92	14,351·11			
13,282	585	13,867	268	10	278	253·67	11·05	264·72			
11,178	612	11,790	391	14	405	391·91	15·41	407·32	648·04	26·49	674·53
85	2	87	2	.....	2	2·46	0·03	2·49			
24,545	1,199	25,744	661	24	685	648·04	26·49	674·53			
44,243	1,979	46,222	12,933	484	13,417	13,213·63	497·69	13,711·32			
24,645	1,359	26,004	1,041	43	1,084	1,015·45	49·87	1,065·32	14,475·23	550·41	15,025·64
3,218	76	3,294	215	2	217	246·15	2·85	249·00			
72,106	3,414	75,520	14,189	529	14,718	14,475·23	550·41	15,025·64			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
							Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c., &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,868	509	28,398	1,365	42,266	1,874	13,881	524	1,029	65	57,176	2,463	59,639	13,717	498	440	27	1,472	36	25,431	1,259

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

8							9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
Released during the year.																						
C.		D																				
		By Order of Government.																				
		a.		b.																		
Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,851	62	39	2	20	1		516	55	21	...	10	2	34	1	692	36	12,933	484	13,417	13,213·63	497·69	13,711·32

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II.—*(Judicial.)*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	A.		B.		C.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	383	...	167	1	49	9	11,699	451	15,283	824	114	18	703	62	289	29	21,350	957	5,931	335	828	44

The following religions are included under the head of "all other classes," column 2 E:—
Hill tribes, Southals, Nutts, Thatches, Paharias, Dhangars, Aboriginals, Garos, Koles, Khonds, Teligus, Bhutias, Uraons, Mundus, and Bhomis.

STATEMENT No. II.—*(Judicial.)*—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.													
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.		
	Persons employed under Government, or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,462	1,239	2,426	16,688	1,099	638	4,846	566	26	615	158	28,398	1,365	29,763

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.*

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,218	622	6,460	336	4,266	212	3,218	93	1,785	55	914	21	315	6	11	...	125	17	44	1	42	2	28,398	1,365	29,763
Total remaining on the 31st December 1883	521	34	1,199	61	1,834	91	2,034	74	2,524	81	2,587	81	1,578	37	164	...	358	18	131	7	3	...	12,933	484	13,417

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	28,398	1,365	29,763	2,515	60	621	15	319	10	3,455	85	3,540	12·16	6·22	11·89	257	28	285	11	...	11

C.—Prisons—*continued*

STATEMENT No. V.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1882 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained Uncaptured.			Unexpired Portion of Sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	172	23	9	32	4	20	24	168	12	180	17	9	4	2

STATEMENT No. VI.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, *and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2		3		4								5												6	7
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.								Punishments Inflicted.													
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.			
													By criminal courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,213·63	497·69	86	2	2,989	31	26,256	596	18,117	503	47,448	1132	77	...	3,145	116	2,081	284	2,316	31	349	39,471	699	48,569	354·22	0·74

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the State of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1883.

	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2, there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6, there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6, there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	28,398	1,365	24,181	1,361	3,064	4	1,153	...	13,213·63	497·69	2·97	...	15	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII.—*(Judicial.)*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,213·63	497·69	729·99	7·69	5·52	1·54	1,654*	15*	1,469	4

	Male.	Female.
* Warders	272	2
Overseers	1,382	13

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisioners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	13,711·32	1,065 32	249·00	15,025·64	3,16,649	21 6 10	4,54,276	30 3 8	3,701	0 3 11	40,947	2 11 10	56 0 11	50,422	3 6 7	95,020	6 5 2	9,61,015	63 15 3

STATEMENT No. XI.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883 (*excluding cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	21 3	17 12	19 4	21 6	24 14	26 3	26 5	30 7	2 3	2 4	2 9	2 10	4 1	3 3	4 0	3 6	5 14	4 14	5 7	6 5	58 3	54 5	59 4	63 15

NOTE.—The average cost for 1880 includes the expenditure for the European prisoners at the Hazaribagh European Jail.

STATEMENT No. XII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (3E).
Total ...	140·31	13,494·80	724·31	745·34	379·39	737·68	1,333·80	729·96	403·86	199·50	757·30	271·90	66·22	1,296·63	5,847·26	1·26	0·39*	5·46	9·88	43·32

* Hired by municipalities.

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the net cash Earnings of Convicts *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1883.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1883.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1883.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	13,494·80	5,847·26	2,972 14	7,83,027 9	7,86,000 7	10,75,554 7	3 8	10,75,557 15	2,89,557 8	21 7	49 8

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the net Cost of the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 9 of Statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10 of Statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of Statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	9,61,015	63 15	2,89,557 8	19 4	6,71,457 8	44 11

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all Classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	19,631	1,336	20,967	14,475·23	550·41	15,025·64	19,964	1,143	21,107	22,026	1,110	23,136	700·78	29·54	730·32

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of Average Strength.														
													A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	727	36	763	75	5	80	286	21	307	61	1	62	1,521·6	2,016·6	1,539·7	48·4	53·6	48·6	4·2	1·8	4·1	46·0	63·5	46·6	50·2	65·4	50·7

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of Average Strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	8	3	7,551	50	454	27	25	...	111	53	158	55	798	62	711	78	6,850	299	32	1	592	1	550·7	3·6	33·1	1·9	8·2	3·8	499·5	21·8

A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality according to Age among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	68·02	5·32	1	...	14·7	.....	9,622·46	369·55	414	21	43·2	56·8	2,983·46	103·52	215	9	72·0	86·9	579·36	22·89	62	6	107·0	262·1	13,253·30	501·28	692	36	52·2	71·8

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883, *according to length of time passed in jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Under 6 Months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 Months.			From 1 to 2 Years.			From 2 to 3 Years.			From 3 to 7 Years.			Above 7 Years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,124·53	288	47·0	2,401·81	171	71·1	1,952·48	153	78·3	1,114·63	39	34·9	1,612·08	64	39·7	549·23	13	23·6

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1883.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tota	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	945	52	24,741	1,350	25,686	1,402	27,088	1,015·45	49·87	1,065·32	11,477	570	12,047	11,533	696	12,229	1,588	93	13	...	34	...	1,041	43	1,084

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1883 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	24	2	45	.....	4	.....	207	33	11	.....	3	107	621	1,057			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	161	.....	4	.....	59	.....	369	36	1	.....	.....	126	1,284	2,040			
Ditto without	1,779	43	24	.....	416	8	1,069	57	57	9	341	980	15,189	19,052	121·15	19,484	5,07,718
Total ...	1,964	45	73	.....	479	8	1,645	126	69	9	344	1,193	17,094	23,049			
Total average population	953·54	16·33	35·05	.....	246·37	1·96	1,012·22	22·12	10·54	0·03	144·81	510·11	12,072·56	15,025·64			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3	4					5				
			NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A. Up to 1lb.	B. From 1 to 5lbs.	C. From 5 to 10lbs.	D. Over 10lbs.	Total.	A. Up to 1lb.	B. From 1 to 5lbs.	C. From 5 to 10lbs.	D. Over 10lbs.	Total.
Total ...	48,991	14,134	6,339	11,832	4,523	1,953	24,647	3,443	4,818	1,394	555	10,210

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the MARK *System in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1883.

1	2	3										4									5									
		NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									Sentenced to—									
	Number released during the year, who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails ...	236	972	332	163	184	26	115	20	8	74	15	67	102	156	195	223	268	286	243	624	548	43	58	89	116	125	161	188	149	280	301
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	236	974	334	163	184	26	115	20	8	74	15	67	102	156	195	223	268	286	243	624	548	44	53	89	116	125	161	188	149	280	301

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1883.

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts admitted during the year 1883, under Sentences not exceeding—																								
		A. One month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	2,073	55	1,487	33	833	14	472	5	218	6	89	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5,197	114	5,311
2	Serious offences against the person.	312	92	291	41	257	22	190	17	132	17	159	7	87	5	6	...	89	17	20	1	40	2	1,583	221	1,804
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	62	3	71	1	53	4	64	2	77	2	100	1	102	1	1	...	33	...	17	...	2	...	582	14	596
4	Minor offences against the person.	2,074	44	854	8	317	4	171	1	41	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,466	57	3,523
5	Minor offences against property.	4,801	309	3,113	216	2,251	155	1,629	63	1,219	28	532	11	97	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	13,650	782	14,432
6	Other offences	1,890	119	644	37	555	13	692	5	98	2	26	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	177	4,097
	Total ...	11,218	622	6,460	336	4,266	212	3,218	93	1,785	55	914	21	315	6	11	...	125	17	44	1	42	2	28,398	1,365	29,763

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1883, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, and Water Police paid for from Imperial revenues.						Total Police.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Bengal.										Rs.
		Western Districts.										
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	82	...	469	...	88	469	99,575
		Bankoora	...	1	2	56	...	318	...	59	318	60,290
		Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	219	...	48	219	50,406
		Midnapore	...	2	6	141	...	803	12	149	815	1,56,018
		Hooghly	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	110	705	1,31,676
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipal Police.	...	1	5	64	...	540	...	70	540	1,02,459
		Total	...	9	22	493	...	3,054	12	524	3,066	6,00,424
		Central Districts.										
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	3	6	174	...	1,046	76	183	1,122	2,29,324
		Nuddea	...	2	4	84	...	605	...	90	605	1,12,194
		Jessore	...	2	5	76	...	422	14	83	436	85,651
		Khulna	...	1	3	62	...	288	41	66	329	70,612
		Moorshedabad	...	2	4	111	...	668	...	117	668	1,29,474
		Total	...	10	22	507	...	3,029	131	539	3,160	6,27,255
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	2	4	59	...	344	...	65	344	76,061
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	359	...	67	359	78,808
		Rungpore	...	1	5	74	...	419	...	80	419	89,425
		Bogra	...	1	2	41	...	212	...	44	212	53,252
		Pubna	...	2	2	58	...	304	...	62	304	68,997
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	40	...	213	...	44	213	53,765
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	44	...	229	...	47	229	61,429
		Total	...	9	21	379	...	2,080	...	409	2,080	4,81,737
		Eastern Districts.										
	Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	88	588	1,11,959
		Furreedpore	...	1	4	67	...	321	26	72	347	80,892
		Backergunge	...	2	4	91	...	473	...	97	473	1,19,710
		Mymensingh	...	2	6	84	...	441	7	92	448	1,02,381
		Total	...	7	19	323	...	1,809	47	349	1,856	4,14,942
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	75,826
		Noakholly	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	48	255	61,402
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	3	3	48	...	596	...	54	596	1,95,699
		Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	273	...	47	273	62,646
		Total	...	6	13	205	...	1,516	...	224	1,516	3,95,573
		Total for Bengal	...	41	97	1,907	...	11,488	190	2,045	11,678	25,19,931
		Behar.										
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	...	2	7	124	...	1,167	...	133	1,167	1,83,734
		Gya	...	2	4	107	...	698	...	113	698	1,18,603
		Shahabad	...	2	4	84	8	513	...	90	521	1,00,244
		Mozufferpore	...	2	3	64	...	414	...	69	414	77,752
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	55	...	380	...	59	380	75,824
		Sarun	...	2	3	76	...	458	...	81	458	94,428
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	276	...	59	276	61,958
		Total	...	12	26	566	8	3,906	...	604	3,914	7,12,543

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1883, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Total Cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, and Water Police paid for from Imperial revenues.						Total Police.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 10 and upwards (2).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	2	3	60	...	423	...	65	423	85,410
		Bhagulpore	...	2	3	67	...	396	...	72	396	87,101
		Purneah	...	1	5	77	...	459	...	83	459	85,651
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	2	4	54	...	332	...	60	332	67,244
		Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	45,602
		Total ...	...	8	17	295	...	1,832	...	320	1,832	3,71,008
		Total for Behar ...	...	20	43	861	8	5,738	...	924	5,746	10,83,551
		ORISSA.										
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	97	...	502	3	102	505	99,733
		Pooree	...	1	2	75	...	348	...	78	348	68,469
		Balasore	...	1	3	83	...	385	26	87	411	75,846
		Gurjhats	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	28,651
		Total ...	...	4	11	277	...	1,374	29	292	1,403	2,72,699
		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*										
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	87	14	416	...	92	430	89,990
		Lohardugga	...	2	3	86	...	410	...	91	410	90,871
		Singbhoom	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	32,773
		Manbhoom	...	2	2	55	10	244	...	59	254	59,415
		Total ...	...	7	9	252	24	1,205	...	268	1,229	2,73,049
		Total of districts ...	...	72	160	3,297	32	19,805	219	3,529	20,056	41,49,230
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	76	...	499	...	84	499	1,22,970
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	14,268
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	13,668
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	6,344
		Inspector-General Reserve...	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	2,400
		Salt guard in Orissa in different periods	...	.....	.....	71	...	581	...	71	581	27,137
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4	.....	1,13,365
		Total ...	5	.....	12	172	...	1,360	...	189	1,360	3,06,452
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5	72	172	3,469	32	21,165	219	3,718	21,416	44,55,682

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during the year* 1883.

Province.	Commissioner's Divisions.	Name of district.	Distribution of Force.						Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
			In District.				On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners or treasure.		On other duties						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Bengal.														
		Western Districts.														
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	17	87	59	220	174	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,498	1 to 3,456	1 to 390
		Bankoora ...	2	12	43	198	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6·9	1 to 10·2	10 to 1	1 to 2,760	1 to 3,854	1 to 482
		Beerbhoom ...	5	19	42	184	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore...	12	96	127	568	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,611	1 to 3,033	1 to 507
		Hooghly ...	21	112	65	257	360	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,881	1 to 435
		Howrah ...	4	23	48	208	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·6	29 to 1	1 to 1,041	1 to 1,384	1 to 321
		Total ...	61	349	384	1,635	1,161	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	8 to 1	1 to 2.059	1 to 2,814	1 to 417
		Central Districts.														
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	10	68	116	586	501	24	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·2	4 to 1	1 to 1,240	1 to 1,757	1 to 471
		Nuddea ...	8	44	69	312	262	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,382	1 to 3,554	1 to 445
		Jessore ...	9	91	70	294	55	...	4,135	2,460,090	1 to 7·9	1 to 8·8	3 to 1	1 to 4,740	1 to 5,243	1 to 495
		Khulna ...	6	29	57	270	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,734	1 to 2,902	1 to 886
		Moorshedabad ...	5	27	100	418	277	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,575	1 to 2,068	1 to 379
		Total ...	38	259	412	1,880	1,078	32	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,033	1 to 2,707	1 to 459

Bengal	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	3	24	60	292	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10·0	1 to 6·2	6 to 1	1 to 3,702	1 to 3,962	1 to 418
		Rajshahye	6	32	56	265	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·5	1 to 7·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,142	1 to 3,632	1 to 515
		Rungpore ...	9	32	68	361	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·0	5 to 1	1 to 4,204	1 to 4,198	1 to 4,300
		Bogra ...	3	17	38	166	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	10 to 1	1 to 2,868	1 to 3,233	1 to 317
		Pubna ...	5	29	54	221	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·9	14 to 1	1 to 3,583	1 to 4,127	1 to 636
		Darjeeling...	9	46	31	135	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	5 to 1	1 to 603	1 to 652	1 to 306
		Julpigoree...	3	19	43	198	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·4	1 to 10·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,107	1 to 190	1 to 610
		Total	38	199	350	1,638	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·0	1 to 7·7	1 to 1	1 to 3,107	1 to 3,368	1 to 906
		Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	Dacca ...	14	97	62	225	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·1	1 to 7·0	39 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,058	1 to 370
		Furreedpore	6	34	63	273	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·9	2 to 1	1 to 3,885	1 to 4,245	1 to 725
		Backergunge	6	34	87	353	90	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,895	1 to 347
		Mymensingh	6	28	79	339	88	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 11·6	1 to 13·8	1 to 1	1 to 5,651	1 to 6,588	1 to 840
		Total	32	193	291	1,190	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,944	1 to 4,957	1 to 479
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	3	17	66	293	88	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,424	1 to 2,920	1 to 287
		Noakhólly ...	4	37	43	204	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	10	52	586	...	...	5,419	101,597	1 to 8·3	1 to 8·3	.....	1 to 156	1 to 156	.....
		Tipperah ...	5	30	39	204	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·7	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,747	1 to 5,354	1 to 733
		Total	14	94	200	1,287	145	...	12,118	3,574,048	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,054	1 to 2,202	1 to 422
		Total for Bengal	183	1,094	1,637	7,630	3,147	32	*70,399	34,922,970	1 to 5·5	1 to 7·1	5 to 1	1 to 2,544	1 to 3,166	1 to 481
Behar.	Patna	Patna ...	19	79	64	343	751	44	2,097	1,756,856	1 to 1·6	1 to 4·0	11 to 1	1 to 1,351	1 to 2,817	1 to 420
		Gya ...	8	36	91	419	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5·8	1 to 8·4	8 to 1	1 to 2,619	1 to 3,591	1 to 525
		Shahabad ...	13	109	69	245	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·1	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,215	1 to 4,226	1 to 697
		Mozufferpore	8	50	50	225	150	...	3,003	2,582,066	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 5,345	1 to 7,277	1 to 1,058
		Durbhunga	2	12	49	246	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 5,998	1 to 8,178	1 to 817
		Sarun ...	16	108	54	186	175	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·0	4 to 1	1 to 4,230	1 to 5,984	1 to 582
		Chumparun ...	5	23	51	222	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·5	1 to 11·6	1 to 1	1 to 5,139	1 to 5,562	1 to 1,387
		Total ...	71	417	428	1,886	1,672	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 5,017	1 to 585

* Add Soonderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 76,375

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during the year* 1883—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Distribution of Force.						Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
			In District.				On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			Guards over Lock-ups and Treasures, or as escort to prisoners or treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	29	52	271	133	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	13 to 1	1 to 4,036	1 to 5,297	1 to 661
		Bhagulpore	17	113	48	181	109	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·8	10 to 1	1 to 4,201	1 to 2,269	1 to 678
		Purnea	21	109	56	241	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,410	1 to 4,212	1 to 434
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	37	52	276	21	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 13·9	1 to 14·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,000	1 to 4,198	1 to 972
		Maldah	5	33	33	160	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 503
		Total	52	318	241	1,129	412	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·5	1 to 11·7	4 to 1	1 to 3,746	1 to 4,490	1 to 607
		Total for Behar	123	735	669	3,015	2,084	...	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·6	1 to 9·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,467	1 to 4,815	1 to 589
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	7	41	87	388	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
		Pooree	4	28	69	269	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	18 to 1	1 to 2,085	1 to 2,341	1 to 394
		Balasore	5	26	80	357	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	3 to 1	1 to 1,898	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
		Gurjhats	4	33	21	106	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9·6	1 to 9·6	.....	1 to 980	1 to 980	.....
		Total	20	128	257	1,120	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,235	1 to 2,411	1 to 658

		CHOTA NAGPORE.														
		South-West Frontier Agency.														
CHOTA NAGPROE ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	6	56	83	330	45	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·4	1 to 14·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,253	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	6	23	83	337	50	2	12,045	1,609,244	1 to 24·0	1 to 26·7	3 to 1	1 to 3,212	1 to 3,505	1 to 680
		Singbhoom ...	2	9	24	119	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 23·3	1 to 24·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,818	1 to 2,907	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	5	23	52	191	42	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·2	1 to 15·2	3 to 1	1 to 3,380	1 to 3,831	1 to 471
		Total ...	19	111	242	977	144	4	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·0	1 to 19·8	5 to 1	1 to 2,822	1 to 3,061	1 to 647
		Total of all Districts ...	345	2,068	2,805	12,742	5,536	89	151,266	66,065,757	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,801	1 to 3,459	1 to 532
		Government Railway Police	...	...	83	499	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's special Reserve ...	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods ...	...	...	71	581	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General, Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	...	...	184	1,360	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	345	2,068	2,989	14,102	5,536	89	151,266	66,065,757	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,628	1 to 3,233	1 to 532
						Add Soonderbuns ...		...	5,976							
						GRAND TOTAL ...			157,242							

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1883.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost. Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
		Burdwan ...	12,218	24·7	19·6	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	2,40,117 0 0
	Burdwan ...	Bankoora ...	7,701	22·1	36·7	Ditto ...	2,82,876 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,577	25·9	17·1	Ditto ...	1,30,138 14 6
		Midnapore ...	8,924	47·6	19·3	Ditto ...	1,72,916 8 0
		Hooghly ...	4,944	43·7	19·0	Ditto ...	94,087 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,406	64·9	40·3	Ditto ...	56,676 0 0
		Total ...	42,770	33·2	22·8		9,76,811 6 6
		Central Districts.					
		24-Pergunnahs ...	3,322	67·7	51·7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	1,71,996 14 0
	Presidency ...	Nuddea ...	3,494	79·8	46·5	Ditto ...	1,62,471 0 0
		Jessore ...	3,988	74·2	41·5	Ditto ...	1,65,751 4 0
		Khulna ...	1,980	77·7	44·3	Ditto ...	87,893 7 0
		Moorshedabad ...	4,034	62·3	33·2	Ditto ...	1,34,224 0 0
		Total ...	16,818	71·7	42·9		7,22,336 9 0
		Dinagepore ...	4,108	65·6	33·7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	1,38,703 4 0
BENGAL ...	Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye ...	3,288	68·5	39·3	Ditto ...	1,29,403 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,683	69·2	36·2	Ditto ...	1,69,947 0 0
		Bogra ...	1,841	55·1	44·4	Ditto ...	81,951 12 0
		Pubna ...	2,204	90·6	52·1	Ditto ...	1,14,864 0 0
		Darjeeling ...	6	55·0	71·5	Ditto ...	429 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,201	80·3	52·4	Ditto ...	62,976 0 0
		Total ...	17,331	71·8	34·3		6,98,274 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
		Dacca ...	3,534	85·4	36·8	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	1,30,070 0 0
	Dacca ...	Furreedpore ...	3,016	73·2	35·7	Ditto ...	1,07,672 0 0
		Backergunge ...	4,539	50·0	41·8	Ditto ...	1,90,001 0 0
		Mymensingh ...	6,404	64·0	48·0	Ditto ...	3,07,392 0 0
		Total ...	17,493	66·3	42·0		7,35,135 0 0
		Chittagong ...	2,093	101·8	45·7	By villagers and tea planters.	95,725 8 3
	Chittagong ...	Noakholly ...	2,013	45·1	38·0	By villagers, under Act VI.	76,494 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tipperah ...	2,556	70·1	43·5	By punchayets, Government, and zemindars.	1,11,299 0 0
		Total ...	6,662	72·5	42·5		2,83,518 8 3
		Total for Bengal ...	101,074	54·5	33·7		34,16,075 7 9

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1882—concluded.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Divisions.	Name of district.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,124	78·6	29·2	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	91,247 0 0
		Gya ...	6,046	56·6	26·4	Ditto ...	1,59,717 0 0
		Shahabad ...	4,854	59·8	22·6	Ditto ...	1,09,968 11 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,578	77·3	33·3	Ditto ...	1,52,865 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,116	83·4	34·8	Ditto ...	1,43,652 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,327	66·6	19·3	Ditto ...	1,03,263 0 0
		Chumparum ...	2,388	11·9	30·3	Ditto ...	72,552 0 0
		Total ...	30,433	72·8	27·3		8,33,264 11 0
		Monghyr ...	3,636	74·7	25·7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	93,792 0 0
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	3,710	85·5	22·2	Ditto ...	82,424 6 0
		Purneah ...	4,398	68·5	34·6	Ditto ...	1,52,371 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,891	63·9	12·5	Ditto ...	48,679 15 6
		Maldah ...	1,601	78·9	47·6	Ditto ...	76,325 8 0
		Total ...	17,236	73·4	26·2		4,53,592 13 6
		Total for Behar ...	47,669	73·0	26·9		12,86,857 8 6
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,711	57·1	17·8	By jagir land and villagers.	1,01,943 3 0
		Pooree ...	2,045	66·9	12·3	Ditto ...	25,171 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,853	57·2	24·7	Ditto ...	70,482 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	344	51·5	11·4	By Government land as confirmed jagir and villagers.	3,941 0 0
		Total ...	10,953	58·8	18·4		2,01,539 3 0
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Chota Nagpore...	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
		Hazaribagh ...	3,104	60·4	19·8	By zemindars and ryots.	61,602 9 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,297	87·4	26·0	„ zemindars, elakadars, and tenants.	86,000 3 9
		Singbhoom ...	546	155·9	17·3	By villagers ...	9,563 8 6
		Manbhoom ...	5,492	32·3	16·0	Partly by village and service land and zemindars and digwars.	88,201 0 0
		Total ...	12,439	59·3	19·7		2,45,367 5 3
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....		.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	172,135	60·3	29·9		31,49,839 8 6

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force during the year* 1883, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	918
Head-constables	2,469
Men	20,632
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,401
„ „ „ swords only or swords and batons	1,640
„ „ „ batons only	18,295
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	18
Head-constables	62
Men	680
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	8
Sub-Inspectors	465
Head-constables	1,330
Men	4,220
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head-constables	21
Men	267
Under Sections 330, 331, 348, I. P. C.—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....
Head-constables	.....
Men	4
Under Chapter IX, I. P. C.—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	2
Men	22

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	9
Head-constables	37
Men	373
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	214
„ money-rewards	2,151
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	167
Sub-Inspectors	870
Head-constables	1,986
Men	5,756
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	16
Men	437
Number enlisted during the year	3,317
„ of men of one year's service and under 10 years	12,875
„ „ „ of 10 years' service and upwards	8,764
Number of men who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	270
„ gratuity	54
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,421
„ dismissal	762
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	229
„ desertion	144
„ death	532
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	57·7
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·2

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1883, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or Covenanted Civil	8
Uncovenanted	62
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	18
Below Rs. 100	9
Constables	1
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	7
Constables	.....
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	139
Below Rs. 100	3,377
Constables	20,626
Religion or Caste.	
Officers.	
Christians	141
Mahomedans	853
Hindus—	
Brahmins	743
Rajpoots	206
Goorkhas	50
Seikhs	42
High caste Soodras	1,003
Low caste „	179
Hindus of all other castes	386
Other religions	32
Men.	
Christians	74
Mahomedans	5,817
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,209
Rajpoots	3,836
Goorkhas	478
Seikhs	87
High caste Soodras	2,515
Low caste „	1,547
Hill men	2
Hindus of all other castes	2,599
Other religions	462
Total of officers and men	24,261

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1883 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,709	1,985	1,423	3,408
		Bankoora	1,041,752	982	636	623	1,259
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,131	635	363	998
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,101	1,473	1,566	3,039
		Hooghly	1,012,768	4,385	2,730	1,771	4,501
		Howrah	635,381	2,917	2,660	1,688	4,348
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	4,789	2,820	1,867	4,687
		Nuddea	1,653,721	3,358	1,605	1,237	2,842
		Jessore	2,460,090	2,695	1,233	1,464	2,697
		Khulna	1,079,948	1,577	881	936	1,817
		Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	2,735	1,704	1,166	2,870
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	1,514,346	2,240	1,047	497	1,544
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,032	974	831	1,805
		Rungpore	2,097,964	1,693	768	745	1,513
		Bogra	734,358	1,306	865	539	1,404
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,360	811	828	1,639
		Darjeeling	155,179	2,055	1,673	347	2,020
		Julpigoree	581,502	1,102	707	309	1,016
	Dacca ...	Dacca	2,116,350	2,664	2,056	1,957	4,013
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	1,978	1,112	4,388	5,500
		Backergunge	1,900,889	2,134	1,132	5,739	6,871
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,829	1,817	1,864	3,681
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,518	882	702	1,584
		Noakholly	820,772	846	504	862	1,366
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	101,597	30	47	143	190
		Tipperah	1,519,338	2,009	1,277	1,893	3,170
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	1,756,856	7,448	5,844	1,898	7,742
		Gya	2,124,682	3,995	1,214	1,677	2,891
		Shahabad	1,964,909	2,785	1,540	1,012	2,562
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	2,008	1,021	823	1,844
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	2,493	1,255	1,641	2,896
		Sarun	2,280,382	2,918	1,636	1,065	2,701
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,229	971	549	1,520
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,969,774	1,951	1,182	1,140	2,322
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,952	1,988	931	2,919
		Purneah	1,848,687	2,503	1,115	464	1,579
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,568,093	3,062	1,245	1,675	2,920
		Maldah	710,448	948	477	430	907
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,252	1,873	797	2,670
		Pooree	888,487	2,080	1,422	729	2,151
		Balasore	945,280	1,385	607	738	1,345
		Gurjhats	160,862	317	242	113	355
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,450	1,034	522	1,556
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	1,941	1,270	590	1,860
		Singbhoom	453,775	311	239	125	364
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,201	618	528	1,146

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Number of cases in columns IV and V ending in conviction.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
								By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	5*a*	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	2	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	148·2	119	...	...	61	108	7	...	60	2	14	...
4	212, 216 ...	Habouring an offender ...	24·	24	...	...	5	19	1	...	5	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	528·4	528	...	5	369	470	10	...	337	15	21	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,135·4	2,167	6	47	1,032	1,535	195	3	878	214	821	11
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	64·6	32	...	...	18	28	4	..	18	...	1	...
		Total ...	2,900·8	2,870	6	53	1,485	2,161	217	3	1,298	231	857	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	3·	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	11·2	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison ...	20·8	14	...	...	4	14	...	...	4	3	...	...
12		Other murders ...	288·	270	...	10	71	269	2	1	68	26	129	1
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	64·6	50	...	...	15	46	...	...	14	9	7	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	242·2	223	...	6	76	220	5	...	74	34	62	...
15	376 ...	Rape	313·4	268	...	6	31	217	25	...	29	82	10	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	62·6	67	1	1	13	51	8	...	11	6	7	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	115·	90	...	1	45	79	4	1	43	1	8	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	422·8	400	1	5	244	398	1	...	240	15	12	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	2·	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	627·2	787	34	8	383	659	25	1	351	35	72	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	29·6	21	...	...	3	19	2	...	3	4	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	33·2	29	...	...	8	21	2	...	8	1	11	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	907·6	1,134	25	22	382	881	45	2	339	58	84	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	268·6	331	1	8	63	153	55	...	47	50	67	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	165·8	159	...	3	23	84	52	1	20	43	23	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
130	9	153	...	4	149	50	9	65	10	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	.....	.....
26	6	32	...	1	31	25	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
601	92	714	2	11	702	171	7	502	3	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,151	1,394	9,377	17	145	9,183	2,867	399	4,951	103	24	6	26	829	10	...	...	.....	.....
33	1	35	...	1	34	9	1	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,942	1,502	10,312	19	161	10,100	3,123	416	5,543	116	28	6	26	862	12	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	.....	12	...	1	11	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	558	334
10	.....	10	...	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	5	3	435	367
19	.....	19	...	2	17	7	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
580	28	738	2	44	692	116	245	...	108	6	...	...	86	131	...	1	31	1
44	7	58	...	2	56	14	17	...	18	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	.....	.....
360	26	448	1	11	435	114	88	2	127	5	...	1	53	46	...	...	.....	.....
171	46	227	...	8	219	125	39	2	37	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	.....	.....
48	9	64	...	1	63	33	9	...	17	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	.....	.....
74	7	89	1	2	86	23	6	25	26	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	.....	.....
345	11	368	9	7	351	86	2	245	1	6	1	...	11	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	.....	19	...	...	19	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	.....	.....
963	127	1,162	6	21	1,129	357	64	503	79	7	3	3	116	3	...	...	.....	.....
18	3	21	...	2	19	8	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	147	.....
82	22	115	1	1	113	33	29	35	2	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	.....	.....
1,007	195	1,286	1	25	1,243	642	11	489	9	19	3	14	73	...	...	...	.....	.....
244	125	436	...	17	419	238	30	77	15	31	...	...	25	3	...	...	.....	.....
149	39	211	...	2	206	120	10	45	3	...	...	3	28	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Number of cases in columns IV and V ending in conviction.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
								By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	5*a*	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.												
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	20·4	11	...	...	4	8	2	...	4	2	...	...
27	371 ...	Havitually dealing in slaves	·2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,141·8	1,238	3	17	430	892	100	2	372	133	62	3
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	71·4	84	...	...	52	79	4	...	52	2	4	...
		Total ...	4,806·4	5,188	65	87	1,851	4,102	332	8	1,683	504	558	4
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	198·2	165	...	12	26	167	4	...	26	47	58	7
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	3·	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	2·	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	15·6	24	...	...	7	20	...	...	7	2	4	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house ...	18·	15	...	...	2	13	1	...	2	7	...	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	33·	31	1	1	9	30	...	...	9	6	3	...
		Robbery — other robberies	166·	187	1	6	40	161	15	...	39	71	10	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	840·6	832	3	21	166	714	63	...	148	186	49	...
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	738·8	818	6	15	303	616	61	...	280	51	41	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	19,536·4	18,681	181	282	†1,230	18,368	62	11	1,211	1,025	124	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	222·2	279	...	5	128	253	9	...	118	33	4	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	7·4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	21,781·2	21,037	192	342	1,911	20,345	215	11	1,840	1,428	294	9

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (*including* persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25.	26	27
16	1	17	...	...	17	4	1	7	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,435	396	1,896	2	35	1,847	908	55	780	3	...	...	12	101	...	3	3	449	437
97	11	112	1	1	109	41	3	54	8	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,693	1,053	7,308	24	183	7,060	2,873	619	2,264	473	78	8	33	524	229	12	9	1,620	1,139
543	44	652	12	74	566	149	165	8	148	1	...	...	55	40	112	60	61,460	8,858
4	.....	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
20	1	25	...	4	21	4	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	2	15	8	4,223	3,838
6	8	14	...	...	14	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	406	45
30	.....	33	...	2	31	11	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	21	11	2,899	264
157	45	212	3	11	196	109	19	53	7	...	...	2	8	...	90	41	3,477	1,043
638	152	839	...	67	767	375	51	256	21	2	...	5	55	7	...	...	.....	.....
698	135	875	2	33	839	368	10	430	2	2	...	1	27	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,190	197	3,511	7	274	3,230	1,231	111	1,543	131	14	...	...	163	37	10,326	2,332	402,298	74,476
273	59	336	...	8	328	129	8	171	3	...	...	...	17	...	47	35	735	458
18	2	21	...	...	21	4	5	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	.....	.....
5,577	643	6,523	24	473	6,018	2,390	378	2,479	335	19	...	8	330	87	10,618	2,491	475,498	88,982

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Number of cases in columns IV and V ending in conviction.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
								By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	5a	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	3,449	3,297	12	76	603	1,433	450	2	405	521	147	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	37·8	34	1	1	19	29	2	...	18	2	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	4·6	6	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...
		Total ...	3,491·4	3,337	13	77	623	1,464	455	2	424	524	148	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
41	453,456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,018·8	976	4	16	336	914	42	...	327	78	29	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,070·8	1,875	4	32	755	1,712	112	1	734	221	50	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	30,580·2	27,535	306	621	7,749	20,857	1,687	47	6,919	3,677	949	3
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,053·	1,892	1	30	342	538	224	...	216	194	59	...
44	411,414 ...	Receiving stolen property	1,997·4	1,845	1	25	1,272	1,811	18	1	1,246	49	115	4
45	447,448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	7,967·4	8,226	46	88	2,350	2,441	1,000	12	1,375	466	258	...
46	461,462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	27·2	27	...	...	9	27	...	...	9	1	...	...
		Total ...	45,714·8	42,376	362	812	12,813	28,300	3,083	61	10,826	4,686	1,460	7
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4·	6	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	...	15	...
48	Chapter VIIIB, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,067·4	1,097	...	16	725	779	200	...	667	15	53	1
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	24·4	26	...	...	7	16	3	...	6	3	4	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Gambling Act ...	132·2	122	...	1	100	113	5	1	99	...	...	...
51		Excise Laws ...	2,645·8	3,214	64	8	2,552	2,559	71	1	2,085	43	43	...
52		Railway Laws ...	340·2	368	...	2	276	348	3	...	262	6	8	...
53		Salt and Custom Laws	1,230·2	807	...	9	751	805	4	...	749	12	14	...
54		Indian Arms Act	671·3	1,082	...	4	1,005	798	111	...	842	...	15	1
55		Stamp Act ...	17·6	13	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	14,820·6	22,082	2	1	20,375	21,289	54	...	19,750	11	36	...
57	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	920 1	828	...	2	740	778	41	...	716	1	3	...
		Total ...	21,873·3	29,645	66	43	26,545	27,490	492	2	25,179	91	191	2
		Grand Total ...	100,574·6	104,454	704	1,414	45,228	83,863	4,794	87	41,250	7,464	3,508	33

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of Police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2,122	1,295	3,564	2	80	3,478	2,087	46	1,135	15	24	...	4	171	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	9	43	...	...	43	22	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	3	8	...	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,160	1,307	3,615	2	80	3,529	2,113	47	1,159	15	24	...	4	171	...	...	...	.....	.....
687	69	785	...	19	766	335	30	373	2	2	...	...	22	2	17	14	369	237
1,730	146	1,926	5	70	1,848	730	18	992	22	7	2	1	73	6	1,577	1,153	33,331	24,590
15,385	4,979	21,316	9	954	20,305	8,767	170	10,173	131	31	17	31	1,005	28	18,422	9,854	335,502	110,778
514	800	1,373	17	49	1,305	849	17	351	12	5	...	2	70	1	585	239	43,599	14,517
2,907	132	3,158	6	42	3,110	870	116	1,876	94	11	...	...	129	14	1,730	1,684	66,763	39,162
4,086	4,608	8,952	1	136	8,798	4,571	35	3,788	1	95	3	14	308	...	...	...	.....	.....
15	.....	15	...	4	11	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	4	255	4
25,324	10,734	37,525	38	1,274	36,143	16,123	386	17,562	262	151	22	48	1,608	51	22,345	12,953	479,819	189,288
46	.....	61	...	1	60	7	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	842	414
849	267	1,170	1	2	1,167	334	9	746	...	4	...	...	74	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	15	41	...	...	41	19	2	17	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
598	26	624	2	6	616	167	...	432	...	...	..	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,815	772	3,630	1	22	3,601	740	19	2,791	...	5	...	6	46	...	...	...	.....	.....
389	20	417	...	4	413	89	1	317	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
830	4	848	...	4	844	53	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
958	214	1,188	...	1	1,187	113	3	1,056	4	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	15	15	...	...	15	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
24,799	646	25,481	23	10	25,439	1,897	10	23,450	1	11	...	9	70	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,017	69	1,089	1	4	1,075	100	...	972	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
32,323	2,048	34,564	28	54	34,458	3,521	69	30,583	36	22	9	15	227	...	3	3	842	414
79,021	17,287	99,849	135	2,226	97,309	30,144	1,915	59,590	1,237	322	45	134	3,722	379	32,978	15,456	957,779	279,823

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during the year* 1883, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pended from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealling design to commit offence ...	·6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1·	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	3·8	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	.....	1	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	3,502·2	3,554	1,732	5,286	308	4,948	8,292	8,494	185	2,448	24	5,670	10	156
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	341·4	316	51	367	41	314	422	434	28	178	12	204	1	11
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,371·6	1,480	720	2,200	100	1,987	2,412	2,438	203	1,035	91	897	57	150
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	189·6	243	15	258	5	226	325	345	56	138	56	21	38	23
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	202·2	261	78	339	84	321	467	477	9	113	...	338	...	17
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	6·	31	...	31	.....	17	19	19	1	13	...	3	...	2

10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	217·8	184	16	200	51	151	458	536	1	110	2	414	...	9
		Total ...	5,834·6	6,070	2,612	8,682	590	7,965	12,396	12,744	483	4,035	186	7,547	106	368
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	102·4	48	7	55	27	34	51	54	11	31	8	.....	2	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	4·6	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	107·	50	7	57	27	36	53	56	11	33	8	.....	2	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,300·2	1,342	8	1,350	118	920	1,144	919	142	523	5	209	2	38
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	95·4	29	...	29	13	20	37	44	...	4	...	40	...	...
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8,086·4	8,056	66	8,122	824	5,750	7,533	6,308	859	2,190	19	3,043	86	110
14	345	Wrongful confinement	117·4	114	...	114	8	60	95	79	...	59	...	16	...	4
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	48,555·2	46,133	46	46,179	1,063	32,975	38,201	22,429	3,346	8,895	114	9,762	7	297
		Total ...	56,754·4	54,332	112	54,444	1,908	38,805	45,866	28,860	4,205	11,148	133	12,861	93	411
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*														
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1,645·6	1,765	6	1,771	71	1,030	1,273	1,043	165	527	25	283	3	38
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	832·6	897	5	902	165	592	802	739	53	260	8	392	...	25
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	155·8	171	16	187	36	134	160	151	8	52	8	54	11	18
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,490·8	6,485	6	6,491	362	4,305	5,646	4,024	453	1,798	1	1,661	...	110
		Total ...	10,124·8	9,318	33	9,351	634	6,061	7,881	5,957	679	2,637	42	2,390	14	191
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
20	298	Offences against religion	21·	5	...	5	.....	2	12	12	...	11	...	1	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	130·2	91	3	94	.....	73	114	97	22	25	...	50	...	...
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,464·6	4,112	9	4,121	87	2,417	2,693	1,929	449	1,098	22	224	40	91
23	500 to 502	Defamation	858·	935	6	941	13	563	697	489	88	282	...	105	...	14
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,283·4	1,701	7	1,708	44	1,117	1,352	924	160	345	...	402	...	17
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	616·6	633	104	737	140	656	1,010	1,074	13	151	13	895	...	2
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office	4·6	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
27	.....	Offences under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, XXXVI, C. P. C.	4,743·	5,882	300	6,182	2,308	5,336	20,126	15,830	577	3,300	3	11,605	...	333
		Total ...	11,121·4	13,361	429	13,790	2,592	10,166	26,006	20,357	1,309	5,213	38	13,283	40	457

D.—Police—*continued.*

Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during the year 1883, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns V and VI.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court (including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	39·	25	8	33	6	36	49	49	...	3	...	42	...	4
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...															
	Act XVIII of 1854 ...															
	Act XXXI of 1867 ...	Railway Acts	366·8	415	21	436	202	268	424	519	3	68	...	444	...	2
	Act XIII of 1870 ...															
	Act XXV of 1873 ...															
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 ...	Abkaree Act	342·8	515	67	582	95	489	619	668	...	154	1	505	...	5
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	16·2	19	...	19	.....	17	53	59	...	10	...	49	...	...
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	270·4	298	...	298	.....	287	386	191	3	47	...	141	...	...
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	137·8	119	30	149	78	87	121	154	...	12	...	142	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	586·4	706	120	826	306	562	1,062	1,078	1	160	1	912	...	4
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	28·8	16	13	29	1	19	31	40	3	5	...	31	...	1
	Act XXII of 1864... ...	Cantonment Act...	46·8	191	...	191	1	182	285	283	...	40	...	243	...	...
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	585·8	1,370	154	1,524	74	1,503	1,600	1,589	33	87	14	1,451	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873 ...															
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act...	31·	19	1	20	2	19	56	57	...	10	...	47	...	...
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	4·6	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	134·4	161	3	164	.....	145	193	192	2	22	...	167	...	1
	Act XIV of 1866	Post-office Act	43·4	31	...	31	4	29	35	32	...	8	2	18	2	2
	Act XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	338·6	496	115	611	2	598	755	734	11	99	9	598	...	17
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	6·6	4	...	4	.....	4	7	7	...	2	...	5	...	...
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	6,536·6	7,630	16	7,646	44	5,729	7,304	3,915	367	1,844	17	1,614	...	73
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	13·	39	...	39	.....	35	54	54	10	14	1	28	...	...

| | | |

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	24	17	...	...	16	...	...	9	...	1	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	37	25	...	...	24	...	...	18	2	...	...
6	146 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	11	6	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	78	50	...	...	46	1	...	31	2	1	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	8	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	10	15	...	...	15	...	...	2	8	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	7	12	...	...	12	...	...	5	2	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	32	38	...	...	38	...	...	24	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	39	84	...	...	84	...	...	49	1	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	39	84	...	...	83	...	...	41	6	1	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	27	20	...	...	15	...	...	3	2	1	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	...	19	..	4	15	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
49	1	50	...	10	40	16	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
33	5	38	...	...	38	22	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
102	3	109	...	14	95	43	...	51	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	6	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	64 0 0	64 0 0
8	...	10	...	...	10	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	8	...	...	8	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	...	10	...	3	7	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	...	14	...	4	10	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
38	...	38	...	...	38	13	...	23	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
95	...	96	1	...	95	37	2	45	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
106	1	107	...	2	106	54	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
11	...	12	...	...	14	11	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	128 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	98	110	...	...	90	13	...	57	3	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous heart.	12	22	...	...	22	...	...	10	...	2	...
		Total ...	297	409	...	...	383	13	...	200	25	8	...
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt—by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt—by other means	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery—in dwelling-house	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery—on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery—other robberies	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	190	192	...	...	191	...	...	63	14	2	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22	30	...	...	28	...	...	18	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	227	...	...	224	...	...	82	15	2	...
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	54	57	...	...	30	14	...	17	3	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	29	29	...	...	22	...	...	19	2	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	86	...	...	52	14	...	36	5	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
132	19	151	...	13	148	76	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
25	...	27	...	...	27	14	...	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
458	19	485	1	22	475	223	9	203	25	...	...	...	15	...	8	3	192 0 0	76 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14 6 0	0 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
103	3	108	...	10	98	30	...	66	2	...	...	...	...	...	116	81	28,585 0 0	12,168 0 0
32	1	33	1	...	32	14	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
140	4	146	1	11	134	46	...	86	2	...	...	...	...	...	118	82	28,599 6 0	12,168 6 0
38	21	59	...	4	55	29	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	9	32	...	3	29	7	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
61	30	91	...	7	84	36	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	12	6	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	16	18	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	2,900	2,578	...	...	2,503	71	...	1,063	434	7	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	485	486	...	...	372	95	...	139	79	4	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	120	85	...	...	84	1	...	45	4	4	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	230	269	...	...	111	13	...	95	4	...	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,767	3,447	...	...	3,098	180	...	1,360	521	15	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	161	105	...	...	105	...	...	76	...	...	...
51		——— Excise Laws ...	296	227	...	...	223	...	...	196	1	...	...
52		——— Railway Laws ...	136	171	...	...	170	...	...	146	1	...	...
53		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	5	8	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...
54		——— Stage Carriage Act.	1,053	1,190	...	...	882	...	...	980	8	...	...
55		——— Stamp Act ...	73	31	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	453	326	...	...	306	...	...	260	3	2	...
		Total ...	2,185	2,067	...	...	1,704	...	...	1,681	13	2	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
57	—— sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by Police officers ...	7	11	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...
58	—— section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	—— section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	46	22	...	...	22	...	...	8	5	...	...
60	—— section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	—— section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	—— section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
63	—— section 40 ...	Breach of Police license ...	18	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
64	—— section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
65	—— sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,768	4,791	...	...	4,645	...	...	4,191	8	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)			Number pending at end of year.						
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3	3	6	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	...	22	...	4	18	4	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	504 0 0	496 0 0
1,934	71	2,012	2	300	1,710	597	2	1,074	28	1	...	...	8	...	2,112	1,401	1,33,180 0 0	71,825 0 0
302	63	369	1	38	330	163	2	156	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
124	...	128	...	6	122	47	1	69	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
143	146	289	...	10	279	151	...	127	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,532	283	2,830	3	359	2,468	967	5	1,443	38	1	...	...	14	...	2,130	1,418	1,33,684 0 0	71,821 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	4	8	...	...	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
300	...	300	...	17	283	86	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
288	4	292	...	4	288	55	...	232	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
217	1	218	...	1	217	40	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11	1	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
993	161	1,154	...	2	1,152	66	...	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	20	22	...	...	22	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
583	26	611	...	40	571	48	...	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,399	217	2,618	...	64	2,554	309	...	2,244	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	...	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	...	22	...	12	10	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	13	15	...	...	15	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	4	6	...	2	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,585	170	6,755	...	539	6,216	229	...	5,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occured.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
66	—— section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	414	180	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	484	53	...	...	50	...	...	48	...	...	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866—												
68	—— sections 5, 6, 7, 8. 9.	Offences by Police officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	—— section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	7	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
70	—— section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	—— section 23 ...	Breach of Police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	—— sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	988	1,219	...	...	1,219	...	...	1,200	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—offences under.	367	446	...	...	327	...	...	229	...	...	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—ditto ...	2,445	1,616	...	...	1,605	...	...	1,607	1	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—ditto ...	18	11	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	2,453	84	...	...	84	...	...	68	...	17	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	2,642	2,705	...	...	2,681	...	...	2,670	2	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	25	29	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	14,088	11,188	...	...	10,878	...	...	10,078	16	17	...
		Grand Total ...	20,720	17,474	...	...	16,385	208	...	13,468	597	45	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1883 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											In custody of Police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
184	...	184	...	184	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
60	3	63	...	...	63	5	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,607	...	1,607	...	...	1,607	38	...	1,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
454	195	649	...	196	453	30	...	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,518	11	2,529	...	...	2,529	18	...	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	...	12	...	...	12	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
88	...	105	...	28	77	7	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,424	23	4,447	...	2	4,445	48	...	4,397	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
39	...	39	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	...	7	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16,016	419	16,452	...	963	15,489	388	...	15,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
21,708	978	22,731	5	1,440	21,299	2,012	14	19,176	65	1	...	...	31	...	2,256	1,503	1,62,475 6 0	84,065 6 0

D.—POLICE—*concluded.*

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during* 1883 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	37	41	...	41	25	21	22	64	...	18	...	46	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	15	9	...	9	7	5	7	11	...	5	...	6	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	28	41	...	41	11	28	41	27	...	15	...	8	...	4
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	13	16	...	16	13	4	4	23	1	2	6	.....	12	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	32	25	...	25	1	24	25	24	...	12	...	12	....	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	158	113	...	113	110	2	4	288	...	48	...	240	...	...
		Total ...	284	247	...	247	168	85	104	439	1	102	6	312	12	6
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
	Class III.—Serious offences against Property.															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	8	...	8	4	4	6	10	...	4	...	6	...	...
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	4	5	...	5	3	.....	.....	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...
15	323	Hurt	312	193	...	193	103	104	221	302	3	90	...	208	1	...
16	345	Wrongful confinement	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,899	2,990	...	2,990	111	2,765	5,605	2,500	44	1,337	...	1,110	...	9
		Total ...	3,216	3,188	...	3,188	217	2,869	5,826	2,807	47	1,427	...	1,323	1	9

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	139	125	...	125	84	54	58	114	7	50	...	41	5	11
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	41	29	...	29	22	7	8	32	...	9	...	23	...	...
20	409	Ditto breach of trust by public servants, bankers, *&c.*	4	6	...	6	5	2	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	193	190	...	190	103	83	146	214	40	52	...	122	...	...
		Total ...	377	350	...	350	214	146	214	364	47	113	...	188	5	11
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	175	185	...	185	5	106	166	149	1	122	3	17	1	5
23	298	Ditto against religion ...	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	9	9	...	9	...	.....	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	18	23	...	23	.....	23	26	26	...	8	...	18	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	22	20	...	20	.....	19	30	27	...	15	1	11	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	592	858	...	858	10	764	1,378	868	1	228	...	638	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	4,006	6,641	...	6,641	6,265	380	414	9,257	461	177	...	8,617	1	1
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, *&c.*	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII and XXXVI, C. P. C.	101	470	...	470	11	463	460	373	...	185	...	185	...	...
		Total ...	4,914	8,199	...	8,199	6,291	1,757	2,483	10,709	463	747	4	9,486	2	7
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	12	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	278	410	...	410	.....	410	423	311	...	71	...	239	...	...
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
34	Act V (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	14,447	13,960	...	13,960	210	13,749	14,037	10,176	...	960	...	9,216	...	...
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	2	4	...	4	.....	4	6	6	...	4	...	2	...	...
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	10	4	...	4	3	1	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post-office Act	6	7	...	7	6	2	3	9	...	3	...	5	1	...
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
42	Act VIII of 1880	Contagious Diseases Animals Act ...	1	25	...	25	19	9	11	35	...	.....	...	35	...	...
43	Act I of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	16	17	...	17	10	5	9	21	...	3	...	18	...	...
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act ...	28	48	...	48	16	32	38	59	...	7	...	52	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	1	7	...	7	.....	7	7	7	...	5	...	2	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	4	25	...	25	23	26	60	60	...	7	...	53	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	.....	3	...	3	2	3	4	4	...	4	...	.....	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners Act	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Pound Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Registration of Births and Deaths ...	.....	116	...	116	.....	124	123	123	...	41	...	82	...	...
		Fireworks Act	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	.....	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...
		Railway Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Forest Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	5	.....	...	.....	.....	6	14	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	14,815	14,629	...	14,629	293	14,377	14,736	10,825	1	1,108	...	9,715	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	23,622	26,622	...	26,622	7,188	19,238	23,369	25,155	559	3,501	10	21,030	21	34

F.—Marine I.

Statement shewing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1883-84.

Detail of Vessels.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	6	59	47,422	2,612	
River-going Vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	4	39	37,563	...	
"Cassandra," ditto ...	4	39	27,501	...	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	...	...	116	...	Condemned and laid up from 1st June 1882.
"Sarsuti," ditto ...	4	39	13,036	...	For two quarters only.
"Calcutta," steam launch ...	...	5	2,080	...	

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1883-84.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	23	22,983		
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	*3	...	26,466		* Including one from November 1883.
Ditto, free	†38	...	3,38,607	8,34,507	† Retired under 55 years' rule 3rd January 1884.
Licensed	23	...	1,40,131		
Leadsmen apprentices	‡27	...	§25,048	14,209	‡ 1 died on the 2nd August 1883. 1 pensioned 24th April 1883. 1 ditto 11th March 1884.
Any other Establishment.					§ Includes lead money also.
Marine Court	2	...	2,683		
Seventh crew	...	17	4,029		
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers	8	...	1,952	2,133	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year 1883-84.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances and assignment under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	3,79,18,352	64,130	33,77,457	....	34,41,587	3,44,76,765
II.—Opium—cost of Abkaree opium	5,60,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c. ...	6,85,21,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,90,82,584	4,650	1,85,09,860	.....	1,85,14,510	5,05,68,074
III.—Salt duty on imported salt	1,73,15,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	8,82,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	99,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,82,97,977	1,87,068	43,165	.....	2,30,233	1,80,67,744
IV.—Stamps	1,25,76,914	1,35,766	4,55,224	.....	5,90,990	1,19,85,924
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,04,25,392	4,345	2,56,549	.....	2,60,894	1,01,64,498
VI.—Provincial rates	38,14,746	31,441	.....	.....	31,441	37,83,305
VII.—Customs	35,59,914	1,45,738	4,85,898	.....	6,31,636	29,28,278
VIII.—Assessed taxes	15,17,595	34,596	96,685	.....	1,31,281	13,86,314
IX.—Forest	6,94,334	114	3,87,699	.....	3,87,813	3,06,521
X.—Registration	9,82,948	2,789	.....	.....	2,789	9,80,159
XI.—Telegraph	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
XV.—Law and justice	14,09,618	1,30,504	.....	.....	1,30,504	12,79,114
XVI.—Police	5,62,803	2,490	.....	.....	2,490	5,60,313
XVII.—Marine	8,96,260	58	.....	.....	58	8,96,202
XVIII.—Education	5,30,748	5,841	.....	.....	5,841	5,24,907
XIX.—Medical	1,42,041	2,058	.....	.....	2,058	1,39,983
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,87,423	122	.....	.....	122	1,87,301
XXI.—Interest	7,61,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,61,050
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	77,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,869
XXIII.—Stationery and printing ...	1,20,715	795	.....	.....	795	1,19,920
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	7,88,874	23,407	.....	.....	23,407	7,65,467
Irrigation and navigation	19,62,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,62,179
State Railways	41,24,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,24,074
Civil buildings, roads and services...	7,86,679	8,728	.....	.....	8,728	7,77,951
Exchange on transactions with London	75,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,017
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,68,99,023
	.....	.....	.....	11,53,882	11,53,882	—11,53,882
Total ...	17,12,96,200	7,84,640	2,36,12,537	11,53,882	2,55,51,059	14,57,45,141
Municipalities	17,08,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,08,797
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds...	47,51,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,51,480
Excluded local funds ...	6,31,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,31,195
Total ...	53,82,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,82,675
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,83,87,672	7,84,640	2,36,12,537	11,53,882	2,55,51,059	15,28,36,613

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1883-84.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1882-83.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1883-84.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on ordinary debt	99	7,236	Represents net payments on account of interest on stock notes.
Interest on other obligations ...	2,18,162	2,17,424	No remarks.
Civil and political salaries and establishment	35,13,685	35,35,283	
DETAILS.			
	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.	
Registration ...	5,35,921	5,21,398	.... Revenue record-rooms transferred to Land Revenue and Administration. There is a decrease under superintendence, and increase under district charges.
Administration	15,60,865	16,04,603	.... Increase under Commissioners, Civil Offices of account and audit, and Provincial Establishments in Imperial offices.
Ecclesiastical...	1,69,464	1,79,781	.... Increase due to larger payments under salaries of Chaplains.
Medical ...	10,25,451	10,38,425	.... The increase is principally under salaries of medical officers and vaccination and minor variation under the remaining heads.
Political agencies ...	6,151	10,173	.... Increase due to the payment of salary of an officer of the Education Department employed on special duty in Darjeeling.
Minor departments ...	2,15,833	1,80,903	.... Decrease principally due to cessation of census operation and a special charge under exploration in 1882-83.
	35,13,685	35,35,283	
Civil and political contingencies ...	8,49,357	8,30,937	
DETAILS.			
	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.	
Registration ...	91,380	36,469	.... Decrease due to transfer of revenue record-room charges to Land Revenue and Administration.
Administration..	2,26,784	2,32,741	.... Increase under Civil Offices of account and audit, and Provincial Establishments in Imperial Offices against decrease under Civil Secretariat and Commissioners.
Ecclesiastical ...	25,155	23,715	.... Decrease under travelling allowance against slight increase under miscellaneous contingent charges.
Medical ...	3,44,943	3,23,446	.... Large decrease under grants for medical purposes under lock-hospitals.
Political agencies ...	20,187	21,940	.... Increase under Durbar presents and contingent expenses and travelling allowances of officers on special duty at Darjeeling.
Minor departments ...	1,40,908	1,92,626	.... Increase due to expenditure on Calcutta International Exhibition and cinchona plantations, against decrease under Botanical and other public gardens.
	8,49,357	8,30,937	
Telegraph	.....	2,814	
Judicial charges, courts	91,41,001	91,87,500	Increase under Civil and Sessions Courts, Jails, law officers, against savings under High Court, Criminal Courts, and Justices of the Peace.
Police	44,45,243	45,83,401	Increase principally due to the amalgamation of the Municipal Police with district executive force, and increase under contributions to Presidency Police owing to change from calendar to official year.
Marine	9,49,304	8,70,509	Decrease under dockyards, victualling, purchase of stores, &c., pilotage, and marine establishments.
Education	30,15,970	31,49,568	Larger payments under grants-in-aid, direction, scholarships, Government colleges, and schools.
Stationery and printing	14,68,108	14,10,934	Decrease under stationery supplied from central stores, against increase under stationery purchased for central stores and Stationery Office at the Presidency.
Civil furlough and absentee allowances	.....	.....	

A.—Finance—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1883-84—concluded.

Major heads.	Amount. Past year, 1882-83.	Amount. Present year, 1883-84.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowance	11,79,455	11,40,111	Decrease under gratuities against increase under pension.
Miscellaneous	4,03,810	3,95,347	Decrease under charges of remittance of treasure and rewards for proficiency in oriental languages against petty increases under other heads.
Famine relief charges	62,938	7,418	A special adjustment was made in 1882-83 for relief charges appertaining to 1872-73.
Charges in respect of capital, interest on debt	35,29,127	37,54,632	Increase due to progress of expenditure on productive public works.
State railways	38,47,789	27,04,679	There was large expenditure in the previous year for the Sonapur and Diamond Harbour extension and the Parbatipore and Dinagepore extension.
Irrigation and navigation	35,15,198	22,47,210	Smaller expenditure on irrigation works in 1883-84.
Other public works	67,73,106	47,09,897	Decrease mostly due to smaller expenditure by public works officers.
Loss by exchange	57,931	1,000	The debit in 1882-83 included a large write-back of a credit to gain by exchange in 1881-82 on account of the Bruce legacy.
Total ...	4,29,70,283	3,87,55,900	
Municipalities	15,05,041	16,38,306	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated local funds	44,99,230	45,65,623	Larger payments under all the funds.
Excluded ditto	8,83,847	6,14,657	The figures of 1882-83 include the debit for investment of the Bruce legacy. There was some large expenditure this year in charitable relief and under Moshin Endowment and Darjeeling Improvement Funds.
	53,83,077	51,80,280	
Grand Total ...	4,98,58,401	4,55,74,486	
Surplus ...	9,78,92,458	10,72,62,127	

The figures shown in this statement are subject to modification owing to any further adjustments that may be made in the finance and revenue accounts.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1883-84.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	.....	.....	4,06,641	33,978	4,40,619	81,267
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	13,47,474	1,26,574	14,74,048	2,70,684
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	1,171	97	1,268	233
Total ...	.....	.....	13,48,645	1,26,671	14,75,316	2,70,917
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Productive public works	13,38,974	.....	13,38,974	.....	13,38,974	1,91,537
Irrigation and navigation works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	—1,200	.....	—1,200	.....	—1,200	.....
Agricultural works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are *not* kept	.....	.....	3,28,641	4,18,704	7,47,345	1,34,156
Famine relief and insurance	.....	.....	3,00,000	.....	3,00,000	56,661
Total ...	13,37,774	.....	19,66,445	4,18,704	23,85,119	3,81,774
Total, Imperial ...	13,37,774	.....	37,21,701	5,79,359	43,01,054	7,33,958
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	20,24,570	5,25,976	25,50,546	5,57,767
Communications	.....	.....	4,53,509	12,30,907	16,84,416	3,68,357
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	2,49,754	86,890	3,36,644	73,619
Total ...	.....	.....	27,27,833	18,43,773	45,71,606	9,99,743
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Productive public works	.....	10,69,394	.....	10,69,394	10,69,394	3,56,961
Irrigation and Navigation works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	5,02,569	2,44,025	7,46,594	1,87,506
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are *not* kept	.....	.....	1,09,922	1,34,130	2,44,052	61,747
Agricultural works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are *not* kept	.....	.....	1,03,340	83,830	1,87,170	13,189
Total ...	.....	10,69,394	7,15,831	15,31,379	22,47,210	6,19,403
Total, Provincial ...	.....	10,69,394	34,43,664	33,75,152	68,18,816	16,19,146
Local.						
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	9,599	30,796	40,395	7,463
Miscellaneous public improvements... ...	.....	.....	621	682	1,303	240
Total ...	.....	.....	10,220	31,478	41,698	7,703
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	.....	.....	21,185	.....	21,185	3,914
Total, Local ...	.....	.....	31,405	31,478	62,883	11,617
Railways.						
Guaranteed—						
State outlay on land and control	.....	.....	39,850	.....	39,850	28,619
40.—State Railways, Capital—						
Imperial—						
Raipore-Burrakur Railway Surveys ...	.....	.....	96,986	.....	96,986	.....
Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys ...	.....	.....	1,83,118	.....	1,83,118	.....
Provincial—						
Howrah-Ampta Survey	.....	.....	2,900	.....	2,900	.....
Central Railway station	.....	.....	230	.....	230	.....
Administrative charges	.....	.....	57,605	.....	57,605	57,605
Total ...	.....	.....	3,40,839	.....	3,40,839	57,605
42.—Subsidized Railways—						
Imperial—						
Bengal-Central Railway	.....	.....	1,68,150	.....	1,68,150	.....
Provincial—						
Tarkesser Railway	.....	.....	45,920	.....	45,920	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,14,070	.....	2,14,070	.....
50.—State Railways—						
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola Railway	1,85,615	.....	1,85,615	.....	1,85,615	24,289
Total, Railways ...	1,85,615	.....	7,80,374	.....	7,80,374	1,10,513
Grand Total ...	15,23,389	10,69,394	79,77,144	39,85,983	1,19,63,127	24,75,234

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

2.—*General Abstract of Financial Result showing the Estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1883-84.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital Outlay.				Receipts during 1883-84.			Working expenses during 1883-84 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result, excluding interest.				Interest charges during 1883-84.	Net result, including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.		Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.—			Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.—	
		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.							Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			
Productive Public Works—																		
Orissa project	3,23,15,845	6,39,152	2,05,63,644	15,068	7,64,582	2,37,868	...	2,37,868	3,05,530	.....	67,662	.....	·31	8,09,762	...	8,77,424	...	4·11
Midnapore canal	85,00,983	1,74,072	81,28,171	12,325	2,62,895	2,64,576	...	2,64,576	2,23,586	40,990	.....	·49	.....	3,21,645	...	2,80,655	...	3·34
Tidal ,,	18,38,073	.....	17,72,699	.....	65,378	63,590	...	63,590	48,093	15,497	.....	·84	.....	70,908	...	55,411	...	3·01
Sone project	2,92,88,304	5,90,216	2,42,56,199	14,206	9,54,846	6,03,807	...	6,03,807	5,42,159	61,648	.....	·25	.....	9,58,443	...	8,96,795	...	3·55
Total, Productive Public Works ...	7,19,43,205	14,03,439	5,47,20,704	41,599	20,47,701	11,69,841	...	11,69,841	11,19,368	50,473	.....	·09	.....	21,60,758	...	21,10,285	...	3·71
Irrigation and Navigation Works—																		
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	.....	5,31,425	.....	74,650	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Damoodur ,,	1,43,974	—1,200	1,52,673	.....	16,122	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Hooghly ,,	4,12,142	.....	1,42,426	.....	2,816	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Sarun ,,	6,96,632	—4,004	6,64,019	116	27,087	23,041	...	23,041	24,066	.....	1,025	.....	·14	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Orissa coast canal	36,02,297	6,54,276	23,47,671	19,368	53,465	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Circular and Eastern canals	.....	1,52,297	51,92,444	3,237	59,090	5,64,101	...	5,64,101	2,32,031	3,32,070	.....	6·32	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	52,06,124	8,01,369	90,30,658	22,721	2,33,230	5,87,142	...	5,87,142	2,56,097	3,31,945	.....	3·57	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Grand Total, Irrigation ...	7,71,49,329	22,04,808	6,37,51,362	64,320	22,80,931	17,56,983	...	17,56,983	13,75,465	3,81,518	.....	·57	.....	21,60,758	...	17,79,240	...	2·69

C.—Railways, 1883.

Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamers, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
East Indian	.....	1,509	49,391	160,576	433,130	11,017,104	11,660,201	1,25,50,036	2,87,57,673	9,74,085	4,94,73,818	1,82,79,924	3,11,93,894	1,656	47,454	33,95,97,364
Eastern Bengal	.....	159¾	38,831	78,996	396,664	2,476,870	2,991,361	17,71,061	28,91,339	23,071	53,84,421	26,99,809	26,84,612	273	6,552	3,47,94,777
Northern Bengal ...	.....	239	4,741	7,907	17,401	727,306	757,355	6,14,743	12,18,132	50,926	22,94,191	11,28,821	11,65,371	100	2,676	2,11,01,241
Tirhoot	.....	193	4,796	6,632	.....	655,371	666,799	3,71,920	3,02,981	78,180	8,92,441	6,32,736	2,59,705	55	1,686	1,16,84,330
Patna-Gya	.....	57⅕	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,20,152	*61,487	*1,368	4,70,192	2,02,327	2,67,865	Included with the East Indian Railway.		37,13,703
Calcutta and South-Eastern	.....	56	1,097	9,254	912,019	174,423	1,096,793	2,00,810	50,603	14,584	2,95,380	1,62,383	1,32,997	6	491	90,47,885
Nalhati	.....	27½	708	3,780	.....	125,849	130,437	51,623	20,580	669	80,973	56,379	24,594	5	177	3,15,110

* First half-year is shewn blank.

D.—Marine I.

Statement shewing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1883-84.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	170	200	6	59	47,422	2,612	
River-going Vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	346·66	...	4	39	37,563	.....	
"Cassandra," ditto ...	299·19	...	4	39	27,501	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	282 $\frac{11}{94}$	...	...	...	116	.....	Condemned and laid up from 1st June 1882.
"Sarsuti," ditto ...	375·	...	4	39	*13,036	.....	*For two quarters only.
"Calcutta," steam-launch	10·5	7	...	5	2,080	.....	

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1883-84.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment ...	1	23	22,983	.....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	*3	...	26,466	3,34,507	* Including one from November 1883.
Ditto, free	†38	...	3,38,607		†One retired under 55 years' rule 3rd January 1884.
Licensed	23	...	1,40,131		
Leadsmen apprentices	‡27	...	§25,048	14,109	‡ One died 2nd August 1883. One pensioned 24th April 1883. One ditto 11th March 1884.
Any other Establishment.					§ Includes leadmoney also.
Marine Court	2	...	2,683	.....	
Seventh crew	...	17	4,029	.....	
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	8	...	1,952	2,133	

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,88,409	.....	1,73,134
Animals, living	No.	40	1,650	183	4,453
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	23,73,738	.....	27,70,377
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	2,51,626	.....	4,00,868
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	2,490	5,54,933	3,061	5,89,217
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	„	131,698	2,74,349	228,120	4,65,618
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,63,673	.....	1,56,594
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	789,163	2,33,169	767,758	2,85,624
Clocks and watches	No.	20,784	2,63,288	13,812	2,10,758
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	65,026	9,72,247	51,108	8,79,422
Coke	„	1,574	37,985	4,686	1,23,389
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	340	2,696
Corks	Cwts.	491	76,180	794	95,401
Cotton—					
Raw	„	1	74	10	300
Twist and yarn	lbs.	12,621,615	99,11,916	14,945,295	1,15,12,400
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	661,279,844	7,43,54,299	666,526,709	7,14,92,544
White	„	124,573,609	1,73,59,406	174,778,889	2,34,33,703
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	140,796,865	1,97,70,882	117,338,197	1,67,30,331
Other sorts	„	202,060	5,03,063	158,600	4,61,545
	No.	2,205,170		2,176,020	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	465,178	4,99,521	252,298	3,01,629
Other sorts of manufactures	„	34,067	6,51,931	45,303	7,03,243
	Yds.	988,811		956,940	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	10,99,094	.....	12,14,525
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	649	1,30,479	1,165	2,03,205
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	3,60,831	.....	8,57,338
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	578,208	1,89,943	368,197	1,29,768
Canvas	„	817,802	3,82,319	689,449	3,33,133
Other sorts	lbs.	137,120	96,202	98,824	50,901
Other sorts	„	448	129	878	483
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,820	.....	5,459
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	508	58,349	253	59,369
Other ware	Val.	.....	10,90,844	.....	14,33,546
Gums and resins	Cwts.	10,477	53,835	19,694	88,766
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Val.	.....	27,72,428	.....	26,89,046
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	4,52,818	.....	6,02,286
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	653	.....	2,457
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	6,75,302	.....	3,32,180
Leather and manufactures of	„	.....	6,75,478	.....	7,84,639
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	505,637	12,03,121	599,037	14,52,153
Spirits	„	274,624	25,40,561	288,549	27,78,837
Wines and liqueurs	„	140,810	14,49,473	136,403	15,51,530
Other sorts	„	2,249	10,566	2,905	12,010
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	60,97,321	.....	82,62,006
Matches, lucifer, and others	„	.....	3,23,204	.....	2,92,027
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	6,418	2,72,616	34,281	14,91,979
Wrought	„	107,500	44,00,231	119,619	47,79,276
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	5	220

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	270
.....	52,294	.....	94,455	.....	1,04,544	.....	1,77,666
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463
4	1,193	7	953	7	1,119	33	5,468
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429	2,800	91	260
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455
.....	.....	112	40	.....	.....	36	18
26	300	124	988	4,056	67,553	6,457	1,35,213
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978	38,870	1,805	30,320
.....	40	.....	.....	8	1,800	8	1,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264,699	2,67,107	142,480	1,46,135	47,200	50,319	81,660	76,562
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48,058	17,603	95,605	36,813	138,472	50,102	317,673	1,38,511
232,815	40,701	99,036	23,826	482,312	72,630	415,314	61,039
.....	19,356	43,818	76,224	.....	900	13,555	5,300
9,126				400			
70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	11,404	11	26,506	.....	3,433	.....	18,715
1,680		5,692		5,895		17,600	
.....	1,573	.....	4,802	.....	5,977	.....	2,032
93	32,386	85	25,825	85	16,870	38	23,755
.....	310	.....	2,260	.....	3,992	.....	1,481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	7,866	6,675
20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	3,836	.....	6,710
79	12,865	696	54,234	6	6,539	9	8,552
.....	18,990	.....	13,418	.....	2,234	.....	4,534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,878	.....	32,354	.....	7,004	.....	12,338
.....	10,856	.....	20,214	.....	12,383	.....	30,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,297	.....	11,460	.....	2,20,407	.....	38,773
.....	90	.....	4,162	.....	3,114	.....	10,220
811	2,446	1,621	4,086	9	60	27	53
31	723	32	1,093	10,756	1,24,588	1,481	17,772
108	1,023	382	3,595	14,660	1,03,190	14,149	1,06,570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	105
.....	.....	.....	5,915	.....	4,476	.....	3,177
.....	2,640	.....	2,710	.....	1,800	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,141	2,58,141	1,155	2,50,522	17	4,450	8	1,580
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		Italy.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	21,758	.....	38,968
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	100	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	1	705	2	160
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	„	243	1,356	25	130
Other sorts	Val.	.....	50	.....	24,508
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	20	20
Clocks and watches	No.	451	7,390	15	345
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	40	800	.....	.....
Coke	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	120,609	16,74,814	152,318	20,02,800
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	66,180	69,271	65,510	64,084
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	111,535	46,530	214,851	87,591
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	326,191	52,130	803,717	1,59,587
Other sorts	Yds.	.....	20	.....	7,080
	No.	13		1,996	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	„	.....	7,487	.....	20,065
	Yds.	3,282		10,674	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	7,988	.....	35,718
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	4	1,400	113	2,630
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	649	.....	3,205
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	380	.....	4,150
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	8,433	3,33,179	8,389	3,53,630
Other ware	Val.	.....	4,801	.....	603
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Val.	.....	1,250	.....	785
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	2,442	.....	1,942
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	4,987	.....	29,327
Leather and manufactures of	„	.....	2,000	.....	649
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	4	12	.....	.....
Spirits	„	127	1,144	8	103
Wines and liqueurs	„	2,647	22,617	3,927	24,508
Other sorts	„	58	520	.....	3
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	1,831	.....	430
Matches, lucifer and others	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	„	188	53,379	19	5,102
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	60						
	32						
10	5					300	94
2	15						
10	100	14	210	1,378	27,233	146	1,799
						3	75
						4	15
	135						
	4,803		1,540				625
	78						
4	11	1	2				
23	113	8	94				
259	651	162	630			46	280
	150						
265	7,625	150	4,080	115	3,250	220	5,900

II.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United States.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Val.	.....	218	.....	.....
Animals, living ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	700
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwts.	1	150	.....	.....
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches ... No.	252	1,940	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coal ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	30,000	6,562	.....	.....
White ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	.....	6,400	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... Val.	.....	6,275	.....	93
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	.....	60	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits ... ,,	.....	.....	1,102	20,561
Wines and liqueurs ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	4
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and others ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought ... ,,	268	7,387	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
							1,000
3	60						
	16		200		7,543		13,066
					190		1,835
				5	240	4	575
							500
						100	21
						51	1,794
				165	2,275	94	1,600
				35	929		
				37	300		
				12,800	13,175	11,600	11,000
				1,400	300		
				9,788	5,906	34,334	13,581
				1,06,735	23,944	1,35,182	18,073
				356	1,208	7,849	14,989
				437	465		
				112	4,410	1,140	8,082
	80				15,068		5,700
3	207				2,454	190	1,340
			50		146		952
						3,535	850
				415	390	20	20
					9,52,675		10,93,542
				10	437	566	23,787
	7		46		6,252		2,909
10	160						
	167		1,190		5,532		2,360
					1,466		8,800
	450				1,916		41,446
					125		2,248
36	121			9	30	178	450
6	59			107	1,636	242	3,109
30	438			1,238	9,820	1,352	6,256
					4	15	131
	200		30		95		3,106
					150		90
				32	1,357	13,844	5,57,178
203	5,680	198	6,620	121	24,918	29	7,754
		230	6,290				

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		China.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	586
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	18,650	.....	20,919
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ...	,,	.....	28	.....	897
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ...	Cwts.	1	35	9	1,315
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	71	500	42	600
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	222	3,928
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	191,100	19,600
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	4,094	1,963	2,191	1,620
Other sorts	,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	120	90	8	10
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	4,45,333	.....	3,43,623
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	7,668	69,555	2,914	23,811
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	45,281	.....	36,337
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	503	60
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	30	.....	22
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	49	1,740	81	3,335
Other ware	Val.	.....	2,01,224	.....	2,03,027
Gums and resins	Cwts.	3	21	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Val.	.....	1,330	.....	1,393
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	487	.....	1,780
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	192
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	17,879	.....	10,564
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	48	.....	278
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	2	6	10	20
Spirits	,,	9,083	18,163	3,804	9,324
Wines and liqueurs	,,	260	3,521	429	3,017
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	200
Matches, lucifer, and others	,,	.....	750	.....	20
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	40,161	16,55,034	22,178	8,78,332
Wrought	,,	262	8,230	23	1,170
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					60		
					6,315		10,327
					445		770
				4	832	1	176
					497		382
				1	40	1	50
				5	105	440	6,800
				41	913		
							50
				240	48		
				2,400	850	1,000	700
				1,742	714	12,194	3,988
				16	3		
						22	35
						2,900	1,262
					94,316		1,02,177
				3,442	26,245	6,034	44,326
					17,633		17,884
					1,10,198		27,636
				34	1,247	33	2,616
					3,757		10,819
				16,057	2,79,480	13,846	3,31,877
					1,371		889
					50		60
							150
					20,683		10,168
					1,115		1,460
				16	50	5	16
				21,240	32,053	18,033	27,659
				160	3,069	39	505
						3	36
							200
					9,724		18,641
				117	5,716		
				4	105	26	1,570

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	1,951	7,15,862	2,396	9,51,085
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	1,490	.....	12,150
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	1,719
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	30	2,195	40	9,626
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	31	84
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	620
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	5,924	59,531	8,998	1,07,768
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	300	120
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	1,330	.....	790
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	370
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,950	.....	5,361
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	.....	.....	2	45
Other ware	Val.	.....	8	.....	6,105
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	12	860
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Val.	.....	35,010	.....	40,510
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	200	.....	696
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	11,050	.....	7,090
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	2,091	.....	10,369
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	72	223	362	674
Spirits	,,	387	6,543	965	8,566
Wines and liqueurs	,,	684	3,856	2,660	23,459
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	32	189
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	1,116	.....	7,350
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	69,531	29,40,173	65,521	27,78,729
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	2,88,987	.....	1,74,760
1	100	20	3,000	1,995	7,17,672	2,603	9,58,808
.....	7,289	.....	12,009	.....	25,93,697	.....	31,50,837
.....	46	.....	275	.....	2,52,437	.....	4,06,827
8	1,690	10	1,450	2,551	5,63,092	3,167	6,08,940
17	46	.....	.....	133,387	2,78,551	228,267	4,66,092
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,64,220	.....	1,83,059
117,519	34,496	90,080	34,321	906,692	2,67,670	858,406	3,20,138
22	2,900	.....	.....	25,665	2,43,926	20,502	3,49,748
2,062	24,428	1,734	28,220	74,610	10,86,719	62,534	10,25,819
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574	37,985	4,689	1,23,464
208	4,260	253	3,500	122,971	17,19,786	154,716	20,39,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	499	78,020	802	96,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	374	232	4,228
46,134	45,642	9,218	11,480	13,058,628	1,03,57,430	15,256,003	1,18,21,781
.....	.....	.....	.....	661,311,484	7,43,61,209	666,717,809	7,15,12,144
.....	.....	.....	.....	124,883,862	1,74,80,397	175,442,352	2,37,10,899
.....	.....	27,743	5,750	141,950,754	1,99,62,964	118,833,574	1,70,08,314
.....	.....	.....	.....	202,060	} 5,24,550	{ 158,600	} 5,74,579
.....	.....	7,462	9,441	2,215,081		{ 2,250,700	
7,800	6,506	.....	.....	473,605	5,06,652	252,328	3,01,674
287	} 355	{ 75	} 75	{ 34,471	} 6,79,020	{ 45,464	} 7,77,898
.....		.....		{ 999,168		{ 994,946	
.....	110	.....	1,266	.....	16,77,269	.....	17,10,633
417	4,005	353	7,010	12,807	2,83,601	10,886	3,31,917
.....	1,558	.....	1,006	.....	4,30,403	.....	9,20,883
.....	.....	.....	.....	578,208	1,89,943	372,235	1,30,678
2,560	1,920	.....	.....	820,822	3,84,299	697,315	3,29,809
.....	.....	.....	.....	137,555	96,598	98,844	50,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	448	129	878	483
.....	1,02,373	.....	3,42,037	.....	11,81,262	.....	14,84,957
17	550	.....	.....	9,136	4,14,906	16,029	5,05,568
.....	25,947	.....	47,283	.....	13,54,199	.....	17,22,290
395	4,600	23	2,040	26,942	3,38,096	33,575	4,23,543
.....	16,380	.....	14,268	.....	28,60,528	.....	27,97,391
.....	3,020	.....	265	.....	4,83,860	.....	6,66,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	.....	2,799
.....	3,485	.....	1,000	.....	9,61,457	.....	4,82,008
.....	529	.....	45	.....	6,84,590	.....	8,14,070
1,476	3,809	287	821	508,676	12,09,889	601,528	14,58,245
761	5,056	44	359	317,144	27,30,639	314,268	28,67,477
3,705	24,152	3,118	23,056	164,561	16,21,810	162,666	17,43,410
10	100	.....	.....	2,317	11,190	2,969	12,474
.....	26,496	.....	475	.....	61,31,685	.....	82,82,889
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	3,39,228	.....	3,13,488
2,438	97,734	2,265	91,446	118,697	49,72,630	138,089	97,97,664
394	12,796	570	17,771	119,478	47,86,192	122,017	50,81,365
163	5,726	223	7,545	163	5,726	458	14,055

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	1,313,040	84,19,209	1,411,681	89,56,417
Other sorts	,,	141,151	3,07,202	134,927	3,05,390
Lead	,,	55,833	8,18,379	60,624	8,16,224
Steel	,,	19,319	1,65,295	64,971	4,51,404
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	454	24,314	191	9,972
Other sorts	,,	5	395	15	1,695
Zinc or spelter	,,	77,233	7,51,824	80,904	7,37,194
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	528	41,461	6,235	4,31,965
Oils	Gals.	802,919	5,56,912	860,414	5,44,411
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	6,28,116	.....	8,03,547
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	13,05,315	.....	11,36,902
Provisions	,,	.....	16,51,147	.....	16,38,636
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	39,93,483	.....	80,21,221
Salt	Tons.	261,476	37,54,088	264,594	41,85,130
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	2	35	112	100
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	216,613	2,95,775	233,018	3,21,094
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,15,829	.....	1,03,349
Spices	lbs.	1,891	751	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwts.	85	1,848	100	1,809
Tea	lbs.	431	331	291	261
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	21,000	6,964	28,218	9,916
Manufactured	,,	306,348	1,98,155	197,109	1,71,180
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	3,43,446	.....	3,49,023
Umbrellas	No.	1,589,903	12,15,576	1,660,115	12,84,355
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood)	Val.	.....	1,30,561	.....	1,51,743
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	7,285	4,927	1,008	300
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,897,533	26,67,494	4,134,495	36,26,689
Other sorts	Val.	.....	14,27,851	.....	17,31,434
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	35,14,898	.....	38,59,407
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	17,60,02,109	.....	18,94,69,958
Dutiable		.....	92,23,542	.....	1,03,81,195
	Total	.....	18,52,25,651	.....	19,98,51,153
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	7,55,216	.....	7,49,278
Silver		.....	58,96,135	.....	82,57,630
	Total	.....	66,51,351	.....	90,06,908
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	19,18,77,002	.....	20,88,58,061
Government—					
Stores		.....	93,98,203	.....	1,11,02,276
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	93,98,203	.....	1,11,02,276

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	13	76	51	4,550	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	400	4,460
.....	.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	200	19	142
10	3,493	157	27,418	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	10	5	200	12	49	.....	.....
.....	222	.....	970	.....	14,409	.....	13,658
.....	78,818	.....	47,825	.....	3,619	.....	2,274
.....	1,473	.....	9,698	.....	37,150	.....	45,167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	1,800
99	1,354	.....	.....	748	11,230	10,336	1,40,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	216
2,744	2,429	16,124	15,425	300,398	3,83,257	680,434	8,78,243
.....	3,433	.....	11,681	.....	1,06,477	.....	3,47,223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
770	1,698	2,600	3,780	1,282	3,095	3,102	7,473
.....	3,759	.....	10,747	.....	8,900	.....	26,027
2	600	.....	.....	9	18	168	344
.....	150	.....	911	.....	1,497	.....	466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,499	15,952	27,955	25,281	19,472	21,252	33,937	32,391
.....	20	.....	5,191	.....	204	.....	1,430
.....	66,385	.....	1,14,762	.....	49,213	.....	33,897
.....	9,40,517	.....	11,07,860	.....	13,27,902	.....	21,97,779
.....	5,546	.....	8,744	.....	2,36,788	.....	2,64,500
.....	9,46,063	.....	11,16,604	.....	15,64,690	.....	24,62,279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,32,858	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,32,858	.....	.....
.....	9,46,063	.....	11,16,604	.....	17,97,548	.....	24,62,279
.....	3,220	.....	830	.....	2,745	.....	2,187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,220	.....	830	.....	2,745	.....	2,187

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Italy.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	476	5,734	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	1	450	10	1,900
Oils ... ... Gals.	1	20	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	3,660	.....	560
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	2,410	.....	70
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	7,447	.....	7,060
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	6,683	91,032	21,187	2,88,372
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	3,129	8,632	14,532	21,941
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	9,350	.....	13,726
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.... ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	43	73	10	12
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	1,207	.....	1,131
Umbrellas ... ... No.	3	15	1	16
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... Val.	.....	265	.....	715
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,689	1,520	8,570	7,269
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	108
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	1,76,717	.....	82,682
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	25,02,302	.....	29,80,699
Dutiable	.....	1,27,020	.....	3,12,986
Total	.....	26,29,322	.....	32,93,685
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	4,00,000	.....	.....
Total	.....	4,00,000	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	30,29,322	.....	32,93,685
Government—				
Stores	.....	53	.....	100
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	53	.....	100

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
18	50					20	40
187	3,700						
12	28						
	2						
	195		238		565		3,882
	2				1		
	90						
						168	20
1	25	4	62				
						600	75
	135				690		1,466
	19						
	2,439		3,518		521		150
	19,954		9,648		32,259		14,141
	509		726		1		280
	20,463		10,374		32,260		14,421
	20,000						
	20,000						
	40,463		10,374		32,260		14,421
	200						
	200						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United States.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	12,189,679	49,81,883	6,811,383	23,60,258
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	45,943	.....	4,500
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... „	.....	2,146	.....	2,922
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	5,492	3,597	80	75
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... Val.	.....	940	.....	4,015
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	595	.....	1,465
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	50,64,096	.....	23,74,028
Dutiable	.....	.....	.....	20,565
Total ...	.....	50,64,096	.....	23,94,593
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	50,64,096	.....	23,94,593
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	4
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	4

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
90	350	566	1,780	22	247	55	486
7	21	53	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	60	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	176,649	2,25,748	36,258	50,293
.....	6,578	.....	1,910	.....	2,042	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,799	.....	2,748
.....	2,67,801	.....	1,65,090	.....	2,369	.....	4,797
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,461	2,28,148	15,561	2,11,824	.....	4	.....	4
.....	6,307	.....	20	.....	1,01,371	.....	88,682
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,643	15,242	3,475	4,085
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318	.....	.....
15,820	7,662	6,272	3,115	18,564	1,613	5,413	2,161
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	5	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	290	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	56	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	264	813	625	2,608
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,927	.....	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	144	1,036	.....	.....
.....	1,300	.....	1,285	.....	625	.....	4,470
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	220
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,737	2,893	5,079	1,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....
.....	2,404	.....	6,693	.....	79,288	.....	1,30,248
.....	2,99,450	.....	1,94,523	.....	15,36,348	.....	21,29,956
.....	2,28,766	.....	2,11,824	.....	11,685	.....	11,625
.....	5,28,216	.....	4,06,347	.....	15,48,033	.....	21,41,581
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,82,530	.....	.....
.....	21,500	.....	32,000	.....	10,900	.....	2,50,000
.....	21,500	.....	32,000	.....	13,93,430	.....	2,50,000
.....	5,49,716	.....	4,38,347	.....	29,41,463	.....	23,91,581
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	921	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	921	.....	100

H.—

1.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	1	20
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	333	11,679
Oils ... ... Gals.	53	219	18	25
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	1,89,747	.....	71,419
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	35,674	.....	30,017
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	89,079	.....	61,032
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	2	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	84,978	1,44,702	1,21,078	1,96,056
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	9,487	12,838	2,495	3,945
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	5,356	.....	4,548
Spices ... ... lbs.	11,854	1,049	22,648	2,041
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	249	4,975	203	3,960
Tea ... ... lbs.	43,826	23,598	23,580	13,181
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	21,243	62,980	20,177	50,408
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	82	.....	1,050
Umbrellas ... ... No.	4	69	2	15
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... Val.	.....	4,053	.....	2,686
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	1,201	3,264
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	125	.....	6,000
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	3,30,095	.....	2,65,453
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	33,72,821	.....	22,79,521
Dutiable	.....	21,720	.....	13,258
Total ...	.....	33,94,541	.....	22,92,779
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	59,84,477	.....	58,87,125
Silver	.....	63,20,952	.....	21,63,809
Total ...	.....	1,23,05,429	.....	80,50,934
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	1,56,99,970	.....	1,03,43,713
Government—				
Stores	.....	13,233	.....	1,20,122
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	13,233	.....	1,20,122

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,977	18,60,864	23,764	14,84,738
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	34,975
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371	11,453	2,403	16,438
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,07,890	.....	123,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,085	.....	24,254
.....	20	.....	404	.....	2,35,520	.....	2,05,723
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,628
2,529	34,737	2,821	38,405	.....	16	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	1,792
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,050	8,501	5,874	6,717
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	349
.....	.....	.....	.....	98,44,072	15,64,779	81,74,953	10,39,533
.....	.....	.....	.....	706	12,198	29	729
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,46,449	1,07,681	1,94,533	71,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	560	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,440	33,655	28,259	71,973
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	1,015
.....	.....	.....	.....	288	360	12	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,76,250	.....	2,00,068
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,432	485	4,000	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	375	558	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	600
.....	.....	.....	684	.....	4,73,088	.....	3,89,167
.....	20	.....	1,088	.....	51,89,120	.....	42,81,204
.....	34,737	.....	38,405	.....	35,857	.....	28,972
.....	34,757	.....	39,493	.....	52,24,977	.....	43,10,176
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,875	.....	63,425
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,67,315	.....	5,18,481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,29,190	.....	5,81,906
.....	34,757	.....	39,493	.....	54,54,167	.....	48,92,082
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,980	.....	7,099
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,980	.....	7,099

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*concluded.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	140	7,660
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	623	6,339	624	7,514
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	2,156	1,786	219	1,130
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	150
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	255
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	18,737	.....	25,717
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	22,340
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	50
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	16	47
Tea ... ... lbs.	10	6	3,150	1,775
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	312	220
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	1,520	.....	5,960
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... Val.	.....	5,447	.....	37,481
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	7,184	3,682	11,917	6,068
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	4,620
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	22,523	.....	56,672
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	38,36,086	.....	41,17,387
Dutiable	.....	10,682	.....	34,607
Total	.....	38,46,768	.....	41,51,994
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	16,87,235	.....	23,42,000
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	16,87,235	.....	23,42,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	55,34,003	.....	64,93,994
Government—				
Stores	.....	7,970	.....	15
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	7,970	.....	15

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
53,260	2,36,559	57,486	2,57,671	1,366,471	86,61,015	1,469,803	92,16,469
7	20	.....	.....	141,182	3,07,293	135,000	3,05,589
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,311	8,24,133	61,028	8,20,729
2,595	20,032	1,600	10,560	21,914	1,35,327	66,574	4,61,995
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,431	18,85,178	24,095	15,02,370
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	395	15	1,695
20	276	100	1,194	77,895	7,58,639	81,704	7,46,444
4	100	2	44	735	49,289	7,049	5,08,031
12	30	213	1,171	3,172,865	57,78,138	7,710,913	29,72,872
.....	6,385	.....	7,637	.....	10,04,994	.....	10,28,291
.....	14,199	.....	35,671	.....	14,76,919	.....	12,80,016
.....	7,713	.....	7,063	.....	23,21,362	.....	21,77,429
.....	19,640	.....	.....	.....	40,17,623	.....	80,58,989
7,696	1,07,933	20,104	2,73,619	2,95,692	42,28,547	334,603	51,38,023
.....	71,499	.....	26,566	.....	1,80,732	.....	1,15,378
.....	.....	.....	.....	84,980	1,44,737	121,565	1,98,164
2,083	2,321	792	2,272	554,147	7,28,995	956,744	12,53,722
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,41,795	.....	4,80,876
125,496	57,211	75,008	25,102	10,017,697	16,33,065	8,284,522	10,71,972
.....	.....	1,467	18,061	1,042	19,073	1,825	24,723
.....	.....	560	257	290,728	1,31,631	222,404	87,485
28	56	494	290	21,644	7,100	28,712	10,206
9,990	29,211	16,160	55,722	357,872	3,33,277	269,034	3,63,526
.....	4,884	.....	18,507	.....	3,67,145	.....	4,13,600
.....	.....	1	15	1,590,353	12,17,674	1,660,299	12,84,755
.....	2,941	.....	5,601	.....	3,24,854	.....	4,10,907
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,901	9,094	17,261	6,738
29,857	33,445	21,289	11,240	2,968,387	27,42,931	4,233,084	37,88,149
.....	6,559	.....	5,515	.....	1435,094	.....	17,54,898
.....	51,263	.....	93,925	.....	47,69,229	.....	50,38,723
.....	10,00,410	.....	12,25,739	.....	20,11,23,394	.....	21,23,83,531
.....	1,41,171	.....	2,98,130	.....	1,00,78,024	.....	1,16,25,817
.....	11,41,581	.....	15,23,869	.....	21,12,01,418	.....	22,40,09,348
.....	40,900	.....	53,350	.....	99,12,833	.....	90,95,178
.....	990	.....	37,960	.....	1,30,79,650	.....	1,12,59,880
.....	41,890	.....	91,310	.....	2,29,82,883	.....	2,03,55,058
.....	11,83,471	.....	16,15,179	.....	23,41,84,301	.....	24,43,64,406
.....	5	.....	4,722	.....	94,28,530	.....	1,12,37,455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	4,722	.....	94,28,530	.....	1,12,37,455

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1882-83

Articles	United Kingdom.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	20	20	797	931
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	4,746	615	31,355	3,611
White ... ... "	134	28	4,833	396
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... "	12,470	3,268	12,666	2,179
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds	.....	150	.....	.....
No.	43		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	1,700	1,439	560	500
Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	450	17,442	1	40
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	8,213	12,599	17,568	29,059
All others, unenumerated ... ... "	4,162	10,544	1,646	11,108
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	3,40,795	.....	5,22,906
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	3,86,900	.....	5,70,730
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	3	205	5	1,350
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	87,674	.....	98,824
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	5,712	6,66,010	6,145	7,48,570
Coffee ... ... "	.....	35	.....	20
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... "	3,211	30,561	10,958	1,17,991
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... "	301,190	67,78,093	394,439	89,38,461
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	50	49
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	80	165
No.	.....		15	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	3,490	.....	2,756
Drugs and medicines ... ... "	.....	1,76,331	.....	45,412
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	46,908	1,38,29,812	57,916	1,71,73,297
Other sorts ... ... "	27,205	1,60,823	39,561	2,37,621
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... "	19	65	190	637
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	.....	.....	4,092	6,310
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	1,406,512	42,50,706	1,406,244	45,02,650
Wheat ... ... "	3,486,402	1,40,20,407	5,725,170	2,28,29,776
Other sorts ... ... "	47,709	1,22,309	35,671	1,28,988
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... "	783	8,292	16	276
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... "	7,846	70,449	18,276	1,39,249
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	303,617	1,11,04,874	324,187	1,20,55,147
No.	3,931,825		4,297,924	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwts.	7,566	3,85,917	10,574	5,21,764
No.	122.114		155,069	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	3,138	2,13,814	2,403	1,69,278
No.	261,937		243,277	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	863	1,15,313	530	49,985
No.	130,658		53,284	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	79,893	.....	1,32,903
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	7,826,561	4,70,50,509	5,534,682	3,85,32,031
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	819,450	2,09,918	2,309,618	5,91,250
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	400,300	62,537	9,84,138	1,26,379
Cwts.	.....		795	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1883-84.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,425	.....	890	.....	36,852	.....	30,621
.....	5,425	.....	890	.....	37,052	.....	30,634
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,600	.....	820	.....	14,359	.....	27,565
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	594	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,494	3,25,571	.....	.....	3,929	97,214	84,465	18,73,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	351	287	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
7,861	25,00,674	11,379	37,04,906	14,437	45,75,627	15,891	50,22,501
68	1,717	240	960	11,139	60,109	16,688	1,33,384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	41	1,569	5,300	550,792	12,60,571	745,415	17,10,173
.....	.....	.....	.....	137,771	5,71,978	189,445	7,69,774
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,002	7,334	147	600
200	3,000	.....	.....	3	64	1,233	12,398
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,732	7,36,420	31,503	12,82,306	16,531	5,46,241	14,925	5,26,792
248,262		416,061		211,892		200,425	
.....	.....	.....	.....	69	4,000	184	8,900
.....		.....		576		2,900	
195	10,567	543	32,136	1,298	68,117	2,445	1,56,802
10,831		53,919		51,982		168,236	
12	2,150	.....	.....	33	4,160	5	450
1,500		.....		7,650		804	
.....	1,200	.....	3,553	.....	22,764	.....	13,400
147,466	8,93,475	115,224	9,02,384	11,056	61,145	3,668	26,294
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,000	11,370	.....	.....
128,800	12,880	209,000	25,961	.....	.....	4,829	410
.....		.....		.....		.....	

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1882-83

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	.....	.....	7,909	11,864
All others, unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	62,485	.....	18,633
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	62,485	.....	30,497
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	2	100	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	2,695	.....	.....
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	Cwts.	.....	.....	2	200
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	29,705	7,00,005	47,486	11,42,365
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	15,814	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	862	2,84,234	1,101	3,55,433
Other sorts	"	200	954	717	6,400
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk	"	165,662	3,90,229	254,740	6,61,443
Wheat	"	4,599	18,065	2,002	8,008
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Catch and gambier	Cwts.	35	479	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	31	210
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides— Raw	Cwts. / No.	45,982 / 609,910	16,78,182	65,602 / 908,364	24,74,243
Hides— Dressed or tanned	Cwts. / No.	..... /	.....	328 / 3,500	10,500
Skins— Raw	Cwts. / No.	1,253 / 54,139	63,009	1,449 / 51,634	64,795
Skins— Dressed or tanned	Cwts. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val	.....	500	.....	620
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	65,528	4,51,629	91,863	6,29,159
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds	Yds / Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1883-84—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,120	7,080	195,022	25,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	24	3,290	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
42,010	14,450	39,610	26,520	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	641	42	642	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	1,450	198	2,028	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,296	.....	30,397	.....	18,032	.....	2,483
.....	61,811	.....	86,172	.....	18,032	.....	2,483
1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,203	.....	16,792	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
581	5,302	100	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	1,722	24	444	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,016	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,500	2,580	16,965	4,279	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,760	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,282	.....	3,575	.....	303	.....	1,883
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	1,010	992	7,702	317	1,772	295	2,435
74,933	2,07,829	94,753	2,92,843	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,222,744	31,65,394	1,346,669	42,10,907	375,077	11,17,264	426,325	16,02,097
32,376	1,34,626	11,192	43,423	....	.....	41,362	1,65,450
105,170	3,46,786	145,745	4,94,488	16,351	57,479	18,913	71,344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154,575	29,353	492,697	87,968	928,116	1,89,029	1,942,241	4,37,834
.....	1,888	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	110
131		61		.....		9	

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1882-83

Articles.		United States.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	27	399	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	21,288	36,048	14,968	28,689
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	7,410	.....	13,211
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	43,857	.....	41,900
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	260	.....	708
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	3,860	4,62,536	1,811	2,21,294
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	135	2,650
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	11,685	.....	13,759
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	24,834	74,12,450	19,989	62,30,172
Other sorts	,,	15,418	73,473	13,094	92,289
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	1	10	.....	.....
Wheat	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	10,735	1,45,365	67,566	9,01,513
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides — Raw	Cwts. / No.	104,221 / 545,360	23,74,565	106,094 / 598,912	25,62,223
Hides — Dressed or tanned	Cwts. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins — Raw	Cwts. / No.	28,964 / 2,947,541	23,21,245	35,144 / 3,208,911	24,12,569
Skins — Dressed or tanned	Cwts. / No.	594 / 83,168	65,718	2,626 / 325,502	2,96,973
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	2,002,731	81,48,270	1,244,086	56,29,719
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	10,744,600	16,86,932	16,060,070	18,83,889
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwts.	2,150,600 /	2,37,208	2,879,200 /	2,92,123

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1883-84—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	2,400	.....	.....
858	40	6,000	1,200	39,449	10,178	126,270	27,662
.....	.....	400	100	75,196	14,992	263,280	50,229
5,350	518	400	40	800	225	4,970	1,380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	3,829
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200		35,898	
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	100	374	2,140	15	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	92	4,589	18	945
.....	2,392	.....	3,539	.....	19,878	.....	42,346
.....	2,998	.....	4,979	.....	54,572	.....	1,26,541
1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	665
.....	4,737	.....	1,427	.....	5,438	.....	15,349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	425	7	78
.....	.....	5	120	1	32	1	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	504	300	.....	.....
6,930	4,087	5,889	1,948	8,259	2,584	1,700	600
.....	560	.....	.....	100	190	.....	300
.....	1,942	.....	55	.....	1,818	.....	3,272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	14	59	412	44	404
.....	.....	1	5	30,325	84,446	27,411	77,130
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,607	19,836	24,254	35,099
503,255	14,06,689	404,037	15,67,604	1,675,697	45,12,570	1,18,149	32,00,530
6	16	6	24	2	9	37	150
58	149	157	689	20,351	69,532	15,535	52,097
.....	.....	.....	.....	129	2,598	6	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	103,506	26,882	468,900	99,717
.....	.....	.....	.....	141,610	16,370	226,074	27,192
				2		9	

II.—*Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and* *official years* 1882-83

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	49,000	25,188
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	160	71	140	51
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	885	.....	270
	No.	295		90	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	9	12
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	62	700
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	160	9,630
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	22,742	.....	15,947
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	23,698	.....	51,793
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	1	200	3	600
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	5,995	.....	6,926
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	8	480
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	27	350	1	50
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	154,149	47,34,852	101,481	29,95,644
Twist and yarn	lbs.	1,266,043	4,80,237	1,072,039	3,75,083
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	90	709	14,440	2,288
	No.	333		204	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	61,655	.....	39,777
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	27	7,096	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	560	12,836	1,200	13,407
Grain and pulse					
Gram	,,	776	2,158	689	1,975
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	51,295	1,76,387	2,265	8,690
Wheat	,,	7	30	55	219
Other sorts	,,	11	54	26	110
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	133	1,817	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	8	120	50	650
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Skins ... Raw	Cwts.	87	5,600	40	1,205
	No.	7,500		1,510	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val.	.....	1,241	.....	565
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	17,421	94,999	10,940	81,943
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	13,444,150	17,46,363	14,569,343	18,25,136
Other kinds	Yds.	1,547,190	1,88,250	2,452,700	2,45,510
	Cwts.	40		1	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1883-84—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	335	7,095	1,050
.....	.....	.....	.....	47,051	11,101	67,835	14,831
.....	.....	.....	.....	55,096	6,085	2,987	524
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	3,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	60		1,643	
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	468	536	1,668
.....	.....	.....	.....	900		400	
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	900	5	750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	345
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	210	52	3,068
.....	915	.....	3,593	.....	1,84,448	.....	2,69,747
.....	915	.....	3,593	.....	2,03,577	.....	2,95,312
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,053	62,484	8,798	1,37,963
.....	1,623	.....	2,650	.....	52,805	.....	57,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	101	13,970	202	29,155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	499	8,522	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034	21,272	8	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	9,187	.....	.....
6,970	3,010	.....	.....	6,556	2,831	12,313	5,195
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	775	434	2,610
.....	50	.....	80	.....	9,800	.....	11,442
911	3,25,775	499	1,90,582	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	432	11,720	517	9,319
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,558	17,341	6,705	20,961
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,064	57,537	23,704	97,165	126,234	3,77,045	121,281	4,30,789
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,406	36,383	11,282	41,691
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,771	22,012	9,103	30,899
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,215	14	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	270		100	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,012	14	1,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128		2,101	
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,170	7	510
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,758		779	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960	.....	12,208
.....	.....	.....	.....	707	4,085	547	4,174
19,300	4,620	12,700	2,640	8,871,404	18,95,141	8,835,805	17,33,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,080	10,854	34,250	10,405
.....	.....	.....	.....	489		515	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1882-83

Articles.	Australia.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	39	671	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	31,421	.....	20,756
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	32,092	.....	20,756
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	307	1,167	339	11,615
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... ... Val.	.....	5,601	.....	21,591
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	2	240	3	375
Coffee ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	384	3,232	1,238	13,996
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	1,510	16,840	2,159	24,456
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	24
	No.		10	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	10,189	.....	5,120
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	15	4,400
Other sorts ... ... „	2,024	5,223	3,277	14,779
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	25,890	66,034	2,405	6,562
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	70,036	3,47,855	48,075	2,64,025
Wheat ... ... „	20	97	9	72
Other sorts ... ... „	2,384	10,227	1,177	3,774
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... „	100	2,325	50	907
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	.....	.....	4	30
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	10	900
	No.		150	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	21	1,775	.....	.....
	No. 2,000		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	1	132
	No.		132	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	826	.....	905
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	25,321	1,59,085	16,707	1,19,575
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,267,802	74,27,239	12,543,178	40,78,903
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	22,500	5,910	24,979	4,825
	Cwts. 114		185	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1883-84—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
788	439	5,220	1,095	7,008	2,859	55,029	27,827
45,888	5,321	66,839	8,231	142,221	23,569	432,581	67,204
7,004	1,554	29,774	5,659	129,645	27,770	369,552	72,401
48,698	4,720	6,422	2,995	164,424	29,266	117,055	33,638
.....	2,732	.....	160	.....	3,947	.....	7,588
2,284		80		3,882		37,711	
740	618	2,639	1,173	2,452	2,545	3,744	3,353
.....		.....		900		400	
28	473	96	1,542	576	20,574	206	3,674
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
13	87	152	1,055	29,983	52,324	40,867	73,290
22	813	7	154	4,295	17,026	1,883	24,905
.....	1,03,866	.....	81,702	.....	8,73,957	.....	10,56,771
.....	1,20,623	.....	1,04,366	.....	10,54,037	.....	13,70,651
107	597	10	50	9,475	64,963	9,277	1,52,243
.....	24,372	.....	22,204	.....	2,24,362	.....	2,72,759
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,679	11,43,350	8,169	9,99,874
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	568	4	240
998	7,286	1,064	6,449	5,737	55,678	13,528	1,42,119
7,180	1,68,779	6,570	1,60,082	512,305	1,28,44,380	636,638	1,51,34,734
17,573	6,678	14,064	5,174	1,311,120	4,96,402	1,088,169	3,80,876
72,287	60,267	56,507	42,547	106,943	76,355	107,804	57,046
4,158		36		4,606		689	
.....	12	.....	70	.....	16,976	.....	11,041
.....	950	.....	1,671	.....	2,84,630	.....	1,20,936
3,875	12,99,731	3,225	10,50,519	99,715	3,02,35,399	110,015	3,31,31,810
599	4,739	294	2,578	58,164	3,34,788	76,921	5,21,292
3,902	11,026	16,819	53,043	142,403	3,88,899	148,973	4,53,156
726	1,065	.....	.....	17,333	20,901	23,346	41,409
1,669,439	50,74,536	1,485,477	52,80,448	7,837,818	2,21,36,834	7,393,950	2,35,41,821
767,816	31,53,346	1,630,975	65,69,070	4,439,405	1,79,35,557	7,611,535	3,04,27,657
10,427	38,597	15,927	56,585	213,234	6,74,479	242,542	8,39,574
13	299	9	168	12,131	1,64,239	68,885	9,15,504
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,854	70,569	18,361	1,40,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
806	18,352	1,193	29,697	489,946	1,64,59,849	543,518	1,89,30,758
2,501		6,899		5,550,020		6,428,685	
1	60	1	200	7,636	3,89,977	11,098	5,42,294
12		82		122,702		161,664	
18	1,000	49	3,600	34,989	26,86,139	42,087	28,41,885
1,100		5,000		3,339,158		3,734,588	
.....	.....	.....	15	1,529	1,88,511	3,169	3,48,065
.....		3		225,734		380,504	
.....	450	.....	5,020	.....	1,09,109	.....	1,69,274
244,350	15,62,223	.....	.....	10,341,141	5,84,25,620	7,017,717	4,59,25,279
2,331,670	7,55,028	5,186,110	15,47,990	59,323,573	1,39,81,875	62,420,662	1,22,88,708
148,234	15,061	218,400	21,169	4,675,314	5,50,961	6,933,030	7,54,894
6		39		782		1,614	

H.

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and the official years 1882-83

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	3,217	35,486	804	11,182
Shell ... ... ,,	55,270	27,87,257	68,378	33,98,969
Other kinds ... ... ,,	27,852	11,90,145	16,486	6,42,749
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,421,629	13,98,774	1,387,747	13,84,778
Other sorts ... ... ,,	11	400	411	720
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwts.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	1,00,194	.....	1,34,707
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	130,128	12,21,105	213,486	19,32,847
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	3,225,018	1,63,80,030	3,183,876	1,69,46,486
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,215,279	58,58,680	1,534,428	81,41,981
Poppy ... ... ,,	186,478	9,95,341	40,582	2,32,646
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	8,010	48,056	5,002	35,510
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,587	9,216	1,427	8,582
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	170,669	4,35,660	470,693	13,04,391
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	15,09,146	.....	12,87,369
Spices ... ... lbs.	17,783	3,514	659,432	88,913
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	156,146	15,54,950	213,604	22,01,839
Tea ... ... lbs.	53,415,603	3,38,94,068	58,587,272	3,98,37,142
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	4,370,020	2,32,629	9,117,542	5,19,924
Manufactured ... ... ,,	11,533	8,168	4,699	6,138
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	189	14,416	480	33,162
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	10	1,080	529	55,977
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	1,734	.....	445
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	2,000	968	15,884	7,830
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	114	4,938	69	4,035
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	127,322	2,82,559	92,606	1,42,770
Yds.	899		365	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	18,06,544	.....	17,83,122
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	16,49,52,386	.....	18,27,86,393
Dutiable ...	.....	42,50,706	.....	45,08,960
Total ...	.....	16,92,03,092	.....	18,72,95,353
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	16,95,89,992	.....	18,78,66,083
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	16,95,89,992	.....	18,78,66,083
Government—				
Stores	.....	4,920	.....	5,484
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	4,920	.....	5,484

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during and 1883-84—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,362	1,68,178	837	44,061	5,264	2,47,469	3,980	1,97,430
272	13,525	220	11,235	196	12,550	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,098	2,363	163	254
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,681	.....	1,830	.....	45	.....	107
213	2,550	.....	.....	56,240	5,48,286	68,804	6,73,723
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	46	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	211,699	11,01,801	13,796	65,848
.....	.....	.....	.....	187,649	9,52,835	10,181	56,627
.....	.....	.....	.....	163,539	8,57,645	32,577	1,86,971
4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,622	35,464
.....	.....	.....	.....	836,867	22,97,387	800,341	26,39,370
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,38,111	.....	9,35,327
66,080	8,578	56,000	7,500	.....	.....	16,964	2,140
.....	.....	155	2,291	1,299	17,895	.....	.....
548	530	327	312	6,351	3,720	10,008	7,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	88,148	7,439	2,703,334	1,58,262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	144	10,336	34	3,459
200	550	196	130	9,605	24,005	1,868	3,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,233	.....	8,187	.....	1,01,509	.....	2,73,605
.....	47,01,114	.....	60,28,822	.....	1,28,68,805	.....	1,38,11,414
.....	41	.....	5,300	.....	12,60,571	.....	17,10,173
.....	47,01,155	.....	60,34,122	.....	1,41,29,376	.....	1,55,21,587
.....	47,06,580	.....	60,35,012	.....	1,41,66,428	.....	1,55,52,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	47,06,580	.....	60,35,012	.....	1,41,66,428	.....	1,55,52,221
.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	160

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1882-83

Articles	Italy.			
	1882-82.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	3,057	1,61,104	1,674	85,360
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	56	1,420
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,740	1,800	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwts.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	29,641	.....	12,871
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	1,058	10,646	791	7,900
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	10,421	55,570	17,934	1,12,043
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	10	1,862	8,730
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	295,981	26,06,451	277,022	22,10,563
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	4,000	.....	1,224
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	2,127	16,380
Tea ... ... lbs.	960	754	542	421
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	324,138	29,717	17,972	3,255
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	112 /	300	140 /	288
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,17,320	.....	1,25,514
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free ... / Dutiable ...	..... /	62,32,989 / 3,90,229	..... /	72,77,902 / 6,61,443
Total ...	.....	66,23,218	.....	79,39,345
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	66,85,703	.....	79,69,842
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	66,85,703	.....	79,69,842
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1883-84 —continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83,625	97,690	124,356	1,46,627	10,013	12,529	21,304	26,083
30	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	56,965	44	55,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
66		64		.....		.....	
.....	1,61,706	.....	2,50,816	.....	35,005	.....	46,081
16,504	1,53,307	12,612	1,09,792	.....	.....	.....	.....
287	1,668	151	824	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	983	276	1,712	41	187	137	806
27	166	39	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	116	87	572	.....	.....	.....	.....
467	1,976	1,551	11,565	301	2,791	681	5,281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71,727	.....	52,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
137,231	10,296	114,057	15,503	6,884	489	17,255	1,824
170	1,190	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	61	400	350	.....	.....	25	30
445,616	68,156	558,426	89,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
882	905	540	625	.....	.....	4,937	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	750	130	16,872	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	264	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66,812	32,630	80,729	29,929	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	1,45,219	.....	1,14,039	.....	.....	.....	1,289
.....	15,61,258	.....	18,51,012	.....	2,99,584	.....	7,61,036
.....	31,65,394	.....	42,10,907	.....	11,17,264	.....	16,02,097
.....	47,26,652	.....	60,61,919	.....	14,16,848	.....	23,63,133
.....	47,88,463	.....	61,48,091	.....	14,34,880	.....	23,65,616
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	47,88,463	.....	61,48,091	.....	14,34,880	.....	23,65,616
.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indain Produce and official years 1882-83

Articles.	United States.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	629	8,398	193	2,903
Shell ... ... ,,	33,891	20,82,127	16,810	10,15,039
Other kinds ... ... ,,	2,860	1,58,650	1,167	63,776
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	59,345	56,108	33,764	31,912
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	763	.....	350
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	103,853	10,33,750	84,723	8,34,409
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwts.	259,881	12,26,052	967,090	49,90,313
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	9	53
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	35	246	16	178
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	2	17	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	33,696	.....	39,649
Spices—	3,360	405	224,000	30,000
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	671,264	5,09,882	197,392	1,36,260
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	10	700
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	1,790	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	34	884	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	47,719	54,469	14,586	15,138
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	130		140	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	2,98,396	.....	3,64,018
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	2,84,05,543	.....	2,80,64,579
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable ...	.....	10	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,84,05,553	.....	2,80,64,579
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	2,84,49,410	.....	2,81,06,479
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	2,84,49,410	.....	2,81,06,479
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1883-84—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
569	864	195	261	28,839	33,799	36,378	42,504
36	400	72	769				
				77	93,375	83	1,01,635
				112		121	
	3,063		1,307		8,232		27,233
				33	450	1,142	10,198
						1	8
						9	53
						10	74
		1	11	251	1,456	1,073	6,594
		1	9	3,087	84,344	8,395	2,68,169
	22,576		12,572		9,007		11,502
21,553	2,117			81,569	11,828	58,960	12,605
2,396	36,087	201	2,810	1,494	21,379	2,024	29,885
						130	107
7,672	682	5,069	391	24,608	3,933	34,476	6,608
31,290	2,450	18,780	1,862	24,828	4,319	21,925	3,515
						32	3,200
	100		3,656		5,387		6,510
				3	130		
84	100					60	30
	10,444		2,375		56,670		66,946
	90,574		30,825		5,45,370		8,74,598
	14,06,689		15,67,604		45,32,406		32,35,629
	14,97,263		15,97,929		50,77,776		41,10,227
	15,00,261		16,02,908		51,32,348		42,36,768
					28,75,000		11,11,010
					28,75,000		11,11,010
	15,00,261		16,02,908		80,07,348		53,47,778
			6,000		232		1,001

H.

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1882-83.

Articles.	China.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	1	20	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	398	20,370	239	11,536
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	82,393	86,640	109,839	1,25,634
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chests	44,961	5,49,52,810	45,498	5,70,01,742
{ Cwts.	65,843		66,726	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	29,330	.....	28,090
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	78,508	7,89,040	90,840	8,91,334
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	147	738	5	40
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	19	129	43	1,118
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	80	.....	1,560
Spices ... ... lbs.	46,072	3,785	16,438	1,355
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	409	5,022
Tea ... ... lbs.	23,289	12,725	619	470
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	3,160	1,265	2,835	2,131
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	512	33,772	619	44,508
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	18	350	13	500
Other sorts... ... ... { lbs.	4,670	8,232	1,004	1,493
{ Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	2,18,686	.....	2,67,196
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free	.....	6,35,02,474	.....	6,39,75,297
{ Dutiable	.....	1,76,387	.....	8,690
Total ...	.....	6,36,78,861	.....	6,39,83,987
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	6,37,02,559	.....	6,40,35,785
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	1,734	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,734	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	6,37,04,293	.....	6,40,35,785
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1883-84—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	70			207	12,425	211	12,190
5	40	36 4	48 40	166,284 37	1,83,500 439	204,581 97	2,25,284 765
	150		215	10,316 15,130 6,213	1,24,90,570 1,33,060 60,128	7,320 10,733 10,147	89,43,170 1,37,867 98,165
				165 12 222 3,138	753 83 1,330 17,825	20 73 5,436	127 511 42,689
	16,798		459	12,687	13,589 1,230	4 10,245	45 13,985 1,128
1 185	34 144	4 647	81 640	7 5,972	61 4,666	2 4,606	10 3,772
1,817	288	1,157	106	3,400 115,703 2,856	300 25,877 2,05,063	26,712 101,545 2,624	4,294 35,263 1,82,770
	300				5		80
	2,960		106	15	501 10 2,82,011	19 122 1,650	320 795 3,27,629
	3,55,862 57,537		1,97,647 97,165		1,56,18,565 3,77,045		1,21,40,484 4,30,789
	4,13,399		2,94,812		1,59,95,610		1,25,71,273
	4,14,314		2,98,405		1,61,99,187		1,28,66,585
							163
							163
	4,14,314		2,98,405		1,61,99,187		1,28,66,748
	2,722		712		3,135		1,14,437
	2,722		712		3,135		1,14,437

H.

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1882-83

Articles.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	,,	751	38,981	372	19,277
Other kinds	,,	34	1,347	17	882
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	454,684	4,30,645	823,940	8,15,690
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	36	25
Opium	Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	Val.	.....	19,575	.....	25,304
Saltpetre	Cwts.	876	8,701	1,478	13,670
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwts.	7,563	42,859	5,066	27,818
Mustard and rape	,,	.....	.....	147	700
Poppy	,,	10	58	.....	.....
Til or Jingelly	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	1	44	104	730
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures	Val.	.....	652	.....	822
Spices	lbs.	2,006	164	2,580	235
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwts.	2,017	19,250	79	1,239
Tea	lbs.	2,713,268	17,71,671	366,688	2,31,538
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	82	6
Manufactured	,,	687	894	1,225	1,736
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	.....	.....	28	1,980
Other sorts	Val.	.....	860	.....	113
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	5	85	31	1,085
Other sorts	lbs.	1,272	1,469	1,943	3,463
	Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	36,217	.....	34,787
Indian produce and manufactures	Free	.....	1,00,89,428	.....	54,94,041
	Dutiable	.....	3,47,855	.....	2,64,025
	Total	.....	1,04,37,283	.....	57,58,066
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		.....	1,04,69,375	.....	57,78,822
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	300
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	300
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	1,04,69,375	.....	57,79,122
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	850
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	850

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1883-84—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,847	43,904	997	14,085
301	16,061	248	13,326	102,502	55,34,054	92,749	47,97,188
99	4,950	.....	.....	31,313	13,84,167	17,946	7,20,062
33,782	38,373	28,689	33,695	2,345,001	23,43,082	2,770,992	28,32,770
133	298	34	321	252	1,922	654	2,640
645	7,47,145	774	9,42,525	56,045	6,83,40,835	53,719	6,70,44,582
945		1,135		82,096		78,779	
.....	2,33,531	.....	2,33,602	.....	7,57,976	.....	9,00,380
5,187	51,970	6,778	65,996	398,813	38,79,939	490,801	46,38,034
42	246	134,104	7,47,717	3,492,945	1,76,51,639	4,290,293	2,27,13,206
102,967	5,03,202	143,692	7,26,596	1,530,338	74,65,606	1,692,494	89,37,749
4,010	21,188	4,149	24,899	378,186	19,69,671	54,98	3,14,603
.....	.....	.....	.....	182,466	9,64,173	56,747	3,42,212
322	3,718	455	15,571	8,961	1,20,316	27,593	3,98,086
9,467	51,333	10,294	48,017	1,312,986	53,90,848	1,558,154	62,02,386
.....	36,769	.....	39,622	.....	23,56,151	.....	23,96,906
93,155	8,666	116,942	14,166	498,380	51,072	1,372,873	1,75,369
1,867	26,514	3,041	42,408	165,397	16,77,360	221,658	23,02,025
9,791	8,749	23,044	17,171	56,847,315	3,62,06,970	59,191,700	4,02,35,390
697,981	64,110	2,046,729	1,35,494	5,961,583	4,06,966	14,510,342	9,17,726
84,790	9,074	118,964	11,247	274,710	53,240	276,849	62,997
.....	.....	53	4,200	3,557	2,53,251	3,786	2,65,340
1	170	1	150	17	2,000	720	78,179
.....	896	.....	2,763	.....	11,286	.....	13,662
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	968	15,884	7,830
8	350	5	178	384	18,574	169	9,577
20	60	146	3,315	257,831	4,04,384	194,670	2,00,476
3		115		1,052		2,270	
.....	61,829	.....	73,744	.....	31,50,988	.....	34,42,557
.....	90,18,025	.....	1,37,74,624	.....	31,82,41,977	.....	33,60,68,174
.....	50,75,601	.....	52,80,448	.....	2,21,57,735	.....	2,35,83,230
.....	1,40,93,626	.....	1,80,55,072	.....	34,03,99,712	.....	35,96,51,404
.....	1,42,14,249	.....	1,81,59,438	.....	34,14,53,749	.....	36,10,22,055
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,734	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,75,000	.....	11,11,173
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,76,734	.....	11,11,473
.....	1,42,14,249	.....	1,81,59,438	.....	34,43,30,483	.....	36,21,33,528
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	12,269	.....	1,22,944
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	12,269	.....	1,22,944

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	3	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	314	114	.....	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	31,881	31,227	37,594	37,386
Spirits	11,79,122	11,75,345	11,82,756	11,78,755
Wines and liqueurs	2,24,409	2,22,882	2,27,540	2,26,151
Other sorts	1,162	.....	1,806	1,681
Metals—				
Copper	1	.....	.....	.....
Iron	23	.....	.....	.....
Tin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	564	211	.....	.....
Provisions	27	.....	.....	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	1,74,72,613	1,71,91,598	1,73,13,587	1,71,27,119
Silk	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	49,512	17,618	63,894	45,094
Total duty on imports ... { Including salt ...	1,89,59,631	1,86,38,995	1,88,27,177	1,86,16,186
{ Excluding salt ...	14,87,018	14,47,397	15,13,590	14,89,067
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	4,311	2,265	7,131	6,871
Rice (not in the husk)	21,24,181	20,09,386	19,84,969	18,64,308
Total duty on exports ...	21,28,492	20,11,651	19,92,100	18,71,179
Grand Total—Duty on imports and exports (exclusive of penalty)	2,10,88,123	2,06,50,646	2,08,19,277	2,04,87,365

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1882-83 *and* 1883-84.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Imports into Bengal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From British Ports in other Provinces—								
From Bombay	93,86,773	1,03,60,565	7,61,547	9,13,610	1,01,48,320	1,12,74,175	12,800	.....
„ Sind	28,770	.....	.....	.....	28,770	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	65,35,295	91,98,444	2,26,537	2,43,910	67,61,832	94,42,354	25,600	10,000
„ British Burmah ...	55,99,641	74,42,628	2,52,062	3,61,261	58,51,703	78,03,889	38,39,400	32,71,100
Total ...	2,15,50,479	2,70,01,637	12,40,146	15,18,781	2,27,90,625	2,85,20,418	38,77,800	32,81,100
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,32,59,826	1,47,54,753	59,25,211	66,77,089	1,91,85,037	2,14,31,842	28,46,190	24,15,591
From Indian Ports not British—								
From Goa	.....	.....	800	220	800	220	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	22,022	51,088	32,665	10,767	54,687	61,855	3,00,000	.....
„ Karikal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar Beyt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Cochin Narrakal ...	38,207	71,173	1,740	.....	39,947	71,173	.....	.....
„ Mahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	4,37,430	4,89,366	2,478	245	4,39,908	4,89,611	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Colachel ...	500	530	.....	.....	500	530	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Quillon ...	.....	6,226	.....	.....	.....	6,226	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	6,017	6,320	.....	.....	6,017	6,320	.....	.....
Total ...	5,04,176	6,24,703	37,683	11,232	5,41,859	6,35,935	3,00,000	.....
From all Ports—Total ...	3,53,14,481	4,23,81,093	72,03,040	82,07,102	4,25,17,521	5,05,88,195	70,23,990	56,96,691
Government stores and treasure	1,09,675	5,52,796	2,94,914	2,53,567	4,04,689	8,06,363	28,29,296	43,48,120
Exports from Bengal—								
To British Ports in other Provinces—								
To Bombay	1,37,19,412	1,23,97,404	3,06,630	2,82,017	1,40,26,042	1,26,79,421	.....	.....
„ Sind	2,57,055	4,66,157	3,587	3,399	2,60,642	4,69,556	.....	.....
„ Madras	1,10,50,908	78,93,012	28,05,081	36,58,139	1,38,55,989	1,15,51,151	4,000	3,36,800
„ British Burmah... ...	1,09,51,366	1,13,91,370	46,70,674	52,95,001	1,56,22,040	1,66,86,371	1,29,44,100	76,10,700
Total ...	3,59,78,741	3,21,47,943	77,85,972	92,38,556	4,37,64,713	4,13,86,499	1,29,48,100	79,47,500
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,32,90,868	1,46,95,844	58,08,176	64,24,865	1,90,99,044	2,11,20,709	28,72,013	22,85,490
To Indian Ports not British—								
To Goa	.....	.....	10	300	10	300	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	2,99,503	2,52,729	1,68,471	56,052	4,67,974	3,08,781	.....	.....
„ Cutch	.....	8,363	.....	.....	.....	8,363	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Dwarka ...	5,009	7,918	13	.....	5,022	7,918	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Nawanagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Serryah ...	8,677	.....	125	.....	8,802	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	6,467	.....	.....	.....	6,467	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
„ Cochin Narrakal ...	8,69,838	2,13,776	152	3,214	8,69,990	2,16,990	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	1,68,395	1,31,061	467	920	1,68,862	1,31,981	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Colachel ...	3,110	483	643	.....	3,753	483	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	1,16,479	58,384	259	120	1,16,738	58,504	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Quillon ...	3,188	.....	40	.....	3,228	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	14,80,666	6,72,764	1,70,180	60,606	16,50,846	7,33,370	.....	.....
To all Ports—Total ...	5,07,50,275	4,75,16,551	1,37,64,328	1,57,24,027	6,45,14,603	6,32,40,578	1,58,20,113	1,02,32,990
Government stores and treasure	5,67,574	5,60,212	3,16,372	3,37,401	8,83,946	8,97,613	20,17,906	17,78,181

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1883-84, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	98	186,860	125	234,262	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	200	297,225	230	339,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	17	25,378	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	6	7,357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	2,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	2	2,522	2	3,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	8	10,030	19	26,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	4,216	54	57,369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	812	21	20,423	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	3	5,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	11	15,212	56	79,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	3	3,637	4	4,553	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	4,200	5	3,527	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	6	8,568	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	778	3	863
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	23	35,626	29	42,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	2	3,771	1	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,041
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	909	1	909	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	3	3,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	5	7,954	2	2,776	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	13	18,776	17	18,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	8	11,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	3,352	40	31,305	.....	.....	1	269
Total, 1883-84	Steam	144	253,554	218	367,690	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	242	344,702	434	562,601	4	926	8	2,173
Total, 1882-83	Steam	125	217,183	220	357,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	260	358,194	478	602,155	6	1,252	7	1,953

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1882-83.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	1	2,317	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	627	...	.....	...	...	1	981	1	1,473	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	15,347	2	4,283	1	1,822	4	6,903	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	665	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	4	6,899	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	880	4	3,581
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	7	5,352	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	860	34	17,021	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	4,432	18	23,054	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,330	4	2,330
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	591	1	465	...	...	...	...	1	1,138	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	1,551	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	297	9	3,770	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	15,347	3	6,600	5	8,721	5	8,454	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	4	3,581
6	3,040	51	26,608	...	...	1	981	5	7,043	18	23,054	5	2,475	5	2,475
...	.....	1	2,663	6	8,035	6	8,035	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	5	3,925
6	2,932	67	33,068	1	646	2	1,346	13	17,865	25	30,320	5	2,476	4	1,918

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1883-84, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,280	.....	.....	2	3,597
	Sailing	1	2,000	6	3,302	3	4,100	4	4,783
Austria	Steam	8	11,065	7	9,801	8	11,065	7	9,801
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,041	7	17,169	7	12,227
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	665	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,899	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	4	3,581
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	4	4,407	.....	.....	4	4,407
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	241	.....	.....	1	241	7	5,352
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	860	34	17,021
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	3,178	3	4,432	20	26,229
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	2,617	5	4,028	7	4,947	9	6,358
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,606	.....	.....	2	1,606	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,108	1	1,108	3	2,837	2	1,573
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,551
	Sailing	.....	.....	16	5,521	1	297	25	9,291
Total, 1883-84	Steam	8	11,065	13	16,529	23	38,013	25	35,164
	Sailing	8	7,572	27	17,634	24	20,130	102	70,752
Total, 1882-83	Steam	8	11,260	13	14,958	15	20,015	24	29,580
	Sailing	8	5,936	21	10,015	33	29,855	119	76,667

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1882-83—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFTS.				GRAND TOTAL, 1883-84.				GRAND TOTAL, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	186,860	127	237,859	78	150,900	125	227,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	203	301,325	234	344,117	212	300,471	276	392,634
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,065	7	9,801	8	11,260	8	11,269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17,169	24	37,605	1	1,822	31	44,174
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	665	6	7,357	1	547	4	3,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,965
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,560	.....	.....	8	11,754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,422	.....	.....	1	1,549
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,421	2	3,022	5	6,213	2	2,002
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	4	3,581	1	720	5	3,925
.....	.....	9	1,201	...	.....	10	1,841	.....	.....	7	1,379
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10,030	23	30,614	2	2,840	11	12,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,038
.....	.....	1	530	6	4,457	62	63,251	2	897	63	53,235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	860	34	17,021	.....	.....	39	20,657
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	812	21	20,423	3	4,113	20	18,511
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,044	2	2,332	3	3,897
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19,644	76	105,565	25	35,571	89	115,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,637	4	4,553	3	3,884	6	8,722
3	340	4	451	16	9,487	18	10,336	18	13,739	18	10,524
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,568	.....	.....	5	5,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	778	3	863	8	1,368	7	1,366
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	35,626	29	42,547	30	43,964	25	37,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,771	1	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	3,121	38	4,447	29	3,266	43	5,633	20	2,371	30	3,957
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,515	1	909	1	909	1	909
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,154	.....	.....	7	8,206	2	3,192
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	2	1,013	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7,954	2	2,776	1	1,490	4	4,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	21,613	19	19,726	17	20,811	30	30,876
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12,562	2	3,567	4	4,388
.....	.....	2	345	6	3,649	68	41,210	12	10,049	54	26,712
.....	.....	.....	.....	167	201,567	243	402,854	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	3,461	54	6,974	301	369,219	598	642,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	237,198	244	386,627
22	2,558	39	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	391,859	643	685,675

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1883-84, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered, and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	3	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	1	1,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	7	11,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	3	4,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	31	34,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	40	51,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	16	21,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	8,163	.....	.....	5	1,215	.....	.....
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	3	6,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	11	15,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	9,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	1	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	35	49,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	23	38,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	47	40,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1883-84 ...	Steam	68	102,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	173	198,335	.....	.....	5	1,215	.....	.....
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam	66	93,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	179	190,232	.....	1,199	7	790	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1882-83.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1883-84, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered, and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	1	1,421	.....	.....	1	1,421	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	578	.....	.....	6	2,851	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10,609	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	3	3,123	.....	.....	6	9,573	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	358	.....	.....	1	358	.....	.....
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,313	.....	.....	1	1,313	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,024	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	3,033	.....	.....	3	4,584	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,231	.....	.....	3	3,433	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	1	1,280	.....	.....	1	1,280	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	1	1,205	.....	.....	1	1,205	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	2,816	.....	.....	13	5,141	.....	.....
Total, 1883-84	Steam	8	10,062	.....	.....	12	18,063	.....	.....
	Sailing	15	6,296	.....	.....	47	24,729	.....	.....
Total, 1882-83	Steam	4	3,689	.....	.....	5	6,352	.....	.....
	Sailing	18	7,595	.....	.....	67	39,455	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1882-83—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFTS.				GRAND TOTAL, 1883-84.				GRAND TOTAL, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				3	2,480			2	1,176		
				1	1,932			3	4,079		
				1	1,421						
				2	2,580						
				7	11,453			1	1,491		
				3	4,441			3	3,907		
				37	36,914			45	42,749		
								1	1,021		
				22	10,609			18	8,985		
				40	51,909			37	42,039		
								2	3,537		
				22	30,888			22	29,238		
				15	9,736			17	14,970		
								2	1,969		
				2	2,551			1	269		
				3	6,068						
				2	2,222			7	6,680		
				14	19,889			14	16,865		
				10	12,587			10	10,398		
				2	2,955						
				35	49,969			38	47,844	1	1,199
				24	39,336			21	36,517		
				60	45,202			77	56,842		
				80	120,863						
				225	224,279						
								71	99,800		
2	299							250	230,776	1	1,199

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
With Cargoes.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Ports in other Provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	4	6,356	16	21,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	14	18,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	3	3,103
„ Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	151	278,176	191	349,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,755
	Sailing	2	934	6	3,959	21	5115	30	7,738	.....	.....
„ British Burmah	Steam	142	124,766	130	110,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,544
	Sailing	1	1,098	.....	.....	16	2,246	14	1,879	.....	.....
Total	Steam	297	409,298	337	481,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16,299
	Sailing	17	20,328	6	3,959	37	7,361	45	9,736	3	3,103
„ British Ports within the Province.	Steam	661	386,980	670	371,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	4,642	2	1,739	879	88,378	871	86,569	.....	.....
„ Indian Ports, not British.	Steam	.....	.....	4	7,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	324	.....	.....	3	1,587
Total, 1883-84	Steam	958	796,278	1,011	860,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16,299
	Sailing	27	24,970	8	5,698	917	96,063	916	96,305	6	4,690
Total, 1882-83	Steam	958	756,187	992	803,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18,209
	Sailing	24	24,462	25	10,596	1,141	112,641	1,088	110,552	11	5,234
In Ballast.											
British Ports in other Provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	17	30,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	12,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,546
„ Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	18	24,578	2	3,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	4,756	.....	.....	97	6,309	80	4,412	1	852
„ British Burmah	Steam	11	13,418	9	11,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	763
	Sailing	8	10,695	.....	.....	2	202	6	977	3	2,688
Total	Steam	46	68,026	11	14,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	763
	Sailing	22	27,839	.....	.....	99	6,511	86	5,389	8	9,086
„ British Ports within the Province.	Steam	31	36,747	27	26,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
	Sailing	2	2,907	3	4,322	412	41,493	420	41,415	2	1,676
„ Indian Ports, not British.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8,415
Total, 1883-84	Steam	77	104,773	38	41,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	803
	Sailing	24	30,746	3	4,322	511	48,004	506	46,804	26	19,177
Total, 1882-83	Steam	110	149,817	39	46,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	44	43,157	6	2,962	561	54,495	595	56,378	31	15,110

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1883-84, *of the year* 1882-83.

IGN.		NATIVE CRAFTS.				TOTAL, 1883-84.				TOTAL, 1882-83.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,356	16	21,447	12	15,326	25	37,086
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	21,399	1	119	12	15,522	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,289	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	.....	.....	1	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	22,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	292,931	208	372,309	176	287,513	216	350,491
1	302	27	4,537	58	10,842	50	10,586	95	22,841	76	20,845	141	32,983
1	1,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	126,310	131	111,869	135	120,570	121	102,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,344	14	1,879	16	3,416	5	735
18	24,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	425,597	355	505,625	324	424,698	362	490,004
1	302	27	4,537	59	10,926	84	35,329	111	24,923	104	39,783	146	33,716
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	386,980	670	371,091	648	344,690	632	309,744
.....	.....	134	9,212	122	7,003	1,023	102,232	995	95,311	1,267	118,118	1,234	112,843
2	5,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13,003	3	5,008	11	18,403
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	192	4	1,911	2	192	2	971	3	753
20	29,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	812,577	1,031	889,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	302	161	13,749	183	18,121	1,111	139,472	1,108	120,426	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	774,396	1,005	818,151
14	5,461	197	16,535	256	20,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373	158,872	1,383	147,314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	30,030	.....	.....	44	73,260	10	13,936
.....	.....	1	156	.....	.....	14	16,090	.....	.....	9	10,480	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,861	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24,578	2	3,043	23	31,427	2	1,371
.....	.....	24	3,815	5	837	127	15,732	85	5,249	129	28,696	45	3,644
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14,181	9	11,920	19	25,043	3	2,858
.....	.....	2	388	.....	.....	15	13,973	6	977	15	13,859	2	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	68,789	11	14,963	89	131,591	15	18,165
.....	.....	27	4,359	5	837	156	47,795	91	6,226	153	53,035	47	3,883
1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	36,787	28	26,530	21	18,226	24	28,223
.....	.....	35	3,094	38	2,513	451	49,170	461	48,250	537	55,803	600	59,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8,415	.....	.....	27	13,179	.....	.....
1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	105,576	39	41,493	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	62	7,453	43	3,350	623	105,380	552	54,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	149,817	39	46,388
2	926	81	9,255	44	2,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	717	122,017	645	62,932

I.—Coinage and

1.—*Coinage,*

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1883-84.							Coined during			
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.					
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.			Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Nil.	7,313	40,44,329	69,94,198	Nil.	4,29,02,140	Nil.	Nil.	1,11,81,443	5,17,931	7,17,684½
								Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
								1,11,81,443	10,35,862	28,70,737

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, on 31st March 1883.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year, on 31st March 1884.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ... 16,94,917	1,86,768	35,144	.....	.....	17,47,863	1,68,552	29,849
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ... 1,65,06,535	1,57,60,350	4,37,20,500	32,88,99,900	31,28,28,710	1,66,69,095	1,41,04,600	2,91,42,500

CURRENCY.

1883-84.

THE YEAR 1883-84.						Sovereigns received during the year 1883-84.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
							Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
One-eighth rupees.	Pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Straits half cents.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Value in Rs. 3,29,547 3/8	Value in Rs. 8,99,550	Value in Rs. 51,250	Value in Rs. 1,80,495	Value in Rs. 22,950	Value in Rs. 1,39,00,850 5/8	Tolas. 693	Not known.					
Tale. 26,36,379	Tale. 5,75,71,200	Tale. 98,40,000	Tale. 80,22,000	Tale. 20,40,000	Tale. 9,51,97,621							

Currency for the year 1883-84.

RESERVED AT THE END OF THE YEAR, ON 31ST MARCH 1884, STATED IN RUPEES.												
Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes.				
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore-Calcutta series.	Other circle.	
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of foreign circle account— Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	1,15,91,239 4 6	...	...	21,72,965 11 6	...	6,00,00,000 0 0	Allahabad ... 2,42,65,910 Lahore ... 1,75,86,595 Madras ... 49,08,130 Total ... 4,67,60,635	4,53,450	9,01,295	...	2,02,200	

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government Superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1883.

Class and Object of Institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment— In land.	Income. From endowment— In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and natives ...	1	581·9	56,563	93,856 11 6	.....	5,239 4 8	11,939 0 0	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	148·6	3,121	78,743 15 1	.....	.....	44,533 4 6	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	339·1	5,499	44,437 13 4	.....	.....	31,430 10 6	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and dispensaries ...	5	1,314·39	178,831	37,366 6 0	.....	16,758 7 6	6,073 8 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and natives ...	1	162·94	13,327	5,163 8 1	.....	1,598 10 8	21,075 14 1	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans... ...	1	27·6	51	4,634 0 0	.....	.....	15,226 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives	5	878·67	1,081	81,866 2 10	.....	.....	969 0 9	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals & dispensaries	224	7,915·39	940,598	42,261 8 4	1,108 0 0	27,910 12 8	3,14,923 12 7	131	223	
Total ...	239	11,368·59	1,199,071	3,88,330 1 2	1,108 0 0	51,507 3 6	4,46,171 8 5	143	230	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1883-84.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CALCUTTA ONLY.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	REMARKS.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs.	
Church of England ...	7,723	18,872	5,043	119	155	1,79,592 13 0	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	1,856	491	23	21	17,678 8 7	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	9,818	1,005	146	117	.....	
Roman Catholics ...	9,909	10,936	3,238	104	89	*6,225 0 0	
Greek Church ...	129	103	56	1	2	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	31,563	326	23	148	.....	
Armenians ...	564	9	71	4	3	.....	
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	13,444	5,512	17	18	.....	
Syrians	1	10	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jews	982	19	52	3	2	.....	
Parsees	141	22	1	3	1	.....	
Hindus	278,762	43,000,071	.....	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans ...	124,430	21,337,230	.....	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,578	153,689	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	143	1,264	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	278	308	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	474	1,663,901	94	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	433,219	66,243,115	15,889	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

NOTE.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the Census figures; but as the Census Report does not show, for natives and others separately, the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioner have been adopted. The latter figures give a total exceeding that of the Census by 767 persons.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1883-84.

(For details see General Table III).

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF—	REMARKS.
				University education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.					
Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions — For Males...	23	11	2,047	63,723	22	62	65,858	1,647 / 916 = 2,563		68,421	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 26·32	
			Institutions — For Females	1	...	45	1,775	3	...	1,824	..... / 12 = 12		1,836		
	Towns ... 232	Males 33,917,217	Total	24	11	2,062	65,498	25	62	67,682	1,647 / 928 = 2,575		70,257	27	
165,975	Villages ... 259,686	Females 34,243,381													
	Total ... 259,918	Total 68,160,598													
			Scholars — Males ...	2,821	947	158,293	1,133,361	1,056	3,156	1,299,634	14,565 / 10,062 = 24,627		1,324,261	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·02	
			Scholars — Females ...	5	...	4,352	63,231	151	8	67,747	145 / 456 = 601		68,348	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·33	
			Total ...	2,826	947	162,645	1,196,592	1,207	3,164	1,367,381	14,710 / 10,518 = 25,228		1,392,609	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 13·62	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Education, General Table II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

(For details see General Table IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION§.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION§								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INSTITUTIONS ... For males ...	5,17,389	2,39,580	23,61,931	25,36,380	82,889	2,10,436	59,48,605	60,996	66,136	3,96,414	1,87,067	2,71,009	14,780	77,132	10,73,534	70,22,139	
„ females ...	3,508	.....	2,22,927	2,17,914	16,368	.....	4,60,717	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	4,60,717	
Total ...	5,20,897	2,39,580	25,84,858	27,54,294	99,257	2,10,436	64,09,322	60,996	66,136	3,96,414	1,87,067	2,71,009	14,780	77,132	10,73,534	74,82,856	
(*a*) Percentages* of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·78	7·34	21·25	22·80	2·57	4·66	68·40	...	2·25	13·39	5·75	7·46	·46	2·29	31·60	100·	
(*b*) Percentages* of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	.....	75·46	.....	.....	75·46	...	...	14·56	1·78	2·81	...	5·39	24·54	100·	
(*c*) Percentages* of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	74·02	20·99	.....	·52	95·53	...	...	·72	·45	1·94	·96	·40	4·47	100·	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6·96	3·20	34·54	36·81	1·33	2·81	85·65	·81	·89	5·30	2·50	3·62	·20	1·03	14·35	100·	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	234 0 9	494 1 0	9 6 1	4 0 11	100 7 0	72 5 0	30 12 6										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....	.....	0 7 7	.....	.....	.....	0 6 4										
Total Cost ...	337 6 8	548 3 9	24 8 2	4 6 4	101 12 8	98 9 0	49 12 6										
Local fund schools‡ ... Cost to provincial revenues.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Cost to local funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										

| | | |

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	13	1,211	1,134	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	713	835	674	6	902	700	557
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	7	140	131	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	524	391	351
Medicine	1	117	162	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	166	144	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For boys—																
High schools ... English ...	51	15,309	14,378	11,714	2	558	520	404	125	18,264	16,893	13,441	66	19,367	17,632	14,448
Middle ... { English ...	8	1,174	1,063	855	1	283	291	239	532	35,707	32,396	25,358	124	7,013	6,317	5,026
Middle ... { Vernacular ...	182	10,315	9,273	7,166	5	737	708	517	845	45,661	42,588	32,971	76	4,991	4,558	3,666
For girls—																
High schools ... English ...	2	269	238	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	39	29	3	182	200	190
Middle ... { English ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2,007	2,065	1,702	3	261	237	204
Middle ... { Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	479	465	377	1	28	26	20
Total Secondary Schools ...	243	27,065	24,952	19,896	8	1,578	1,519	1,160	1,538	102,160	94,446	73,878	273	31,842	28,970	23,554
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For boys—																
Upper primary	20	655	600	378	28	780	748	328	2,360	87,180	79,550	64,008	62	2,434	2,202	1,727
Lower ,, ...	12	297	274	190	2	51	40	30	56,880	1,019,055	903,499	752,283	4,359	54,531	48,490	40,852
For girls—																
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	7,251	6,830	5,040	22	1,176	1,074	756
Lower ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	168	163	111	1,449	21,908	19,830	15,425	57	1,106	1,007	747
Total Primary Schools ...	32	952	874	568	34	999	951	469	60,932	1,135,394	1,009,709	836,756	4,500	59,247	52,773	44,082
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	139	106	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters	16	699	665	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	391	379	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	117	117	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	4	461	469	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	144	110	100
Surveying ,, ...	3	173	160	131	1	15	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial ,, ...	2	113	103	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	37	21
Madrasas	5	1,191	982	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	132	112	93
Other schools	1	61	59	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	676	129	77	1	28	28	24
Total Special Schools ...	32	2,837	2544	2,034	1	15	15	14	48	1,184	625	532	6	335	287	238
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	329	32,488	29,941	23,891	43	2,592	2,485	1,643	62,523	1,239,451	1,105,615	911,840	4,787	92,850	83,121	68,782

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING a Vernacular only or mainly ... { For boys ... / For girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... { For boys ... / For girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the Official year 1883-84.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March. Learning—			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	24
24	2,826	2,786	1,885*	.....	74	20	2,582	132	18			Five girls. *Exclusive of the numbers in the La Martiniere and Metropolitan Colleges, which furnished no returns.
9	664	664	.....	.....	5	4	625	2	2			
1	117	117	.....	.....	34	2	76	.....	5			
1	166	166	.....	.....	44	.....	114	2	6			
244	53,498	49,356	22,036	32,850	1,469	471	46,033	5,185	340	.....	.....	183 girls.
665	44,177	29,167	737	41,629	1,408	505	36,312	5,753	197	.....	.....	517 ,,
1,108	61,702	5,782	275	61,404	.....	143	53,076	8,238	245	.....	.....	764 ,,
6	493	121	16	297	183	55	198	1	56	.....	.....	18 boys.
27	2,268	170	232	415	1,870	280	117	1	.....	.....	.....	362 ,,
12	507	.....	.....	507	1	13	480	13	.....			
2,062	162,645	84,596	23,296	137,102	4,931	1,467	136,216	19,193	838			1,464 girls in boys' schools. 380 boys in girls' ,,
2,470	91,049	4,533	61	90,834	213	648	73,629	14,811	1,703	.....	.....	3,314 girls.
61,253	1,073,934	270	76,018	1,057,816	31	1,765	706,459	344,183	21,496	.....	.....	29,357 ,,
265	8,427	343	.....	7,910	427	733	7,130	86	51	.....	.....	321 boys.
1,510	23,182	8	292	23,054	57	855	17,923	4,103	244	.....	.....	728 ,,
65,498	1,196,592	5,154	76,371	1,179,614	728	4,001	805,138	363,183	23,542			32,671 girls in boys' schools. 1,049 boys in girls' ,,
1	139	.....	.....	.....	2	1	134	2	.....	.....	.....	
22	1,090	110	439	1,075	.....	307	611	67	105	.....	.....	34 girls.
3	117	.....	.....	77	7	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	605	.....	.....	605	.....	3	474	126	2	.....	.....	
4	188	44	.....	144	.....	17	154	17	.....	.....	.....	
4	144	.....	.....	116	.....	28	73	43	.....	.....	.....	
7	1,323	340	1,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	1	.....	.....	8 ,,
41	765	13	91	683	.....	.....	202	12	551	.....	.....	
87	4,371	507	1,853	2,700	9	466	1,648	1,589	659			42 girls.
67,682	1,367,381	93,990	103,405	1,319,416	5,825	5,960	946,399	384,127	25,070			34,182 girls in boys' schools. 1,429 boys in girls' ,,
706	7,018	38	6,724	291	.....	4	1,021	5,993	.....	.....	.....	145 girls.
941	7,692	.....	7,632	91	.....	.....	7,679	.....	13	.....	.....	
807	9,090	.....	.....	9,090	.....	1,281	6,561	1,011	237	.....	.....	123 ,,
9	302	.....	.....	302	.....	212	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	7 boys.
109	1,089	21	790	311	.....	.....	265	745	79	.....	.....	1 girl.
3	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	
2,575	25,228	59	15,183	10,085	.....	1,497	15,526	7,876	329	.....	.....	269 girls in boys' schools. 7 boys in girls' ,,
70,257	1,392,609	94,049	118,588	1,329,501	5,825	7,457	961,925	392,003	25,399			34,451 girls in boys' schools. 1,436 boys in girls' ,,

EUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2*f*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,65,413	.....	.....	98,800	.....	18,422	3,82,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	17,019	.....	.....	9,455	.....	868	27,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1,46,110	.....	.....	8,129	.....	.....	1,54,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	52,778	.....	.....	5,221	.....	.....	57,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English ...	1,42,432	.....	9,673	2,88,704	4,704	15,987	4,61,500	313	.....	971	5,922	.....	3	7,209
Middle ditto ... English ...	24,570	.....	660	23,127	120	260	48,677	.....	.....	345	1,213	.....	.....	1,558
Middle ditto ... Vernacular ...	50,345	.....	1,680	22,360	5,454	251	80,090	451	.....	2,252	2,912	60	.....	5,675
For girls—														
High schools ... English ...	16,830	.....	.....	3,563	957	.....	21,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle ditto ... English ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle ditto ... Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,34,177	.....	11,953	3,37,754	11,235	16,498	6,11,617	764	.....	3,568	10,047	60	3	14,442
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For boys—														
Upper primary	2,312	.....	.....	150	4	.....	2,466	.....	2,301	90	129	330	.....	2,850
Lower ditto	1,235	.....	.....	113	23	5	1,376	.....	.....	60	58	.....	.....	118
For girls—														
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	.....	.....	820
Total Primary Schools ...	3,547	.....	.....	263	27	5	3,842	.....	2,301	970	187	330	.....	3,788
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for special Instruction.														
School of Art	15,306	.....	.....	2,803	.....	.....	18,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for Masters ...	66,792	.....	.....	734	.....	166	67,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for Mistresses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	81,600	.....	.....	9,960	.....	247	91,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveying schools	7,506	.....	.....	1,412	.....	.....	8,918	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	304
Industrial schools	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrasas	29,175	.....	.....	4,587	.....	30,290	64,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other schools	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Special Schools ...	2,02,672	.....	.....	19,496	.....	30,727	2,52,895	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	304
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Arts colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Professional colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Secondary schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Primary schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Special schools other than training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,21,716	.....	11,953	4,78,118	11,262	66,520	14,90,569	764	2,301	4,842	10,234	390	3	18,534

TABLE IV.

Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

• UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						REMARKS.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,200	...	...	41,302	23,688	44,052	1,31,242	*520	.....	*6,500	*7,020	2,87,613	...	...	1,40,622	92,662	5,20,897	* Exclusive of expenditure in the La Martiniere, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges, which furnished no returns.
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,019	...	...	9,455	868	27,342	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,46,110	...	...	8,129	.....	1,54,239	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,778	...	...	5,221	.....	57,999	
92,839	...	17,484	3,19,282	83,589	35,490	5,48,684	2,15,130	41,835	46,687	3,03,652	2,35,584	...	28,128	8,29,038	2,28,295	13,21,045	
1,49,755	...	12,964	1,55,607	1,61,370	26,676	5,09,372	16,145	26,985	9,418	52,548	1,74,325	...	13,909	1,99,092	2,24,829	6,12,155	
1,11,751	...	5,837	1,09,589	87,085	3,900	3,18,162	8,039	8,886	7,879	24,804	1,62,547	...	9,769	1,42,900	1,13,515	4,28,731	
2,960	...	...	1,778	2,258	.....	6,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,790	...	...	5,341	3,215	28,346	
30,965	...	180	95,124	17,271	26,421	1,69,961	10,736	7,334	1,740	19,810	30,965	...	180	1,05,860	52,766	1,89,771	
2,027	...	269	83	2,290	17	4,686	44	80	.....	124	2,027	...	269	127	2,387	4,810	
3,90,297	...	36,734	6,84,463	3,53,863	92,504	15,57,861	2,50,094	85,120	65,724	4,00,938	6,25,238	...	52,255	12,82,338	6,25,007	25,84,858	
1,39,637	...	3,307	1,01,176	37,146	22,189	3,03,455	3,225	1,580	3,541	8,346	1,41,949	2,301	3,397	1,0[illegible]680	64,790	3,17,117	
4,61,539	244	6,596	13,16,397	1,56,024	1,74,860	21,15,660	79,313	11,147	11,149	102,109	4,62,774	244	6,656	13,96,381	3,53,208	22,19,263	
40,405	...	2,221	9,396	82,604	14,211	1,48,837	476	10,274	1,765	12,515	40,405	...	2,221	9,872	1,08,854	1,61,352	
25,749	...	1,728	4,826	16,970	4,105	53,378	168	2,084	112	2,364	25,749	...	2,548	4,994	23,271	56,562	
6,67,330	244	13,852	14,31,795	2,92,744	2,15,365	26,21,330	83,682	25,085	16,567	1,25,334	6,70,877	2,545	14,822	15,15,927	5,50,123	27,54,294	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,306	...	...	2,803	.....	18,109	
4,116	...	...	353	10,728	.....	15,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,908	...	...	1,087	10,894	82,889	
4,640	...	...	2,232	9,496	.....	16,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,640	...	...	2,232	9,496	16,368	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	81,600	...	...	11,160	247	93,007	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,506	...	304	1,412	.....	9,222	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	623	1,740	...	...	18	60	2,363	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	120	17,610	17,610	29,175	...	...	4,507	47,900	81,662	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	974	974	1,790	...	60	240	3,983	6,073	
1,237	...	60	240	2,714	271	4,522	.....	.....									
9,993	...	60	2,825	22,938	271	36,087	1,218	120	19,069	20,407	2,12,665	...	364	23,539	73,125	3,09,693	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	60,996	.....	60,996	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,136	...	...	.....	.....	66,136	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,94,008	491	511	.....	1,404	3,96,414	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,007	...	...	.....	14,238	88,239	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,977	...	...	.....	1,686	20,663	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,419	60	121	.....	1,448	70,048	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,007	...	198	.....	224	3,429	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,637	...	...	.....	51	4,688	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,19,479	95	1,368	.....	50,067	2,71,009	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,362	...	677	.....	741	14,780	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,426	182	282	732	8,510	77,132	
10,89,820	244	50,646	21,60 383	6,93,233	3,52,192	43,46,520	3,35,514	1,10,325	1,07,860	5,53,699	29,41,752	3,373	70,593	30,46,979	14,20,154	74,82,856	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the middle stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the middle stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	53	15,867	4,153	.....	4,153	5,561	.....	5,561	3,543	.....	3,543	2,417	.....	2,417	193	.....	193	15,867	.....	15,867
High English — Aided	125	18,264	3,191	7	3,198	5,381	23	5,404	4,935	56	4,991	4,254	46	4,300	341	30	371	18,102	162	18,264
High English — Unaided	66	19,367	4,514	.....	4,514	6,162	2	6,164	4,886	7	4,893	3,300	6	3,306	484	6	490	19,346	21	19,367
Middle English — Government	9	1,457	.....	.....	.....	422	10	432	406	12	418	436	14	450	153	4	157	1,417	40	1,457
Middle English — Aided	532	35,707	.....	.....	.....	6,440	30	6,470	10,549	72	10,621	14,730	181	14,911	3,572	133	3,705	35,291	416	35,707
Middle English — Unaided	124	7,013	.....	.....	.....	1,034	.....	1,034	1,654	1	1,655	3,136	34	3,170	1,127	27	1,154	6,951	62	7,013
Middle Vernacular — Government	187	11,050	.....	.....	.....	1,838	.....	1,838	2,792	3	2,795	4,245	24	4,269	2,125	23	2,148	11,000	50	11,050
Middle Vernacular — Aided	845	45,661	19	.....	19	6,860	.....	6,860	10,980	44	11,024	19,394	321	19,715	7,754	289	8,043	45,007	654	45,661
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	76	4,991	.....	.....	.....	517	.....	517	1,093	9	1,102	2,137	33	2,170	1,185	17	1,202	4,932	59	4,991
Total	2,017	159,377	11,877	7	11,884	34,215	65	34,280	40,838	204	41,042	54,049	659	54,708	16,934	529	17,463	157,913	1,464	159,377
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	269	.....	18	18	.....	24	24	.....	37	37	.....	89	89	.....	101	101	.....	269	269
High English — Aided	1	42	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	22	22	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
High English — Unaided	3	182	.....	16	16	.....	64	64	2	39	41	11	36	47	5	9	14	18	164	182
Middle English — Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English — Aided	24	2,007	.....	6	6	14	252	266	40	464	504	97	565	662	141	428	569	292	1,715	2,007
Middle English — Unaided	3	261	.....	.....	.....	4	27	31	24	59	86	11	54	65	31	51	82	70	191	261
Middle Vernacular — Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular — Aided	11	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	56	56	.....	308	308	.....	100	100	.....	479	479
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	17	17	.....	5	5	.....	28	28
Total	45	3,268	.....	44	44	18	388	406	66	683	749	119	1,079	1,198	177	694	871	380	2,888	3,268
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,062	162,645	11,877	51	11,928	34,233	453	34,686	40,904	887	41,791	54,168	1,738	55,906	17,111	1,223	18,334	158,293	4,352	162,645
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary — Government	48	1,435	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	218	.....	218	584	24	608	553	48	601	1,363	72	1,435
Upper Primary — Aided	2,360	87,180	.....	.....	.....	431	1	432	14,508	89	14,597	41,753	1,312	43,065	27,304	1,782	29,086	83,996	3,184	87,180
Upper Primary — Unaided	62	2,434	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	529	12	541	1,277	31	1,308	567	15	582	2,376	58	2,434
Lower Primary — Government	14	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	195	8	203	127	4	131	336	12	348
Lower Primary — Aided	56,880	1,019,055	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	11,338	131	11,469	500,992	10,356	511,348	478,251	17,970	496,221	990,5	28,457	1,019,055
Lower Primary — Unaided	4,359	54,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	21,621	250	21,871	31,967	638	32,605	53,698	888	54,531
Total	63,723	1,164,983	.....	.....	.....	459	1	460	26,662	232	26,894	566,433	11,981	578,403	538,769	20,457	559,226	1,132,312	32,671	1,164,983
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary — Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Primary — Aided	243	7,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	112	29	1,219	1,248	75	3,305	3,380	62	2,449	2,511	166	7,085	7,251
Upper Primary — Unaided	22	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	25	153	178	37	439	476	39	471	510	101	1,075	1,176
Lower Primary — Government	4	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125	.....	43	43	.....	168	168
Lower Primary — Aided	1,449	21,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	111	113	333	9,829	10,162	446	11,187	11,633	781	21,127	21,908
Lower Primary — Unaided	57	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	461	461	1	639	640	1	1,105	1,106
Total	1,775	31,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	124	56	1,488	1,544	445	14,159	14,604	548	14,789	15,337	1,049	30,560	31,609
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	65,498	1,196,592	.....	.....	.....	459	125	584	26,718	1,720	28,438	566,867	26,140	593,007	539,317	35,246	574,563	1,133,361	63,231	1,196,592
GRAND TOTAL	67,560	1,359,237	11,877	51	11,928	34,692	578	35,270	67,622	2,607	70,229	621,035	27,878	648,913	556,428	36,469	592,897	1,291,654	67,583	1,359,237

I.—For the purposes of this return schools maintained by municipal boards are included under Government schools.
II.—Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the results of Prescribed Examination in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*
Arts Colleges—																			
1. Master of Arts	5	3	1	9	39	36	6	5	76	31	18	5	3	57	...	4	48	1	4
2. Bachelor of Arts	7	3	1	11	176	150	74	41	441	89	72	34	10	205	3	3	170	12	17
3. First Examination in Arts	12	7	6	25	807	442	230	51	1,780	269	194	127	14	595	10	6	526	21	32
Colleges for Profession or Training—																			
Law—																			
1. Doctor-of-law	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2. Bachelor-of-law	6	.....	2	8	48	.....	44	...	92	23	.....	28	...	51	...	...	44	...	7
Medicine—																			
1. M. B.	1	.....	...	1	21	.....	...	...	21	9	.....	...	...	9	...	2	7	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3. { First M. B.	1	.....	...	1	39	.....	...	...	39	21	.....	...	...	21	...	1	20	...	...
{ First L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	4	.....	...	...	4	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. B. C. E.	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	2	.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
2. L. C. E.	1	.....	...	1	18	.....	...	...	18	3	.....	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
3. First Examination in Engineering.	1	.....	...	1	5	.....	...	...	5	1	.....	...	...	1	...	1	.....	...	...
Schools for General Education—																			
Matriculation { Boys	52	*161	*56	*212	881	529	875	75	2,360	538	277	426	24	1,265	...	...	.....	...	...
{ Girls	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Middle English Scholarship Examination. { Boys	6	311	20	337	28	789	58	60	935	21	354	31	17	(*a*)463	...	14	422	17	...
{ Girls	1	.....	...	1	5	.....	...	...	5	2	.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { Boys	143	673	55	871	685	1,992	138	1,085	3,720	320	999	52	150	(*b*)1,521	...	104	1,299	113	5
{ Girls	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys	26	1,403	36	1,465	71	3,489	86	318	3,964	49	1,736	43	117	1,945	...	2	1,780	144	18
{ Girls	...	8	...	8	...	16	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys	4	10,733	242	10,979	8	39,266	726	706	40,706	7	16,447	279	278	20,011	...	4	16,840	2,982	185
{ Girls	...	111	2	113	...	274	8	1	283	...	189	4	1	194	...	7	183	4	...
Girls' Scholarship Examination, held by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara.	...	48	1	49	...	102	2	1	105	...	78	2	...	80	...	...	80	...	...

* For native boys only.
(*a*) Excluding 28 boys who passed the Middle English Examination from Vernacular Schools.
(*b*). Ditto 465 boys who passed the Vernacular Examination from 234 Middle English Schools and 45 boys from the Vernacular Departments attached four High English Schools.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto for Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Medical schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Surveying ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Industrial ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Madrasas	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Other schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
INSPECTION	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Primary ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Special schools other than training schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
BUILDINGS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (Special grants only)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
MISCELLANEOUS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1883-84.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5	982	901	707	2,396	4,182	.....	9,512	2,574	531	19,195	6,104	.....	10,783	21,069	21,089	
8	926	861	689	3,183	2,440	.....	3,355	1,818	117	10,913	2,710	.....	7,326	12,976	12,976	
9	968	921	686	1,465	3,007	.....	3,494	1,004	.....	8,970	1,501	.....	4,601	9,199	9,199	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	45	40	32	360	180	.....	233	234	.....	1,007	.....	.....	.....	180	180	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	204	240	240	
23	2,921	2,723	2,114	7,404	9,809	.....	16,594	5,630	648	40,085	10,351	.....	23,504	43,664	43,664	
6	251	244	197	10	337	.....	333	330	.....	1,010	155	.....	1,828	2,320	2,320	
124	1,656	1,516	1,283	249	1,306	.....	3,640	.....	.....	5,195	163	.....	3,363	4,832	4,832	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	1,892	2,074	2,074	
10	256	232	164	.....	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	140	.....	1,432	2,428	2,428	
140	2,163	1,992	1,644	259	2,499	.....	3,973	330	.....	7,061	640	.....	8,515	11,654	11,654	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	15	15	14	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	304	304	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	
1	15	15	14	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	60	364	364	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511	511	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	121	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	198	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368	1,368	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	677	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	282	
164	5,099	4,730	3,772	7,663	12,612	.....	20,567	5,960	648	47,470	10,991	.....	32,079	58,328	58,328	

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agri-Horticulture Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	2,400 0 0	100 0 0	14,222 0 0	16,722 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	The Society administers two Government funds, viz. (1) Oriental Publication Fund, 9,000; (2) Sanskrit manuscripts' Fund 3,200.	7,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	16,000 0 0
Albert Institute ...	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendship among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	Nil	1,100 0 0	110 0 0 per mensem	.....
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social, and moral improvement.	Nil	Nil	36 0 0	36 0 0
The Dalhousie Institute.	To promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all who may be disposed to take advantage of the facilities it affords for intellectual culture by means of lecturer, reading-room, and such other sources as may from time to time be devised.	Nil	Nil	2,646 0 0	2,646 0 0
Calcutta School-Book Society.	The object of the Society in the school-book department is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	2,400 0 0	.....	.....	2,400 0 0
Bethune Society.	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	Nil	Nil	360 0 0	360 0 0
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economic.	12,456 0 0	Nil	Nil	12,456 0 0
The Calcutta Reading-rooms Literary Institute.	To create a taste for study, and to bring together many intelligent minds not likely to be brought together in any other way.	Nil	Nil	523 0 0	523 0 0
Barra Bazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and natives together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than what had existed before, and to promote the cause of social and moral progress, and to diffuse among the masses such education as the Club is capable of doing with its means and resources.	Supported solely by the Honorary Secretary at an annual cost of Rs. 100.			

AND LITERARY.

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
589	3	.....	592	Registered	A.D. 1820.
325	Nil	Nil	325	Ditto	„ 1784.
An average of 30 a day.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
175	Nil	50	250	Not registered	January 1875.
109	12	.....	121	Registered under Act 21 of 1860.	A.D. 1859.
10	.....	.....	10	Registered	„ 1817
250	.....	.....	250	Not registered	7th December 1851.
1,22,077	24,582	.....	1,46,659	Incorporated by the Act of Indian Legislation, No. XXII of 1876.	Act XVII of 1866.
70	.....	12	82	Not registered	1st January 1872.
401	8	25	434	Ditto	27th April 1857.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal Economic Museum.	"The primary object of the museum is the bringing together of a careful and well-classified selection of specimens of all the products of Bengal, together with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance." (*Vide* Resolution of Government of Bengal dated 7th April 1874).	19,000 0 0	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
Albert Temple of Science.	Promotion of technical sciences	Supported by funds raised by contribution among native gentlemen.			
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.				
Rangilabad Public Library.	To enable the residents of the place to read books for improving themselves.	.....	.....	34 0 0	34 0 0
Dandir Hât Friends' Debating Club.	Literary improvement of its members.	.....	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto Literary	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Arbelia Gyanbikasini Sabha.	(1) To provide the education of poor and helpless boys. (2) To promote the cause of female education. (3) To improve the condition of the masses. (4) To discuss social and political questions. (5) To set up a public library. (6) To diffuse knowledge by essays and speeches. (7) To help those who are reduced to poverty.	.....	20 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0
Kantalpara Smriti Sancharini Sabha	To teach moral training and improvement of science.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhatpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halishahar Good Will Fraternity.	(1.) General improvement of the town. (2.) Sanitation ... ... (3.) Education ... ... (4.) Charity	.....	200 0 0	112 0 0	312 0 0
Ranaghat Union ...	The diffusion of knowledge on subjects bearing upon social and moral improvement, discussions of topics of the day and other matters calculated to promote education and enlightenment as well as to afford innocent and healthy recreation.	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0
The Jessore-Khulna Union.	The objects of the Union are thoroughly to reform all the evils that are prevalent in the two districts of Jessore and Khulna. But for the present the Union has taken up the questions of female education and the moral and physical education of boys.	200 0 0	.....	600 0 0	800 0 0
Katipara Dharma Niti Bardhini Sabha.	Improvement of education in general, specially that of Sanskrit education.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Mulghar Public Library.	To spread education among the lower classes of the people.	.....	.....	82 0 0	82 0 0
Satkhira Public Library.	For the good of the reading public.	.....	.....	234 0 0	234 0 0
Sripur Public Library.	The object is to help the poorer classes of the community in their literary and scientific acquirements.	.....	.....	116 0 0	116 0 0

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Museum closed to the public on account of removal of specimens to the late Calcutta International Exhibition.				Not registered	27th April 1874.
Managed by a Committee, of which the Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea is Chairman, Baboo Nilmoney Mitter, Honorary Superintendent.				Ditto.	
3,249	178	355	3,782	Ditto	A. D. 1881.
27	.....	13	40	Ditto	December 1881.
27	.....	13	40	Ditto	November 1882.
140	8	15	163	Ditto	A. D. 1877.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	February 1884.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	November 1883.
112	.....	.....	112	Ditto	A. D. 1864.
19	.....	.....	19	Ditto	30th April 1881.
483	6	.....	489	Ditto	April 1879.
89	.....	20	109	Ditto	A. D. 1883.
15	.....	4	19	Ditto	„ 1880.
13	.....	.....	13	Ditto	„ 1873.
923	85	1,967	2,980	Ditto	„ 1872.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.								
		From Government.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Total.		
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hooghly Public Library.	The object of the Library is to assist the reading public with books, both English and vernacular, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.	.....			61	3	0	354	10	3	415	14	0
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha.	The objects of the Sabha are to educate the poor; to distribute medicine to the indigent sick; to support poor widows and orphans; to encourage female education; and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and the places adjoining.	240	0	0	500	0	0	486	8	0	1,226	8	0
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	.....			.....			600	0	0	600	0	0
Bankura Amalgamated Library.	Encouragement and diffusion of learning among the inhabitants of the town and its suburbs.	.....			.....			6	0	0	6	0	0
Ranigunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public to discuss social and political questions.	.....			.....			294	0	0	294	0	0
Bankura Sumilani Sabha.	Social, moral, and educational improvement of the people of the district.	.....			10	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0
Taraprasad Library, Bissenpore.	To commemorate the memory of Babu Taraprasad Chatterjea, late sub-divisional officer of Bissenpore, and to help in the diffusion of knowledge among the residents of the Bissenpore sub-division.	.....			.....			66	6	0	66	6	0
Mechanics' Institute, Rampurhaut.	Reading and recreation ...	.....			.....			336	0	0	336	0	0
Beames and Wilson's Ghatal Public Library.	Literary improvement of the public.	.....			.....			4,194	10	3	4,194	10	3
Tamluk Public Library.	It is a reading-club, and distributes books and periodicals to subscribers paying 8 annas a month.	.....			.....			120	0	0	120	0	0
Tamluk Self-improvement Club.	Meeting every Sunday for the discussion of social and intellectual subjects.	.....			.....			21	0	0	21	0	0
Tamluk Branch Indian Association.	The object is to represent to Government loyally the wants of the town and the sub-division.	.....			.....			50	0	0	50	0	0
Midnapore Public Library.	The Midnapore Public Library was founded in the year 1852 by Mr. H. V. Bayley, the then Collector of Midnapore. He was assisted in the undertaking by the zemindars of the district, among whom a subscription of Rs. 2,400 was raised, which was devoted to the erection of the library building and the purchase of new books, maps, and other furniture, &c. The library is in as good condition as can be expected.	.....			.....			537	3	4	537	3	4

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
240	14	1,122	1,376	Not registered	A. D. 1854.
300	.....	.....	300	Ditto	5th April 1863.
5,932	.....	.....	5,932	Ditto	December 1881.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Registered	1858.
17	.....	.....	17	Not registered	A.D. 1876.
24	.....	.....	24	Ditto	28th December 1882.
21	.....	.....	21	Ditto	20th January 1884.
240	144	60	444	Ditto	March 1874.
51	1	.....	52	Ditto	1st December 1883.
44	.....	6	50	Ditto	1880.
14	.....	.....	14	Ditto	1883.
24	.....	.....	24	Ditto	1882.
52	.....	.....	52	Ditto	1852.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS,	INCOME. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra National Literary Club.	To read books and journals, to write essays, original and critical, on literary or scientific subjects.	.....	.....	70 6 0	70 6 0
Bogra Students' Association.	To write essays and to discuss questions on social, intellectual, and moral subjects, and from time to time to take steps that may be conducive to the welfare of the students.	.....	.....	87 8 0	87 8 0
Rungpore Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public.	.....	.....	262 8 0	262 8 0
Rungpore Atanpur Stri-Shikha Vidhayini Sabha.	To spread female education, specially in the zennahs of Rungpore.	.....	29 0 0	144 8 0	173 8 0
DACCA.	DACCA DIVISION.				
Kaligaunj Ballya Gyan Bidhayini.	Essay-writting and self improvement.	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
Parolia Hita Shadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
Baria Gyan Bidhayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sakta Bidyutsahini	Ditto ditto ...	.....	0 4 0	.....	0 4 0
Amtigola Gyan Sancharini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanda Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
Subhadya Agyan Gyan-Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benjara Chhattra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brahmangao Sabha	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raghunathpore Hita Sadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suapore Chhatya Hita Sadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhamrai Bidyaut Sahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mamudpur Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nannar Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Konda Sadgyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kasimpore Chhatra Suniti.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulbaria Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Churain Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyan Bikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Gyan Prodayini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyana Bikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhatra Sikhya Sammelani.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyanadayini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agyana Timira Nasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balak Bodhini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	6 8 0	6 8 0
Gyana Kari ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roypur Pakkhik Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	17 8 0	17 8 0
Gyana Prodayani	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyana Bikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyana Dayini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
12	.....	.....	12	Not registered	March 1882.
34	.....	492	526	Ditto	February 1882.
22	.....	.....	22	Ditto	1854.
22	.....	.....	22	Ditto	21st November 1881
4	.....	19	23	Ditto	1882.
5	.....	20	25	Ditto	1883.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	60	63	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	1883.
7	.....	19	26	Ditto	1868.
.....	.....	10	10	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	18	18	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	13	15	Ditto	1881.
1	.....	27	28	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	20	23	Ditto	1882.
4	.....	41	45	Ditto	1882.
6	.....	30	36	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	14	17	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	20	23	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	49	51	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	8	10	Ditto	1883.
3	.....	40	43	Ditto	1884.
40	.....	.....	40	Ditto	1881.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	
90	.....	.....	90	Ditto	
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	
32	.....	.....	32	Ditto	
40	.....	.....	40	Ditto	
40	.....	.....	40	Ditto	1881.
102	.....	.....	102	Ditto	1878.
23	.....	.....	23	Ditto	1877.
27	.....	.....	27	Ditto	
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1881.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	1882.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1883.
8	.....	.....	8	Ditto	1882.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
DACCA—*contd.*	DACCA DIVISION—*continued.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hitakari	Essay-writing and self improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamirta Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atigrain Gyana Dayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kistopur Gyana Dayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhankora Bidyot Sahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navagram Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manickganj Agyana Timiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lotakota Gyankirandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jafargunj Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0
Balla Timiranasini	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayra Gyan Bekasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sribani Bidyot Sahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Srinagar Kumar Benodini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
Isapasa Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lauhajang Gyan Prokasika.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0
Brahmangao Gyana Dayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kukutia Gyana Mihir Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maispara Bidyaunyati Bidhayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baraikhhali Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madinimondal Hitopodasini Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kumarbhog Gyanendu Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijgao Balak Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanaksar Balak Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhumikar Kumarbhog Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarpasa Gyan Prosobini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamargao Subhasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandra Gyana Prodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katiapara Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajanagar Agyana Timiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaine Agyana Timiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nayanagar Agyana Timiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rasania Sabha ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraldia Sabha ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaikirtan Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolapaia Subhasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakhinpaiksa Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sainhati Agyana Timiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
21	.....	.....	21	Not registered	
10	.....	.....	10	Ditto	
11	.....	.....	11	Ditto	
2	.....	3	5	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	23	26	Ditto	1882.
1	.....	7	8	Ditto	1882.
4	.....	13	17	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	43	45	Ditto	1864.
7	.....	45	52	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	24	26	Ditto	1879.
5	.....	35	40	Ditto	1881.
5	.....	35	40	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	32	35	Ditto	1883.
1	.....	7	8	Ditto	1881.
11	.....	60	71	Ditto	1881.
5	.....	56	61	Ditto	1884.
26	.....	60	86	Ditto	1862.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	1863.
3	.....	43	46	Ditto	1881.
4	.....	25	29	Ditto	1858.
.....	.....	13	13	Ditto	1881.
6	.....	51	57	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	11	11	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	16	18	Ditto	
2	.....	13	15	Ditto	
4	.....	22	26	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	22	25	Ditto	1882.
2	1	9	12	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	17	19	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	13	15	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	7	7	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	5	7	Ditto	1883.
1	.....	5	6	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	17	17	Ditto	
.....	.....	10	10	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	28	30	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	23	25	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	18	20	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	12	14	Ditto	1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
DACCA—*concld.*	DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Akiadhal Subhasadhini.	Easy writing and self-improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kola Hitasadhini,..	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhyapara Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naraingunj Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madangunj Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aminpur Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Araibazar Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gavtali Gyan Dayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satirpara Bidyotsahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uchitpura Bigyan Sancharini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khilpara Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panchdona Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hasimpur Gyana Pradayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charitaluk Gyana Prasabini.	Ditte ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chakvadha Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paschim Dacca Hitakari Sabha.	Promotion of female education	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
FURREEDPORE.					
Manikdaha Hitakari Sabha.	General improvement ...	.....	.....	225 0 0	225 0 0
Furreedpore Suhrid Sabha.	Zenana and female education	.....	.....	484 0 0	484 0 0
Komarpore Hitasadhini Sabha.	General improvement ...	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
MYMENSINGH.					
Sarasvat Samiti ...	Scientific, literary, and social improvement.	.....	.....	650 0 0	650 0 0
Satitya Samiti ...	Literary improvement ...	.....	1,000 0 0	150 0 0	1,150 0 0
CHITTAGONG.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
Gyanaprodayini Sabha.	Mental and intellectual training of the pupils of the Mirahya school by essay-writing and discussion of literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chhatra Samiti (Students' Association).	Mental and intellectual training of the pupils of the Patya school by essay-writing and discussion of literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
NOAKHOLLY.					
Dallalbazar (Bidhut Sahini).	Students' improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khilpara (Bidhut Sahini).	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhupur (Gyanaprodayini).	Moral and literary improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nandigram (Hitasadhini).	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
2	.....	7	9	Not registered	1881.
3	.....	55	58	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	14	16	Ditto	1884.
3	.....	35	38	Ditto	1880.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	28	28	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	29	29	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	15	15	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	20	20	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	7	7	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	12	12	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	27	27	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	20	20	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	1880.
.....	.....	.....	14	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1882.
252	1	.....	253	Ditto	1881.
102	2	.....	104	Ditto	January 1881.
351	.....	.....	351	Ditto	April 1880.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	May 1879.
75	.....	.....	75	Ditto	1877.
70	.....	.....	70	Ditto	1883.
5	.....	100	105	Ditto	4th January 1883.
7	.....	80	87	Ditto	April 1883.
45	.....	.....	45	Nil	December 1882.
80	.....	.....	80	„	1st March 1884.
17	.....	.....	17	„	3rd April 1880.
80	.....	.....	80	„	5th February 1879.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
NOAKHOLLY—*concluded.*	CHITTAGONG DIVISION—*concluded.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Noakholly Middle Vernacular (Bidhut Karsashadhak).	Improvement of manners ...	.....	.....	11 1 3	11 1 3
Feni Gyanabekasini.	Improvement of boys' writing, essay and discussion.	.....	.....	3 0 6	3 0 6
Begumgunj Agyanatimiranasini.	Improvement in literature ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangulkandi Balotosini.	Encouraging boys in learning knowledge.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulgazi Gyanaprodayini.	Do. cultivating moral faculties.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amirabad Bidhutsahini.	Improvement of knowledge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jagadiya Bidhutkarshika.	Improvement in writing and reading.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gopigunj Bidhutsahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramnagur Gyani...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhugram II Bidhutsahini.	Improvement in writing, essays, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andharmanic Gyanaprodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manpur ditto branch.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dewanganj Gyanaprodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nilakhi ...	Moral culture and literary improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harishpur Bidhutsahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barakhari Biddunnati.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farashganj Bidhutkarshani.	Improvement of knowledge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musapur Crommounati Bardhan.	Moral culture and literary improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
TIPPERAH DISTRICT.					
Kalikathha Sarbajanic Sabha.	Spread of knowledge and literary improvement	.....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0
Kaitolah Hitasadhini Library Committee.		.....	.....	55 0 0	55 0 0
Harina Agyana Timiranashini.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandpur Gyanabikashini.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Srikail Gyanaprodayini.		.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Muradnagur Chhatra Sabha.		.....	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0
Mathabhanga Hitashadhyini.		.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Darora Bidyadayini		.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
PATNA.	PATNA DIVISION.				
Public Library at Chaprah.	The library is intended to be used by public for reference and perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers.	.....	Promissory note, which yields annual income of Rs. 79-12-10. The library house is the gift of the Maharaja of Hatuna.	429 0 0	884 3 10

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
42	.....	.....	42	Nil	Nil.
2	.....	36	38	„	1st February 1881.
6	.....	48	54	„	1st January 1879.
9	.....	20	29	„	1st January 1880.
2	.....	14	16	„	26th February 1881.
3	.....	30	33	„	1st February 1884.
15	.....	8	23	„	1st February 1881.
3	.....	2	5	„	1st April 1881.
5	.....	10	15	„	1st April 1882.
.....	.....	6	6	„	1st January 1883.
.....	.....	7	7	„	1st January 1883.
.....	.....	3	3	„	1st January 1883.
5	.....	36	41	„	1st January 1883.
.....	.....	23	23	„	26th March 1881.
.....	.....	50	50	„	February 1881.
.....	.....	12	12	„	September 1881.
25	.....	.....	25	„	1881.
.....	.....	18	18	„	13th July 1880.
77	.....	.....	77	Not registered	21st July 1883.
11	3	6	20	Ditto	19th August 1882.
4	.....	45	49	Ditto	1874.
4	.....	30	34	Ditto	1880.
31	.....	.....	31	Ditto	1882.
52	.....	.....	52	Ditto	1881.
19	.....	.....	19	Ditto	1884.
18	.....	.....	18	Ditto	1883.
30	1	.....	31	Ditto	1857.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	OBJECTS	INCOME. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
PATNA—*concluded.*	PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*				
Champaram Dharam Samaj.	Improvement of Sanskrit literature and Hindu religion.	.....	.....	576 0 0	576 0 0
Students' Debating Club.	Improvement of general knowledge.	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
BHAGULPORE.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.				
Bhagulpore Institute.	The object of the institute is to enable the gentlemen of the town to spend a portion of their time in useful reading, to discuss questions of public importance, and to encourage light exercises and innocent amusements. There is a billard table and a lawn tennis ground attached to the institute.	.....	.....	1,214 0 0	1,214 0 0
Banka Public Library.	Books and newspapers ...	.....	.....	342 0 0	342 0 0
Jamalpore Native Institute.	Self improvement ...	.....	.....	118 8 0	118 8 0
Jamalpore Youngmen's Association.	Moral, social, and intellectual Improvement of the young men.	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
Arja Dharum Pracharini Sabha at Monghyr.	To reassociate Arja Dharum religion all round India, to cultivate fraternity among the Arja religionists and improve Sanskrit education.	.....	.....	448 14 0	448 14 0
ORISSA.	ORISSA DIVISION.				
Cuttack Sikhyabidhayika Sabha.	The cultivation of the Bengali and Urya literature and the provision of funds for the education of poor and helpless children.	.....	.....	38 0 0	38 0 0
Kendrapara Students' Association.	Improving the students' knowledge of English.	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Pooree Students' Association.	To improve the power of speaking and writing by discussing literary questions and writing essays.	.....	.....	99 8 0	99 8 0
Balasore National Society.	The object of the society is to help the formation of healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, every legitimate means, the political, social, intellectual, moral, and material advancement of the people.	.....	.....	402 2 9	402 2 9

AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1884—concluded.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
15	.....	.....	15	Not registered	1879.
40	.....	.....	40	Ditto	1884.
29	.....	.....	29	Ditto	June 1883.
8	.....	.....	8	Ditto	1870.
20	.....	8	28	Ditto	December 1878.
15	.....	15	30	Ditto	April 1878.
75	.....	20	95	Ditto	1878.
100	.....	20	120	Ditto	27th February 1880.
.....	.....	18	18	Ditto	November 1883.
24	.....	.....	24	Ditto	20th May 1882.
43	.....	.....	43	Ditto	1st July 1878.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Names of Press.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	Adhiraj Jantra	The Maharajah of Burdwan	.....	.....	Mohabharut and Ramayana are published for gratuitous distribution.
		Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan ...	.....	.....	Its own work and other job works.
		Burdwan Press	Jogesh Chunder Sirkar, and Saroda Prosad Chowdhury.	Sanjibani	.....	A weekly vernacular paper.
	Midnapore	Bani Jantra	Ram Lall Chuckravarti	Medini	.....	
		American Mission Press ...	American Mission	.....	Annual report of the Mission.	Also job work.
		.....	Not known	Ghattal Patrika	.....	Issued from a press in Calcutta. It ceased to exist after the 5th issue, having been incorporated with the Medini.
	Hooghly	Budhadoy	Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea	Education Gazette ...	.....	A weekly vernacular paper. This press also does job work.
		Sadharani	„ Okhoy Chunder Sirkar	Sadharani	.....	A weekly vernacular paper. Ditto.
		Ghose Press	„ Kristo Pada Ghose	.....	.....	Job work.
		Chikitsadarpan	„ Jadu Nath Mookerjee	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Chundrodoya	„ Gungadhur Kurmakar	.....	Bengali Almanac ...	Ditto.
		Law Press	„ Prosunno Kumar Sen	.....	Legal Companion ...	Ditto.
		Alfred Press	„ Hurish Chunder Dey	.....	.....	Ditto and Mohabharut.
		Tomohur Press	„ Nobeen Chundra Nandy	.....	.....	Job work.
	Howrah	Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners	.....	.....	Does its own work chiefly.
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sunsar Press	Behary Lal Mukerji	Sunsar	.....	
		Talla Metropolitan Press ...	Ram Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		New Eden Press	Ram Chunder Mitter	.....	.....	
		North Suburban Press ...	Mott Lal Shome	.....	.....	
		Chundra Woodoy Press ...	Chunder Kumar Bose	.....	.....	
		Sakuntala Press	Annoda Prosad Ray	.....	.....	
		Herald Press	Joygobindo Shome	1. Christian Herald ...	Shome's Law Reporter.	
				2. Arya Darpan.		
		Kadori Press	Sheikh Abdul Majid	.....	.....	

Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	Sattaria Press	...	Do. Abdus Sattar	...	.....	.....					
		Kaderia Press	...	Do. Kadir Buksh	...	.....	.....					
		Mortajabar Press	...	Munshi Golam Mowla	...	.....	.....					
		Mohammadi Press	...	Sheikh Abdur Rahim	...	.....	.....					
		Ahmuddy Press	...	Moulvie Asgar Hosain	...	.....	.....					
		Nur Mohammudy Press	...	Valayet Khondkar	...	.....	.....					
		Kurmy Press	...	Moonshi Abdul Karim	...	.....	.....					
		Anwar Hosain Press	...	Moonshi Valayet Hosain	...	.....	.....					
		Mathai Najafi Press	...	Mohamed Ali Najaf	...	The Gauhar	...					
		Satya Sudhakar Press	...	Aghorenath Ghosal	...	.....	.....					
		Bhowanipur Press	...	Krishna Chunder Chowdhry	...	.....	.....					
		Oriental Press	...	Boroda Kanto Bidhyarutna	...	.....	.....					
		Saptahic Sambad Press	...	Brojanadnub Bose	...	.....	.....	Bungobandhu.				
		Government Telegraph Press.	Storeyard	Government	...	.....	.....					
		Unregistered Press at 60, Chawulputty Road.		Purna Chunder Ghose	...	.....	.....					
		Suburban Municipal Press	...	Shama Churn Beed	...	.....	.....					
		Chingripotta Somprokas Press Sonarpur.	B. S.	Pandit Dwarkanath Bidyabhusan	...	Someprokash	...	.....	.....	A weekly vernacular paper.		
	Nuddea	Mathuranath, Coomerkally	...	Horinath Mozumdar	...	Grambarta Prokasika	...	.....	.....			
		Hitakar, Santipur	...	Sham Sanyal	...	Bharut Bhumi	...	.....	.....	Do. do.		
	Jessore	Narail Trading Company	...	Upendranath Bhuttacharji	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Weekly and monthly. This paper has ceased to exist. The monthly magazine "Acharji" has been discontinued.		
	Moorshedabad	Arunodoy Press	...	Kamikha Prosad Ganguli	...	Protikar	...	.....	.....	Weekly.		
		Satyarutno Press	...	Narayan Prosad Chuckerbutty	...	Moorshedabad Patrika	...	.....	.....			
		Dhono Sindhu Press	...	Jadunath Banerji	...	Moorshedabad Protinidhi	...	.....	.....			
		Pronad Bhanjan	...	Dhoronidhur Roy	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Radharaman	...	Ram Narayan Vidyarutna	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Bissabinode	...	Rai Sheetal Chand Nahar Bahadur	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Dinagepore	Tamaghna Press	...	Secretary to the Beamleah Dharma Shava for the time being.	...	Hindoo Ranjika	...	.....	.....	A weekly vernacular paper.		
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye	Rajshahye Press	...	Gokool Chunder Chowdry and Kristo Kanta Saha.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Tahirpore Tutta Prokashak Press	...	Shibshee Sekhareshwar Roy	...	.....	.....					
		Soodhakur Jantra	...	Rajah Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor, deceased (now under the Court of Wards).	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Pubna	Dibakur Press	...	Krishna Chundar Roy and others	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Bogra	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Rungpore	Shumbho Churn Der Press	...	Mohima Rajan Roy Chowdhry	...	Rungpore Deek Prokash	...	.....	.....	A weekly vernacular paper.		
	Julpigoree	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling News Press	...	W. Lloyd	...	Darjeeling News	...	.....	.....	Weekly.		
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press	...	Church of Scotland	...	.....	.....	Masik Patrika	...	A monthly paper.		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal Times	Mr. E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	.....	
		Bengali	Surendra Prosad Roy	Dacca Prokash	.....	
		East Bengal Press	Bunga Churn Roy and Shoshi Bhusun Roy	The East	1. Bungabundhu Bhishuk. 2. Bandhob.	
		Grish Press	Grish Chunder Roy Chowdhry	.....	Sadanundo Ramdhanu.	
		Mahamedi	Mahamed Jan	.....	None.	
		Raghu Nath Press	Sarawat Sabha	Saraswat Potra	.....	
	Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Backergunge	Satya Prokash	Issur Chunder Kar	.....	.....	
	Mymensing	Bharut Mehir Press	Kali Narain Sanyal	Bharut Mehir	1. Sarba Shastra Sangrolio. 2. Bengali Law Reports.	
Chittagong.		Charu Press	Hara Chundra Chowdhry	Charubarta	.....	
		Sarad Press	Sarad Press Company	Sangsoodhini and Prantabasi	.....	
	Chittagong	Chandra Sekhar Press	Ramkumar Kar Chowdhry	.....	1. Tantra Kalpa Taru. 2. Rishitatta.	
		Sadharan Press	Sadharan Press Company	.....	.....	
	Tipperah	Baradesvari Press	Shoshi Kishore Rai	Tripura Bartabaha	.....	Tripura Bartabaha is printed in the Singha Press from January 1884.
	Noakhally	Singha Press	Gurudoyal Singha	.....	.....	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Patna.		Behar Bandhu	Baboo Madan Mohun Bhutt	Behar Bandhu	.....	
		Behar Herald	Baboo Guru Prosad Sen, Trustee	Behar Herald	.....	
		Indian Chronicle	Baboo Bisheesur Singh	Indian Chronicle	.....	
	Patna	Kharg Bilas	Baboo Ramdhone Singh	.....	Mashika Patrika	A monthly magazine.
		Behar Iron Factory	Sheik Ahmed Ali	.....	Behar Iron Factory.	
		Sharful Ekhbar	Shah Mokbul Hossein	Sharful Ekhbar	.....	
		Watling's Press	G. F. Watling	.....	Bengal Commercial Gazette.	
		Herculian Press	Ajudhia Prosad and Brothers	.....	.....	Job work and private work for their firm.
	Mozufferpore	Tirhoot Mission Press	Gossner's Mission Society in Berlin	.....	.....	Religious tracts.
	Sarun	Nasim Sarun Press	Baboo Akhoy Chomar Chatterjee	.....	.....	
	Chumparun	Printing Press	Baboo Radha Prosad Sett	.....	.....	
	Gya,* Shahabad, and Durbhangah.	.....	.....	.....	.....	* A vernacular newspaper called "Koklul-bazar" was started on 1st April 1883 at Rako in the Gya district, but was discontinued from 15th June 1883.

Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Nirut-ul Hind Press ...	...	Ram Prosad ...	...	...	.....	...	...		
	Bhagalpore ...	Albert Press ...	...	Babu Sakhi Chand ...	...	...	Hindi Samachar ...	...	.....		
	Purneah, Maldah, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bhagalpur News Press ...	...	Babu Shib Chunder Banerjee ...	...	...	Bhagalpur News ...	...	.....		
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	...	General Baptist Missionery Society, England	...	.....	.....	1	.....		
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press ...	...	Cuttack Printing Company ...	...	1	.....	.....	.....		
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	...	Baboo Kali Podo Banerjee ...	...	1	.....	.....	.....		
	Pooree ...	Pooree Printing Company's Press ...	...	Sham Mohan Roy, Damoder De...	...	1	.....	.....	.....		
	Balasore ...	Utkal Press ...	...	Kumar Baikuntha Nath De ...	...	1	.....	.....	.....		
		Utkal Printing Company's Press ...	...	Gobind Chundra Patnaik ...	...	1	.....	.....	.....		
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	S. P. G. Mission Press ...	...	S. P. G. Mission ...	...	Chota Nagpore Dutputrika	...	...	...		
		(a) Ghurbundhu Press ...	...	German Evangelical ...	...	.....	.....	Ghurbundhu ...	...	It appears twice a month, and contains religious instructions, and gives the principal news of political and religious occurrences in the world. The paper is printed on a stone-press, and is sold for two pice a copy; and 325 copies are printed each time on both presses. A great many forms for the Chota Nagpur estate and receipts also are printed.	
		(b) G. E. L. Mission Press (under a is a lithographical, and under b a type press).		Lutheran Mission.							
	Manbhoom ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Hazaribagh ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Singbhum ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Calcutta.	First Division, Town ...	Moniram Press ...	...	T. P. Brother & Co. ...	...	.....	.....	Surjadipuk and Krishi Pudhotee.	.....		
		Naba Sarasut Press ...	...	Chundra Kumar Bhuttacharjee ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Amrita Bazar Patrika Press ...	...	Sisir Kumar Ghose ...	...	.....	Amrita Bazar Patrika ...	Law Reports.	.....		
		Law Press ...	...	Chintamoni Gangooli ...	...	.....	.....	Sochitra Rajasthan.			
		Sochitra Rajasthan ...	...	Baroda Kanto Mitter ...	...	.....	.....	Mohabharut.			
		Koomud Bundhoo Press ...	...	Chundra Nath Basu...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Biddya Ratno Press ...	...	Banty Madhub Dey & Co. ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Soodhanidhi Press ...	...	Shoshi Bhoosun Ghose ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Press without name ...	...	Nitto Lal Dutt ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Seal Press	...	Radhabullub Seal ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Kobita Ratnakur Press ...	...	Bessumbur Laha ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Harmonial Press ...	...	Woonesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee ...	...	... ..	.....	.....			
		New Bengal Press ...	...	Kristo Gopal Bhukto ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Kobita Kowmodi Press ...	...	Russick Lall Chunder ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Soorjoday Press ...	...	Jodoonath Dutt ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Ganoda Press ...	...	Obinash Chunder Chunder ...	...	.....	.....	.....			
		Hindu Press ...	...	Soorjo Coomar Dey ...	...	.....	.....	.....			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspaper.	Periodical.	
First Division, Town—*concluded.*		Press without name	Nitto Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		M. L. Seal's Press	Mohendro Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Eden Press	Bhoobun Mohun Shaffa	.....	Hahnemaun.	
		Sumbad Provakur Press ...	Upendro Kisto Gupta	Sumbad Provakur ...	.....	
		Bedanto Press	Soshi Bhusun Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Siddikea Press	Moonshee Tajooddeen	.....	.....	
		Soojuntra	Pandob Chunder Dey	.....	.....	
		Town Press	Mookerjee, Dass & Co.	.....	.....	
		Golapee Press	Hridoy Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Komolakanto Press	Ramessur Ghose	.....	.....	
		Bengal Press	Lukhinarain Dass	.....	.....	
		Bengal Rai Press	Aukhoy Coomar Roy	.....	.....	
		Grish Biddyarutno's Press ...	Grish Chunder Biddyarutno	.....	.....	
		Valmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo	.....	Ramayan.	
		Sanskrit Press	Issur Chunder Biddyasagore	.....	.....	
		B. P. M.'s Press	Borada Prosad Moozoomdar	.....	.....	
		Sarosutty Press	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Dutt and Gupta Press	Sorat Soondoree Dassee	.....	.....	
		New Valmiki Press	Khirode Chunder Ghose and Poresh Chunder Mitter.	.....	.....	
		Canning Press	Nobin Chunder Chatterjee	.....	.....	
		Crown Press	Peary Mohon Soor	.....	.....	
		Suttya Press	Suttya Broto Samosromi	.....	.....	
		Odaito Press	Baloram Dey	.....	.....	
		Bharat Juntra	Protap Chunder Roy	.....	.....	
		Somachar Chandrika Press ...	Dakhina Churn Chatterjee	Somachar Chandrika ...	.....	
		Gupta Press	Doorga Churn Gupta	.....	.....	
		Chikitsha Tuntra Press ...	Jogendro Nath Rukhit	.....	.....	
		Soodha Sindhoo Press	Ram Hurry Dass	.....	.....	
		Hitaisi Press	Gopal Chunder Banerjee	.....	.....	
		Hindoo Patriot Press	Hon'ble Kristo Dass Paul	Hindoo Patriot	.....	
		Aryabundhoo Press	Sita Nath Chuckerbutty and Bipin Behary Chuckerbutty.	.....	.....	
		Victoria Press	Obhoy Churn Paul	.....	.....	
		Sanjibani Press	Wooma Pudo Roy	Sanjibani	.....	

Calcutta.	New Victoria Press	Bhoobun Mohon Ghose	.....	.....		
	Jotish Prokash Juntralaya	Russick Mohon Chatterjee	.....	.....		
	Lithographic Press	Chundy Churn Ghose	.....	.....		
	The New Sanskrit Press	Hurry Mohon Mookerjee	.....	.....	The Civil List, Calcutta Gazette.	
	Bengal Secretariat Press	Government	.....	.....		
	Star Press	R. B. Langley	.....	.....	Indian Witness.	
	Catholic Orphan Press	Catholic Church	.....	.....	Indo-European.	
	Calcutta Press	Rajmohon Mookerjee	Probhati	.....	.....	
	Sumbad Poornochundrodoy Press	Gobin Chunder Addy	Sumbad Poornochundrodoy	.....	.....	
	Bungo Biddya Press	Nobin Chunder Addy	Bungo Biddya Prokashika	.....	.....	
	Eastern Press	E. M. D. Cohen	.....	.....	Hebrew Gazette.	
	Bharat Mitra Press	Sattolal Misser	Bharat Mitra	.....	.....	
	Sar Soodha Press	Sadanundo Misser	Sar Soodhanidhi	.....	.....	
	Stanhope Press	Issur Chunder Bose	.....	.....	Masonic Herald.	
	Cheapside Press	B. H. Banerjee	.....	.....	.....	
	People's Friend Press	Rash Behary Dhur	.....	.....	.....	
	Corinthian Press	Doorga Churn Dass	.....	.....	.....	
	Press without name	Nogendro Nath Mookerjee	.....	.....	.....	
	New Aryan Press	Jadub Chunder Roy	.....	.....	.....	
	Alok Juntro	Sutto Chunder Gupta	Alok	.....	.....	
	Hindoo Press	Jogendro Nath Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	.....	
	Ripon Press	Mahomed Woozir	.....	.....	.....	
	Kadaria Press	Mahomed Omar	.....	.....	.....	
	Cone's Press	Mr. Cones	.....	.....	.....	
Second Division, Town ...	Akbar Darasultanut Press	Mahomed Esinoola Padsha	Akbari Darasultanut	.....	.....	
	Bharut Bandhob Press	Mohendro Lall Dass	Bharut Bundhoo	.....	.....	
	Chatterjee Press	Jodoonath Chatterjee	.....	.....	.....	
	Brother and Co.'s Press	Peeo Lall Nath and Augore Lall Nath	.....	.....	.....	
	Prokriti Press	Mathoora Nath Turkorutno	.....	.....	.....	
	Banerjee Press	Jodoo Nath Banerjee	.....	.....	.....	
	Ghose Press	Pran Kristo Ghose	.....	.....	.....	
	Roy Press	Kedar Nath Roy	.....	.....	.....	
	Indian Press	Obhoy Dass Bose	.....	.....	.....	
	Mookerjee Press	Soshee Bhusun Mookerjee	.....	.....	.....	
	Government Printing Press	Government	.....	.....	Gazette of India.	
	Byaboshaie Press	K. B. Dass *alias* Ganendro Nath Dass	Shamaya	.....	.....	
	Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh	.....	.....	.....	
	New School Book Press	Soshee Bhusun Chatterjee	Sobochur	.....	.....	
	Oxford Mission Press	The Oxford Christian Mission	Indian Chawelman, Epiphany, Gup and Gossip.	.....	.....	
	Indian Empire	Nundo Lall Ghose and others	Indian Empire	.....	.....	
	Barat Press	Oghore Nath Bural	.....	.....	Todd's Rajasthan, Ramayan, Directory.	
	Bongobasi Press	Upendro Nath Singh	Bongobasi	.....	.....	
	Minerva Press	Mohendro Nath Shome	Indian Nation	.....	.....	
	Anglo Sanskrit Press	Dr. M. L. Sircar	.....	.....	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	Second Division, Town *concld.*	Britannia Press	F. Mendes	1. Reis and Rayyat ...	.....	
				2. Daily List of Small Cause Court Cases.	.....	
		City Press	T. Smith	.....	Calcutta Review.	
		Government Printing Press ...	Bruce Ellis	.....	.....	
		Englishman Press	J. O. B. Saunders	Englishman	.....	
		Exchange Gazette	Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	Exchange Gazette ...	.....	
		Cambrian Press	Erasmus Jones	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press ...	D. M. Trail	Calcutta Advertiser ...	.....	
		Indian Daily News Press ...	James Wilson	Indian Daily News ...	.....	
		Indian Mirror Press	Norendro Nath Sen	Indian Mirror	.....	
		Rozario Press	Rozario and Co.	.....	.....	
		Caledonian Press	Bruce Ellis	.....	.....	
		Caxton Press	Newman and Co.	.....	.....	
		Statesman Press	Pikeparrah Rajah	Statesman	Indian Agriculturists.	
		Nawabbee Press	Abdool Azeez	.....	.....	
		Wellesley Press	Shaik Mowla Bux	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Magazine Press ...	Owen Aratoon	.....	Calcutta Magazine.	
		Hope Press	Mohesh Chunder Dass	.....	.....	
		Municipal Press	Calcutta Municipality	.....	.....	
	Third Division, Town ...	Hercules Press	Guggun Chunder Sircar	.....	.....	
		Urdu Guide Press	Moulvie Kobiruddin Ahmed Khan Bahadoor ...	Urdu Guide	.....	
		Jan Jahanama Press	Moonshee Golam Hossein	Jan Jahanama	.....	
		Bengalee Press	Surendro Nath Banerjee	Bengalee	.....	
		Motobi Ebrahemee Press ...	Mahomed Abrahim	.....	.....	
		Baptist Mission Press ...	Baptist Mission Society	.....	.....	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal	.....	Bengali Gazette, Police Gazette, Behar Gazette.	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1883.

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	433,219	12,346	28·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	10,832	43·08
General districts (1883), exeluding the above	65,912,445	1,234,844	18·74
Police force under the Commissioner of Police	3,076	28	9·10
Bengal Police	23,585	193	8·18
Railway „	1,544	15	9·71
Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal	15,025	763	50·7

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing Deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1883.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	20,307	18,785	39,092	30·38	25·96	28·08
	Bankura ...	1,041,752	11,004	10,117	21,121	21·69	18·92	20·27
	Birbhum ...	794,428	10,638	9,996	20,634	27·88	24·21	25·97
	Midnapore ...	2,517,802	27,730	24,116	51,846	22·28	18·93	20·59
	Hughli including Serampore ...	1,012,768	10,504	9,641	20,145	21·48	19·40	19·89
	Howrah ...	635,381	6,574	5,571	12,145	20·77	17·46	19·11
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	17,905	14,498	32,403	21·61	18·34	20·02
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	32,695	27,031	59,726	40·57	31·80	36·07
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	28,521	23,927	52,448	29·73	24·41	27·04
	Murshidabad ...	1,226,790	16,521	13,746	30,267	28·16	21·46	24·67
	Khulna ...	1,079,948	12,518	10,549	23,067	22·02	20·62	21·35
Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	16,482	12,318	28,800	21·06	16·82	19·01
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	23,275	20,715	43,990	35·25	30·53	32·86
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	20,818	17,240	38,058	19·49	16·73	18·14
	Bogra ...	734,358	8,556	7,331	15,887	22·95	20·26	21·63
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	16,926	15,222	32,148	26·10	22·94	24·50
	Darjeeling ...	156,137	1,121	614	1,735	12·53	9·20	11·11
	Julpaliguri ...	581,562	6,002	4,816	10,818	19·64	17·44	18·60
Dacca	Dacca ...	2,116,350	22,184	19,264	41,448	21·45	17·79	19·58
	Faridpore ...	1,631,734	11,495	9,332	20,827	14·26	11·30	12·76
	Backergunge ...	1,900,889	23,878	21,373	45,251	24·52	23·04	23·80
	Mymensing ...	3,051,966	19,846	16,002	35,848	12·77	10·67	11·74
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	8,690	7,452	16,142	16·34	12·40	14·25
	Noakhali ...	820,772	7,678	6,634	14,312	18·49	16·35	17·43
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	11,888	9,669	21,557	15·42	12·91	14·18
Patna	Patna ...	1,756,856	20,268	18,365	38,633	23·60	20·44	21·98
	Gya ...	2,124,682	23,446	21,482	44,928	22·52	19·86	21·14
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	20,227	16,703	36,930	21·28	16·46	18·79
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	18,881	14,642	33,523	14·91	11·12	12·98
	Durbhanga ...	2,633,447	19,532	16,043	35,575	15·87	11·99	13·50
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	20,045	14,927	34,972	18·59	12·47	15·33
	Champarun ...	1,721,608	14,542	11,096	25,638	16·70	13·03	14·88
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,754	10,799	8,777	19,576	11·13	8·77	9·93
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	19,054	15,826	34,880	19·46	16·03	17·74
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	18,247	14,270	32,517	19·47	15·54	17·58
	Maldah ...	710,448	7,329	5,512	12,841	21·12	15·19	18·07
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	10,976	8,672	19,648	13·97	11·07	12·52
Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	15,757	13,887	29,644	17·95	15·13	16·51
	Poori ...	888,487	9,609	8,410	18,019	21·51	19·03	20·28
	Balasore ...	945,280	10,888	9,750	20,638	23·59	20·15	21·83
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	9,961	8,932	18,893	18·28	15·95	17·10
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	14,493	12,208	26,701	18·19	14·02	16·59
	Singbhoom ...	561,964	4,452	3,509	7,961	15·84	12·48	14·16
	Manbhoom ...	1,058,228	7,503	6,109	13,612	14·28	11·46	12·86
	Total for the Province ...	65,912,445	669,765	565,079	1,234,844	20·49	17·00	18·74

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1883-84.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

NUMBER

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European ...	2	320	28	37	40	7	18	...	43	5	...	2	...	125	23	50	59
Native ...	...	212	166	53	30	3	7	...	48	15	...	...	...	104	17	92	45
Howrah Hospital—																	
European ...	...	206	15	37	27	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	18	1	44	22
Native ...	...	134	146	13	20	...	...	...	10	15	2	...	...	18	...	107	157
General Hospital—																	
European ...	1	428	76	113	144	1	3	3	80	1	22	24	...	167	36	106	221
Native ...	1	12	1	8	5	1	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	10	1	2	9
Mayo Hospital ...	1	322	294	35	25	1	1	1	24	21	27	1	...	224	...	91	84
Campbell Hospital—																	
European ...	11	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Native ...	92	1,180	188	187	255	2	17	13	148	210	4	...	...	209	1	485	450
Police Hospital ...	3	1,025	18	55	76	...	10	7	21	4	11	17	...	117	1	346	53
North Suburban Hospital ...		117	19	25	49	1	1	1	3	4	5	...	...	9	...	13	11
Burdwan dispensary ...	3	104	25	18	41	2	10	11	16	40	4	...	...	15	3	79	51
Bancoorah ,, ...	...	30	2	6	2	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	2	...	11	18
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Midnapore ,, ...	...	80	12	19	20	...	4	26	2	20	3	1	...	5	4	95	10
Hooghly ,, ...	...	92	22	24	39	...	...	...	1	14	6	2	...	20	...	44	72
Serampore ,, ...	...	59	46	9	13	...	31	...	9	1	2	1	...	5	...	58	21
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	17	2	3	13	2	...	...	1	11	4	...	...	2	...	17	16
Jessore ,, ...	...	39	7	8	9	1	4	...	1	11	5	...	...	3	...	12	3
Berhampore ,, ...	...	62	8	24	23	...	...	3	1	24	12	...	...	13	...	24	12
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	53	...	10	9	...	...	...	4	20	3	...	...	10	...	11	5
Maldah ,, ...	...	21	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
Beauleah ,, ...	1	56	2	16	5	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	5	1	18	13
Rungpore ,, ...	...	88	3	6	9	3	...	1	6	18	...	...	...	6	...	10	7
Bogra ,, ...	...	18	...	5	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	13	7
Pubna ,, ...	...	15	1	3	14	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	11	6
Dinapore ,, ...	2	66	17	20	8	1	2	1	2	4	21	1	...	18	1	21	30
Darjeeling ,, ...	45	35	3	5	1	...	5	1	...	14	2	...	...	27	...	7	9
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	73	16	3	4	...	1	...	5	16	4	...	...	8	...	23	18
Dacca ,, ...	...	219	34	20	113	1	4	1	27	36	1	...	...	47	5	80	117
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	9	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Burrisaul ,, ...	...	15	4	4	5	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	14	2
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	18	1	4	...	...	5	...	4	3	1	...	...	3	...	8	9
Chittagong ,, ...	2	40	8	4	10	...	1	6	1	2	4	1	1	5	2	15	5
Noakhally ,, ...	...	4	...	7	3	...	1	...	3	6	1	...	1	1	...	4	4
Comilla ,, ...	...	7	2	4	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	4
Patna ,, ...	1	91	23	21	8	...	1	...	7	12	11	...	...	11	...	78	20
Bankipore ,, ...	...	68	23	54	30	7	5	3	10	9	23	2	...	33	5	36	30
Gya ,, ...	...	32	25	5	8	2	3	8	2	3	...	...	...	11	1	11	52
Arrah ,, ...	...	7	3	7	12	...	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	13	7
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	7	1	4	15	...	9	...	4	18	9	...	...	3	...	8	8
Durbhunga ,, ...	1	46	...	20	17	2	14	1	5	7	17	...	...	7	...	21	18
Chupra ,, ...	...	6	...	3	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	19	1
Motiharee ,, ...	2	12	1	3	8	...	2	3	...	13	...	...	...	3	1	5	4
Monghyr ,, ...	...	137	10	42	16	21	2	1	8	18	2	...	...	5	7	11	25
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	22	6	7	11	...	5	1	4	6	2	...	...	4	3	12	16
Purnea ,, ...	...	32	2	6	6	1	...	1	2	9	11	...	...	2	...	14	5
Cuttack ,, ...	2	77	8	20	47	1	3	22	7	7	4	...	...	18	4	42	9
Pooree ,, ...	...	65	47	5	7	...	...	8	...	7	2	1	...	3	...	77	35
Balasore ,, ...	...	36	5	9	5	...	...	9	...	6	1	1	...	4	...	27	33
Doomka ,, ...	...	23	...	5	1	1	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	39	6	4	14	...	...	...	3	2	7	...	...	9	...	13	1
Ranchee ,, ...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	23	3
Purulia ,, ...	1	15	2	6	8	...	7	3	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	20	...
Total ...	171	5,908	1,335	1,019	1,253	62	191	138	539	706	243	58	2	1,347	117	2,371	1,837

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1883.

TREATED.													NUMBER DIED.									
Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old-age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.
7	60	25	37	67	14	29	157	26	79	114	1,120	2,494	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
2	49	48	31	66	2	44	160	7	91	360	886	2,538	...	50	83	3	...	...	...	...	24	5
9	15	...	14	20	3	16	14	35	50	26	106	696	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	1	12	1	11	2	11	5	32	9	160	68	935	...	27	87	1	...	...	...	...	9	6
8	58	20	136	87	42	75	15	51	85	179	831	3,013	...	12	41	2	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	17	24	108	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	18	30	7	70	...	48	2	3	59	433	388	2,212	...	27	148	2	...	...	...	...	5	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	21	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	15	229	36	79	50	253	18	157	18	163	982	5,442	34	154	127	...	1	...	6	...	119	82
...	1	30	28	44	33	25	...	40	6	47	359	2,377	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	2	20	7	18	3	12	2	2	6	112	57	500	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	6	38	5	15	6	52	...	22	3	58	97	724	1	18	13	...	2	...	5	1	8	11
...	1	6	...	5	...	16	1	2	...	75	39	229	...	5	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	1	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	6	15	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	10	2	1	5	4	18	2	22	2	22	138	527	...	10	10	1	...	...	1	7	2	3
1	3	55	6	8	2	40	...	27	...	114	75	667	...	14	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
...	3	20	...	13	...	13	3	4	5	99	40	445	...	6	22	1	...	...	15	...	4	...
...	2	50	1	7	...	29	...	2	1	17	35	232	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	5	11	10	7	1	20	2	...	3	96	37	295	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
...	4	30	4	9	3	58	...	2	...	31	46	393	...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	1	9	2	1	...	12	...	1	3	88	19	261	...	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	12
...	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	8	20	16	127	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	13	5	...	...	22	...	13	...	32	24	239	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
...	2	9	1	9	1	18	...	7	4	20	78	306	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
...	...	4	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	27	10	103	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	7	8	4	...	5	...	1	...	54	16	158	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4
1	4	4	2	15	5	4	1	8	2	55	95	411	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	11	4	6	7	7	...	1	...	31	25	248	11	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	8
...	...	8	...	3	1	51	...	6	3	33	32	288	...	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	7
1	23	35	42	49	23	62	13	21	17	341	387	1,719	...	16	15	...	3	...	...	...	19	9
...	2	5	4	2	...	9	1	...	12	146	14	221	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	7	3	4	1	8	...	7	2	104	71	266	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	60	23	152	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
...	1	9	11	24	1	5	2	3	...	121	63	347	2	9	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	3	1	1	2	6	...	2	2	96	30	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	93	14	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	14	24	22	3	21	...	10	4	108	71	563	...	6	15	3	...	...	1	...	4	3
4	2	20	20	15	16	37	1	54	2	176	217	902	...	7	13	1	1	...	...	1	4	2
...	...	2	...	8	3	13	...	6	9	46	64	314	...	5	11	1	1	...	1	...	2	3
...	...	9	1	3	...	11	...	3	1	63	56	212	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	19	11	9	1	19	...	4	1	51	38	240	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
1	3	15	3	13	8	30	...	8	...	29	89	375	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	2
...	22	22	1	6	...	8	1	...	...	62	60	227	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	7	1	3	...	5	...	5	...	26	45	149	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
...	7	65	15	13	7	36	...	19	...	57	74	508	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	15	..	5	3	14	...	8	...	35	68	247	...	...	3	...	..	...	1	1	1	2
...	...	10	2	1	...	18	...	16	...	12	16	166	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	6	10	2	12	12	22	4	23	...	43	146	531	...	3	3	...	3	...	1	3	4	5
...	...	...	3	20	5	12	1	15	...	20	36	369	...	4	27	...	1	...	...	7	...	4
...	...	6	2	2	2	14	...	18	1	14	11	206	...	5	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	1
...	1	4	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	13	12	85	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	5	6	6	8	14	...	1	...	23	16	168	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	2	4	5	3	4	...	12	...	12	3	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	2	3	...	5	3	23	3	8	5	104	66	298	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
43	345	981	506	809	281	1,274	410	727	503	4,295	7,369	34,840	51	497	728	23	27	...	43	26	270	229

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1883—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number Died.																		
	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	12	8	7	5	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	46	135
Native	...	...	...	26	8	34	9	...	9	10	...	7	...	2	4	...	16	47	92	429
Howrah Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	16
Native	...	...	...	4	...	48	84	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	14	15	311
General Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	10	7	5	6	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	31	143
Native	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Mayo Hospital	...	...	...	40	...	14	10	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	39	61	364
Campbell Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native	...	...	...	58	...	228	281	...	10	26	...	4	...	4	...	36	...	7	109	1,286
Police Hospital	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	34
Burdwan dispensary	...	...	...	7	...	38	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	2	...	7	155
Bancoorah ,,	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	27
Beerbhoom ,,	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	11
Midnapore ,,	...	...	...	3	2	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	1	36	127
Hooghly ,,	...	...	...	6	...	21	30	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	12	112
Serampore ,,	1	...	...	1	...	29	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	10	8	111
Kishnaghur ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	28
Jessore ,,	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	25
Berhampore ,,	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	1	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	4	53
Dinagepore ,,	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	43
Maldah ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17
Beauleah ,,	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	32
Rungpore ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	2	...	8	53
Bogra ,,	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	20
Pubna ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	18
Dinapore ,,	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	33
Darjeeling ,,	...	...	...	14	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	56
Julpigoree ,,	...	...	...	5	...	9	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	6	70
Dacca ,,	...	...	...	11	1	41	28	...	7	8	...	2	...	2	3	7	1	9	36	218
Furreedpore ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Burrisaul ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	16
Mymensingh ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	21
Chittagong ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	34
Noakhally ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Comilla ,,	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11
Patna ,,	...	...	...	...	...	54	4	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	6	1	10	12	127
Bankipore ,,	...	...	...	1	2	22	10	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	15	92
Gya ,,	...	...	...	3	1	6	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	4	75
Arrah ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	25
Mozufferpore ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	26
Durbhunga ,,	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	12	45
Chupra ,,	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	31
Motiharee ,,	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	20
Monghyr ,,	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	...	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	52
Bhagulpore ,,	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	9	37
Purneah ,,	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	2	38
Cuttack ,,	...	...	...	6	1	15	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	3	18	83
Pooree ,,	...	...	...	1	...	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	100
Balasore ,,	...	...	...	2	...	10	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	49
Doomka ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9
Hazaribagh ,,	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	23
Ranchee ,,	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	1	35
Purulia ,,	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	2	32
Total	1	...	...	238	33	812	683	...	66	105	5	28	1	65	19	132	40	231	602	4,955

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1883.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
					Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	21	19,688	4,247	23,935	9,986	8	4	542,591
Metropolitan circles ...	342	341,819	724	342,543	37,231	5	9	5,556,115
Darjeeling circle ...	189	219,097	2,439	221,536	23,810	0	8	3,158,982
Ranchi do. ...	222	134,512	11,771	146,283	13,739	11	11	1,096,305
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	118	106,091	894	106,985	8,437	15	3	774,800
Eastern Bengal do. ...	298	350,169	847	351,016	14,624	15	3	2,355,783
Orissa circle	29	51,531	1,011	52,542	6,336	11	7	311,781
Behar do.	58	38,864	763	39,627	8,262	1	8	132,441
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	224	68,057	8,808	76,865	8,845	10	11	2,374,019
Total ...	1,501	1,329,828	31,504	1,361,332	1,31,274	1	4	16,342,823

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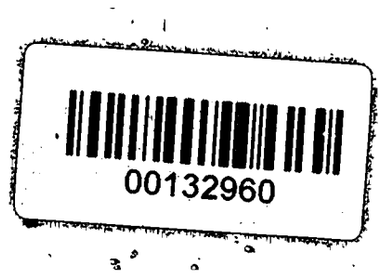
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